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Arichat, Feb 26 1900.

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The Popular Fast Line between Eastern Nova Scotia and Boston via Windsor Junction and Halifax.

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P. GIFKINS, Superintendent.
Kentville, N. S., Dec. 12, 1899



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D. POTTINGER,
General Manager
Moncton N B, Oct 12, 1899

THE RICHMOND RECORD.

Vol. VII. Arichat, Cape Breton, April 13, 1900. No. 8

--CLOTHING!--

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EVERY FRIDAY
—BY—
BERTRAM BOURINOT.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SUBSCRIPTION, $1 00 per year, IN ADVANCE; otherwise $1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES reasonable. The Record being published in the centretown, is the best medium in which to advertise.

Arichat, April 13, 1900.

THE Queen's new grandson is to be called Patrick. It is Her Majesty's wish.

THE new Tory policy; "We are loyal to Great Britain, but only on a cash basis.

THE Queen must feel sorry that she did not visit Ireland before during the past four decades.

THE Opposition profess that the Laurier government will be rejected by the people; but with strange inconsistency the Tories are talking against time so that the House cannot be prorogued and the elections held in midsummer. The Tory leaders are afraid to face the people.

THE Canadian people generously rushed to the side of the Motherland in her time of need; and while the Liberal leaders are helping without hesitation to fight her battles, Tupper and Foster want the war to stop long enough for them to enquire, "How much are you going to give us for this job?"

IT was a great day for Ireland when her neglected sister concealed her grievances, pushed dissensions to the background and generously extended the hand of welcome to the Mother Queen. Let us hope that a better day for Ireland will dawn and that suspicion of each other will yield to a better understanding between Ireland and Great Britain. Mutual trust and confidence are essential to improved political conditions. We hope the Irish people will receive more generous treatment than has marked the past.

THE Conservatives of the Upper Provinces and their echoes down here, have lost "a little bit off the ice" since the Hon. Finance Minister delivered his budget speech. The further reduction of the duties levied on British goods, which is the very generous tariff reform, and which will be appreciably felt by consumers in our now prosperous Dominion, has stopped the Mail and Star's cunning raillery, and it now gives vent to unintelligible wrath, in a vain endeavor to belittle this most graceful act. The other Tory organs, too, when they find every leading man and newspaper uniting their voices in commendation of this measure burst with discomfiture and patriotic rage,—it's madness without method.

THE thwarting, by the Senate, of the repeal of the despicable Gerrymander act of 1892, gives pain to all lovers of justice and fair play in Canada. However, it is gratifying to know that we have in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government a body of independent legislators who will never mutilate their honor by incubating a "nest of traitors" to depose a leader, with the object of filling [illegible] with a self-

's younger man." If we ever needed the Senate resuscitated from the dim and evil influences which have permeated it for eighteen years that time is to-day. An independent Chamber which would treat and deal with all matters coming before it in an honorable manner, and not with blind partizanship, is what the electors of Canada demand at this hour.

WHY GILLIES SHOULD GO.

In our last issue we presented to our readers some of the reasons the electors of Richmond have for rejecting Mr. Gillies when he appears before them again for re-election. His crushing defeat will be the salvation of the county. The man is interested only in the town of Sydney, and Richmond county is held responsible for sending a man to Parliament who was brought into the county by John Morrison, who had a big axe to grind of his own, nicely concealed in his fertile brain; and, gentlemen electors of Richmond, the axe did "grind" faster than the "mills of the gods" until his mail contract jumped at a bound from $6,000 to $9,000 per annum. Not every "renegade" is so well paid. As John Morrison's candidate, Mr. Gillies felt in duty bound to reward him at the expense of the Dominion treasury and there was no "reptile fund" about it—it was the people's money with which Mr. Morrison was rewarded. The mail contract at $6,000 per year was considered large enough in all conscience, but no sooner had Gillies arrived in Ottawa as our duly accredited representative than he forthwith had it increased to $9,000. To prove that this large yearly sum was out of all proportion to the service given in return, we need only say that the very same service is being performed for less than $5,000 per year. Gillies thought that his duty to the county was done after he had bestowed this great favor on Mr. Morrison.

A friend has kindly sent us a marked copy of the RICHMOND RECORD of June 6, 1896, which was then editorially managed by our old journalistic adversary, Mr. A. E. Morrison, and to do the latter justice he did handle the Tories without gloves, causing them to writhe under the lash, and bringing upon the poor RECORD man of that day the full measure of the Tory clique's wrath. While we recognize in the same issue several caustic and bitterly abusive attacks on the then editor of the Gazette, we pass them over and reproduce for the present the following extracts for the consideration of the people of Richmond county:—

"The people of Richmond will never see a railway through the county while they are represented in Parliament by Mr J. A. Gillies. If any man thinks otherwise, let him search, examine and investigate Mr. Gillies' record in parliament and see if he ever said anything he ever said or did to induce the government to build a railway in Richmond."

.....

"If the government had decided to construct a railway to St Peters Mr. Gillies would have opposed the measure. Why? Mr. Gillies depended on both parties for financial support from John Morrison and the construction of a railway to St. Peters would put an end to the princely sum of $9,000 per year which the government is paying Mr. Morrison."

.....

"During the last five years Mr. Gillies has obtained the sum of $54,000 from the Dominion government for Mr. John Morrison, and if re-elected again he will have to vote very largely increased, so that at the end of the next five years Mr. Gillies will certainly have obtained enough money from the government for Morrison's mail contract to build the railway to St. Peters. The ex-M P has not been able to obtain a dollar for a railway through Richmond, but did he ever try? Not he. If he did he would be met with the statement that Richmond county was already receiving an enormous mail subsidy, and should be satisfied."

.....

"Mr. Gillies told the government from his place in Parliament on the 26th of June, 1895, that the measure of encouragement that he always received from the government when advocating the construction of the railway was most gratifying to him and the people that he represented. What encouragement did he ever receive we ask? When did he ever advocate the building of the railway through Richmond?"

'A DISGUSTED CONSERVATIVE' DEFENDS MR. MATHESON.

Editor of the Richmond Record:

SIR,—The Gazzo crowd, knowing that they cannot raise Jos. A. Gillies above the character of a gutter puppy, vainly try to drag Mr Matheson down to his low level. As they cannot find anything praiseworthy in Mr. Gillies, they are weekly pouring their vials of wrath on Mr. Matheson, who has served his county so well and faithfully that, when he wished to retire after serving his county for three successive parliaments in the Local Legislature, the electors pressed on him time and again to allow himself to be nominated for the Federal Parliament. To abuse Mr. Matheson is to insult a large majority of the electors of Richmond who honor him with a larger vote than was ever accorded to any other candidate.

But who are the parties that are carrying on this tirade of abuse against Mr. Matheson? Simply Jos A. Gillies' imported hireling, who, like a priest thief, lives on the reward of infamy by leading his victims (the readers of his paper) astray, and in doing so quotes Holy Writ as Satan did to our Lord on the mountain. How long is the fair name of Richmond to be disgraced by such prostitutes? I heard an honest countryman remark: "We never had such dirty politics until the coming of Joe Gillies, and we will never get rid of them while we have Gillies." Now, instead of paying so much attention to Mr. Matheson, whom the electors have known and respected for a lifetime, let Mr Gillies' paper, the Gazzo, tell the electors about him. How has he been conducting himself at Ottawa? How many days during the present session has he been fit to attend? Or was he as usual?

The once respectable Conservative party in Richmond has got to a low ebb when it is left to the care of Jos. A. Gillies and his two renegade henchmen. Thanking you for space,

I am,

Yours truly,

A DISGUSTED CONSERVATIVE.

GRAND RIVER NOTES.

Our people have not yet "finished killing Kruger with their mouths." Interest in the war continues, and newspapers are eagerly read for the latest news of Roberts. I am glad to say there are no Boer sympathizers in our midst at Grand River—all are intensely pro-British.

Whooping cough is prevalent at Grand River and Lewis Cove; consequently the school attendance is very small. The Grand River school was closed several days last month, owing to the illness of the teacher, D. K. Finlayson.

The annual school meeting was held here on the 26th ult. The sum of $95.00 was voted for school purposes for the coming year. The "Compulsory Attendance" law was adopted.

A meeting of the Agricultural Society was held in the school house on the 30th ult., Joseph Matheson, Esq., in the chair. The directors were authorized to import a new breed of swine.

I am sorry to say that Mr. John McKay does not improve much. He has been sick with La Grippe since last November.

We hope all appreciative subscribers will please send along the needful.

INSTEAD OF MORPHINE.

A PERFECTLY HARMLESS SUBSTITUTE FOR THIS AWFUL DRUG.

The Kaiser Uses "Heroin," Which Has Been Discovered by a German Doctor, for His Periodical Earaches — The Formula Not Yet Divulged.

Prof. Dreser, the well-known Berlin authority on the use of opiates, has discovered a substance that seems to possess all the soothing principles of morphine, while at the same time as a medicine it is unaccompanied by the evil consequences that make the drug a curse as well as a boon.

Prof. Dreser is now experimenting with his preparation in the second university clinic in Berlin, and Medical Councilor Dr. Gerhardt has been making experiments with it on his own private account at his private clinic. Gerhardt's results, as well as those achieved by his first assistant, Dr. Strube, were even more favorable and conclusive than those of the inventor, which is explained by the fact that Gerhardt, having the utmost faith in the preparation, the elements of which were known to him, went ahead vigorously, while the inventor felt his way more cautiously.

The substitute for morphine is called heroin, and, according to private accounts, Prof. Dreser seems to be willing to give the chemical analysis of the new drug to the world "free gratis and for nothing." However, on that point nothing has as yet been settled, and it is not impossible, therefore, that heroin, like diphtheria serum will become a monopoly.

DOES NOT INTOXICATE.

The chief beneficial qualities claimed for heroin are described by Prof. Dreser as follows:

"Heroin deadens sensibility without causing mental exultation. In this latter respect it differs entirely from morphine, which acts first as a stimulant and again puts the patient to sleep.

Heroin has no after effect; it leaves no traces behind. The patient with whom experiments were made suffered neither of constipation, thirst nor of dryness of the mouth and throat.

For the reasons given heroin may be used without hesitation by sick people suffering from lung trouble, or in cases of bronchitis, violent coughing or pneumonia.

Heroin facilitates and induces regular breathing. The experiments show that the preparation has a beneficial effect on respiration that was either quickened by fever or temporarily interrupted by other causes.

Prof. Gerhardt experimented with heroin on 50 persons—men, women and children; the experiments in the second Berlin University clinic were made on one dozen human beings and on a great variety and number of animals.

Gerhardt says that heroin cured almost instantly violent fits of coughing. Patients who had become so used to morphine that their doses had to be increased all the time were put to sleep by infinitesimal injections of heroin, and, what is more, the sleep seemed to do them good. They breathed deeply and regularly. Only a few old-time opium fiends resisted herion, "but their resistance," says the professor, "may have been due to a craze for morphine, which they thought they couldn't do without."

Prof. Gerherdt further claims to have effected with the aid of heroin remarkable cures of asthma, attended by cough, wheezing and constriction of the chest. The asthmatic disorders so cured were all of a lighter degree, more violent disorders of that kind were greatly alleviated by heroin.

Prof. Dreser and the other physicians who have tried the new remedy agree that heroin is as efficient as morphine as a pain killer and sleep bringer. It stops convulsions and brings on perspiration.

NO HEROIN HABIT.

Though morphine is not as liable as opium and laudanum to bring on nausea and headache, say the doctors, the fact remains that it does bring on these conditions if used habitually. After a dose of heroin, or even after a succession of heroin injections, the patients always awoke with a healthy appetite and a head free from pain. "This," says Prof. Gerhardt, "I consider one of the greatest boons that can be conferred upon sufferers from certain diseases in which opiates are indispensable. While morphine, opium and laudanum are and will remain invaluable staples of medicine, it cannot be denied that they have ruined many digestions and brought on much obstinate costiveness, aside from many other evils known to all the world."

The doctors furthermore dwell on the fact that there is no danger of a heroin habit to spring up in the place of the morphine habit. This because heroin produces no agreeable mental sensations. People who must take heroin do no more clamor for it than persons induced by physical conditions to swallow castor oil.

The above is probably the best recommendation that can be mentioned in favor of the new drug. All other known opiates are originally taken for relief of suffering only, and they are scarcely conscious of danger before being swept on to destruction.

A hopeful sign for the new drug and a guarantee that it will be tested to its utmost limit, is the interest the Kaiser takes in it. Nowadays nothing succeeds in Germany unless it bears the imperial hall mark. It is a well-known fact that Emperor William detests drunkenness in any form, but it is less well known that several of his most efficient co-workers in different fields were at one time temporarily incapacitated by the morphine habit.

STATESMEN AS MORPHINE FIENDS

German newspapers and politicians have repeatedly asserted that Prince Bismarck during the last eight or ten months of his official life was addicted to the morphene habit to such an extent that it was impossible for him to attend to his duties. The writer does not know whether this charge is true or not, but it is certain that Bismarck, if subject to the habit before his dismissal, dropped it entirely after retiring from office.

Another of the Kaiser's lieutenants, however, Governor von Wissmann, was repeatedly forced out of the colonial service by the morphine habit. And Wissmann was the most efficient colonial officer, and the only successful one, Germany ever had.

But the Kaiser has reasons of his own for being interested in a substitute for the dangerous morphine. His Majesty is subject to the most excruciating earaches at regular intervals. When a fit seizes him morphine alone keeps him from going mad with pain. He is a pretty self-willed man, but, nevertheless, he has been haunted again and again by the fear that the morphine habit might grow on him. No wonder he congratulated Prof. Dreser upon the invention of heroin and opened the royal hospitals to him for experiments. All medical Berlin bespeaks a great future for heroin because it does not affect the nervous system.

EXPERIMENTS IN TREATING HYSTERIA.

The physicians will now experiment with heroin on hysterical persons. Morphine and opium, even very small doses, have proved fatal when administered to hysterical young women. If heroin proves to be an efficient and reliable substitute for these drugs women the world over have cause to thank Prof. Dreser.

And not only on their own account. Thousands of children are annually killed by unthinking mothers and negligent nurses by a few drops of paregoric or some other soothing sirup teeming with opiates, to check, as they think, diarrhea or to produce sleep. Heroin seems to be distined to take the place of these dangerous admixtures, and mothers, and babies will be gainers.

The benefits which Prof. Dreser's inventions is bound to confer upon humanity by checking and eventually stamping out the morphine habit among all, except the debased, is incalculable.

A Very Useless Insect.

A writer in the Philadelphia Times who has been looking up the record of the mosquito in natural history has come to the conclusion that it is a very useless insect. Here is the result of his investigation:

"Just why the mosquito bites people is not yet known. It is not to furnish it food, for it is an established fact that a mosquito, after gorging himself with human blood, dies within a few hours, whereas mosquitoes that have never tasted blood have been known to live very comfortably, even through the entire winter and into the next season. The adult mosquito does not need food. During its larvae stage it has stored up enough nourishment to last all its life, and it is a normal state for it to go without food for the rest of its existence. All that it needs is moist air, adult mosquitoes being known to pass the winter in damp cellars, living on nothing but the moisture.

"The fact that it is estimated that only one out of 10,000 ever tastes human blood also proves that it is not necessary. Why it persists in torturing mankind, therefore, has not yet been found out, and scientists can only swear softly with the rest of mankind and make the general statement that the mosquito is born with a vitiated appetite for human gore, an appetite that causes the death of the indulger."

Home of the Edam Cheese.

While the Edam cheese is a familiar visitor on the table not every one knows whence it comes nor how its cannon ball proportions and gay coloring have been achieved. The northern part of Holland is the seat of the Edam cheese industry, and the consequent cleanliness of the relish is therefore doubly assured.

In making it the fresh cow's milk is carefully strained and the rennet added. As soon as the milk curdles the whey is drawn off, and the curd, thoroughly kneaded, is pressed into molds. This process is repeated until the whey has all been extracted and the curd is comparatively dry. It is then wrapped in a linen cloth and kept for 10 or 12 days until quite solid. Then the cloth is removed and the cheese put into salt lye. Afterward a little more dry salt is sprinkled on the cheese until the maker thinks it is salt enough to insure its keeping.

It is next put into a vessel and washed with whey and scraped to remove the white crust. It is next carried into a cool room and laid on shelves, where it is frequently turned. The ripening process lasts from two to three months, the round balls growing the fine yellow or reddish color peculiar to Edam cheese. The cheeses intended to be exported to this country are rendered still more brilliant by dyeing the rind with a vegetable dye.—New York Tribune.

Had That Right.

"I'm going to sing at the mothers' meeting tomorrow."

"I shouldn't think they would allow a little girl only 6 years old to attend a mothers' meeting."

"Well, I guess I have a right to go if I want to. Ma makes me take care of the baby nearly all the time."—Cleveland Leader.

Impudence.

"I have just learned," she said, with a perceptible tinge of asperity, "that I am the ninth girl to whom you have been engaged."

"Well," he suavely replied, "that ought to make you glad."

"Glad!" she exclaimed. "I'd like to know why?"

"Don't you know," he answered, "that there's luck in odd numbers?"—

A NEW SOURCE OF POWER.

PLAN TO USE OCEAN WAVES IN ONE BIG POWER HOUSE.

Energy of One Hundred Niagaras — The Force of Dashing Waves Now Going to Waste Could Turn Every Spindle in the Land.

It is a fact which engineers frequently lament that the most magnificent water power in the world goes constantly to waste. It is a power that would be sufficient, if properly controlled, to turn every wheel of industry in every part of the earth. It exists not in the form of a great cataract like Niagara, but in the ocean waves that beat against every shore, aggregating a force greater than that of a thousand Niagaras, says a New York letter.

$1,000,000 TO PROVE ITS USE.

There are engineers and others accustomed to dealing with problems of power development who say that the possibility of utilizing the power of ocean waves is no longer a question, but an assured fact. Only a few days ago the Wave Power Co. was organized with a capital of $1,000,000 for this very purpose. The company is now engaged in selecting a suitable site near New York for its first attempt.

The man who has originated the plans which the new company is to carry out is Mr. Stephen H. Emmens, an engineer who has devoted several years to a study of the particular questions involved in the utilizing the wave power. Mr. Emmens recently explained the general character of his plans. He said:

The idea is not a new one by any means. It first occurred to me some 30 years ago, when I was visiting Kilauea, on the west coast of Ireland. At that point the Atlantic billows have worn a funnel shaped opening into the rocks. This opening, growing narrower as it penetrated further and further into the rocks concentrated the power of the waves until at length they broke an opening upward to the surface of the rocks above. Now, when the sea is heavy the waves rush in there with such power that a column of water and spray is thrown nearly a hundred feet into the air.

HOW NATURE USES WAVE POWER.

Recently, when I became interested in the development of liquid [illegible], my mind reverted to the project of utilizing wave forces, because it afforded a cheap and desirable means of manufacturing such power as liquid or compressed air.

Briefly, the plan is this: [illegible] a favorable site has been selected a channel will be constructed leading from the water front. Following nature's suggestion, this channel will be funnel shaped, with retaining walls that approach each other as they lead back from the shore. The power of the waves as they enter the aperture will be concentrated as they advance, and at the point where it is to be applied we get the same amount of power within a smaller compass. I have estimated that, with waves of very moderate force, there will be two horse power per lineal foot [illegible] of wave. In other words, our [illegible] foot opening gives us a hundred horse power. The retaining walls narrow the channel down to a diameter of, say, ten feet at the point where the water enters the race from which it is to be applied. Here we have the same horse power with a smaller frontage. With ther figures I have used in illustration it would be ten horse power per foot.

PLAN HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL.

Three years ago Colonel E. H. Ropes carried on extensive tests at Asbury Park, N. J. He constructed a small flume, three feet square, which produced a continuous stream developing thirty horse power. The experiments of Colonel Ropes were eminently successful, and the plan would have been put into a practical use on a larger scale except for his death.

The method is Niagara reversed.

It is true that wave power is not constant. There are parts of the world where the surf is continuous and heavy. Along our Atlantic coast, however, the waves vary greatly in velocity and volume. This fact may limit the usefulness of wave power for certain purposes. On the other hand, the use of the waves is particularly applicable to the production of power in forms that can be stored, and such forms are coming more and more into use. I expect that the plan will bring about not an industrial revolution, but an important addition to our methods of developing cheap power for commercial use.

A WAVE MOTOR TO CAPTURE POWER.

An inventor who plans to use the power of ocean waves in a somewhat different manner is Mr. Edwin Ryan. His device consists of a float which is intended to be placed at some distance from the shore, and a system of pocket chains connecting this float with the motor on shore. The power generated by the movement of the waves is gathered by the float and transmitted along the chains to the power station. He claims that with a float thirty-six feet in diameter he can generate 1,500 horse power from the waves.

Other men, looking to the ocean as a source of power, are planning to harness the tides. As a matter of fact the tides have long done duty in certain places, in turning the wheels of what are called tide-water mills.

An enterprise of this sort is to be put under way during the coming summer at Niantic Bay, an arm of Long Island Sound, on the Connecticut shore. The plan has been developed by Mr. Edward P. Butts, of Hartford, Conn., an engineer who has given considerable study to the matter of tidewater power plants. It will be devoted probably to the manufacture of compressed air for commercial uses, though of course, it might equally well be used for producing electric light or power.

WILL TURN IMMENSE WHEELS.

The site at Niantic Bay is particularly favorable for this purpose. The bay being an arm of the sea, there is current and a variation of 2.9 feet in the tide. The plan is to have four large undershot wheels of structural steel, thirty feet in diameter and forty feet face. Each wheel will be provided with twelve blades, so arranged that three of them shall be submerged all the time. The tide current revolving these wheels will degenerate the power, which is to be transferred by means of a spur gear, to the plant on shore, where it may be utilized for any purpose desired. The land plant will be like any other of its kind.

TO DEVELOP POWER FROM A BRIDGE.

Another ingenious power scheme, which has recently been put forward, looks to the development of power from the current of rivers. The odd feature of this project is that the mechanism for developing the power is to be combined with a bridge for carrying railway traffic.

The power bridge is to be available for any stream which has a reasonably rapid current. It is to be constructed in the manner of an ordinary bridge with steel spans. The bridge first designed by Mr. Mather he intended to erect across the Niagara River at Buffalo. It was to have spans 200 feet long, and beneath ten of these spans, where the current was strongest, was to be placed ten large wheels, forty feet in diameter and nearly 200 feet long. The wheels were to be connected by an ingenious arrangement of shafts, with a power house [illegible], and the inventor claimed that in this manner he could develop [illegible] power at a cost of about half [illegible] the power at Niagara.

KAFFIR LYING.

A Whole Race With no Knowledge of Truthfulness.

The Kaffir makes an interesting study. You cannot understand him all at once. It requires time, and a good deal of it. A new arrival thinks the Kaffir is a born prevaricator of the truth, and has his reasons for so thinking.

Suppose you catch a "boy" committing a misdemeanor. Ask him what he has been doing, and he will look up in your face a picture of innocence, and reply, "Ikona, baass"—a plump denial. Tell him you saw him do it, threaten him with punishment, he will still persist in maintaining his innocence. He will still plead ignorant of the misdeed, and mutter in astonishment or fear, "Ikona baass." In fact he knows nothing whatever about it. If the offence be one that cannot be overlooked, you proceed to administer reproof—with the foot, if you are not particular, and wish to be impressive. What does he do? If he is a raw "boy" and not used to it, he runs off with a terrified look on his face; if he is used to it, he retires precipitately with a satisfied smile, not necessarily because he has got the thrashing, but because he no longer has to look forward to it.

The only explanation of the systematic lying of the native in the face of the most convincing proof is that the native mind is totally unable to form a conception of what we understand by truthfulness.

The ethical system of the Kaffir is of a most rudimentary character. His difficulty in grasping the ethics of white people is only equalled by the difficulty which the ordinary European experiences in comprehending the standard of ethics recognized by the Kaffir. Thus inability probably accounts in great measure for the sometimes rather harsh wayu in which many EEuropeans treat the blacks under their charge.

SEALS AND WAX AGAIN.

The art of sealing a letter is one which has not been mastered by many women. There's even a "language of sealing wax," just as there is of flowers, but in most cases one may read more of the sealer's character by the way she uses her wax than by the color of it, says the Philadelphia Record.

We will jot down the language of sealing wax, lest some particular maiden should be ignorant of it. There are 72 shades, by the way, and the box containing four is a good one to buy. White wax is for weddings, gray for friends, ruby for lovers and pink for young girls. Green is for hope, true blue for constancy; red means business, while gentle violet stands for sympathy. There's yellow for jealousy, pale green for reproaches, chocolate for luncheons and black for mourning.

Of course, the taper, the stick of sealing wax, and a daintly engraved seal are on one's writing table. But don't begin by thrusting the wax into the flame and then rushing it in a flaming splattery state to your envelope, but, rather, go about it slowly, "they stumble that run fast," holding the wax above the flame of the candle and not near enough to burn. A burned wax makes a streaky seal and it is hard to manage. When the wax has gradually softened apply it with a circular movement upon the place to be sealed; rub it well around and down until you have a nice little circle; practice tells you just how thick to have it. By this the wax has cooled too much to take a clear impression, so the envelope must be held some little distance from the flame until the wax has again become soft; apply the seal and you will have a clear-cut impression that will be a delight to the eye.

EVERTON TOFFEE.

Place three ounces of butter in a brass preserving pan, and as soon as it is melted add one pound of brown sugar. Stir this gently over a moderate fire for a quarter of an hour, or until a little bit of it, dropped into cold water, is brittle. Directly the toffee is boiled to this point it must be poured off or it will burn. It is an improvement to add a little grated lemon rind when the toffee is half cooked. Cool quickly and it will be crisp.

They Settled.

Long before the war General Butler, who was then a struggling young lawyer, lived up in a Massachusetts manufacturing town. He had displayed ability at college, but had to wait the usual number of years for his first case. At last a young girl who had worked in a cotton mill came to him for redress against her employers. She had been discharged without wages, and on a request for three weeks' wages was unceremoniously thrust from the door. The case looked blue, for the firm was a very rich one, but she needed money badly. She offered Ben one-half to collect it.

The next morning, while on her way to look for employment, she came upon a great gathering at a crossing. She inquired what was the matter and learned that the factory she had left had shut down for the first time in 30 years. Wondering what could have brought about such a state, she passed on and presently met Butler. He was leaning against a lamppost whittling a stick.

"'Tsall right," he called, waving his knife with a jaunty air. "'Tsall right I've got 'em!"

"Got who?" ventured the young lady.

"Why, those old skins up at the factory. I went to 'em right after I saw you yesterday and demanded the bill. They told me to hustle. I then got out an attachment on their water wheel and shut up the shop. You own $15 worth of the entire machinery. Oh, they'll settle by noon!' And they did.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Mystery of Sausage.

The composition of the sausage is not only complex, but it is often obscure. In this country the preparation of this (as it should be) useful article of food is confined to the employment of minced beef and pork. The only exception probably is the so called "black pudding," which is made with pig's blood and perhaps some heart and kidney.

Abroad, however, the sausage is compounded of a much wider range of substances. These include brains, liver and horseflesh. The last substance is generally considered repugnant, while, of course, it is fraudulent to sell sausages as beef or pork containing horseflesh. Occasionally, however, sausages do not contain meat at all, but only bread tinged with red oxide of iron and mixed with a varying proportion of fat. The remarkable feature of horseflesh is the high proportion of glycogen which it contains, and this fact enables the presence of horseflesh to be detected with some amount of certainty. The test which depends on a color reaction with iodine has recently been more carefully studied and with more satisfactory results, so that the presence of 5 per cent of horseflesh in sausages can be detected.—Lancet.

A Street Hustler.

"What's your business?" asked the police magistrate of a man who was before him for abusing his wife because supper was not ready.

"I'm a street hustler," was the reply.

Explanations showed, says the New York Herald, that the man represented a large number of fellows in New York who have no regular occupation, but nevertheless manage to make a good living, particularly at this time of the year. They loiter around the streets until they see a vanload of furniture going somewhere. Then they follow the wagon, oftentimes for miles. The wagon drivers do not take kindly to these men and will not let them ride.

Men who are "handy with their hands," as it was explained to the magistrate, have no difficulty in getting a job laying carpets, cleaning windows and furnaces or hanging out clotheslines. It is a poor wagon chase that does not net from $3 to $4 a load. Sometimes, when two or more men are following the same load, competition is keen. The wagon driver whips his horses, and the prize falls to the man who has the fleetest foot and the greatest wind power.

A Sense of Security.

"Eudora," said Mr. Cumrox, "I have been several times annoyed by the way you see fit to worry about my grammar."

"It's awful," said his wife. "You use commas where they don't belong, and you forget all about your periods. You'll lose all your friends.'

"Eudora, let me remind you that I have money enough to float any scheme I take a fancy to. A man may be loose on his punctuation, but when he enjoys my facilities for a capitalization he is bound to have friends that he couldn't lose if he tried."—Washington Star.

Benny's Failure.

Benny, the 4-year-old member of the family, had been trained to believe in the deep water form of baptism. This is believed to be the reason why he was trying to plunge the household cat into a bucket of water. The animal resisted. It howled and scratched and clawed and used violent language. Finally Benny, with his hands covered with scratches and with tears in his eyes, gave it up. "Darn you!" he said. "Go an be a Methodis' if you want to!"—Chicago Tribune.

Fair haired people are said to be becoming less numerous than formerly. The ancient Jews were a fair haired race; now they are, with few exceptions, dark. So it is, in a lesser degree, with the Irish, among whom 150 years ago a dark haired person was almost unknown.

The average life of a theater is 23 years. From 1861 to 1867, inclusive, 187 theaters were burned down, and 18 every year since has been about the average.

A CONCEALED IDENTITY.

Traveling Business Men Sometimes Consider It Necessary.

"Is Benjamin K. Jones in his room?" asked a typically bustling business man of one of the clerks at a fashionable hotel yesterday. The inquirer had arrived on one of the morning trains.

"Not here at all, sir; probably hasn't arrived yet," vouchsafed the clerk.

"But he is here, and I have a telegram making an appointment to meet him here at 11." Telegram produced and shown, signed "Benjamin."

"Let's see the list of arrivals on Sunday. Perhaps that will solve the mystery." This from the business man. "Jones is my partner and is engineering an important deal. I wonder if—um-m. Of course I'd know his handwriting." His finger traced the list quickly and stopped at the name, "J. K. Benjamin, Washington," so plainly written that there could be no mistaking it. "Oh, I see! Um-um-um! Yes, yes! Send my card to Mr. Benjamin's room at once."

"Mr. Benjamin is in the cafe at breakfast, sir, and you will excuse me, but you asked for Mr. Jones, you know."

"That's all right, my boy. You did right to treat me as you would any one else in this matter. I'll go in and join him at breakfast."

It was only one of the little comedies of hotel life in a big city, and yet it opened up many speculations. Was it Jones or was it Benjamin? Suppose the man whose names should die suddenly in his room. Who would he be? If fire should destroy the hotel and its occupants and only the hotel register be saved, J. K. Benjamin, Washington, would have been recorded as among the lost. Yet no such person was in the hotel—at least wasn't the name of the man so registered.

"I knew," said the clerk, "that it was Jones that was in the cafe, and I knew his partner, knew them at hotels farther down town, where they used to stop. Jones is interested in several big concerns in the west, and occasionally comes east to carry through some big deal that he doesn't care to trust to his buyers. He doesn't want his rivals in business or other firms than the one he is doing business with to know that he is in town. So, instead of signing his own name, he twists the initials end for end and escapes attentions that he does not care for. He has been carrying on that simple little deception for years. Both he and his partner know that I know all about it. But if I should ever make the mistake of acknowledging it to either, they would never stop here again, or else I should have to go. Oh, the clerks are not the only cranks one runs across in the hotel business."

AN IMPUDENT TRICK.

How a Newspaper Man Scored a "Beat" on His Rival.

A group of newspaper men were chatting and, as usual, fell to talking shop. "They used to have some queer ideas of enterprise up in the middle north," said an old timer. "I'll give you an illustration. A young reporter named Jones on a big daily in—never mind where—was detailed to interview the governor of another state who had slipped into the city on a secret political mission. When he got to his hotel, he learned to his disgust that Jackson, the star reporter of a rival sheet, was on to the news and proposed to call in an hour. Acting on inspiration, he sent up a card bearing Jackson's name, and was promptly admitted. When he had learned all he wanted, he asked with gross and intentional impudence whether the information was really true.

"The governor was noted for his irascibility. He turned purple. 'D'you question my word?' he said.

"'Oh! Don't get gay!' replied Jones airily. 'Common governors cut no ice with my office.'

"The old man foamed at the mouth. 'You insolent scoundrel!' he roared. 'Get out of my rooms!'

"That was exactly what Jones wanted, and he went down stairs chuckling.

"Presently Jackson showed up. 'Here, boy,' he said pompously, 'take my card to the governor.'

"When the old man looked at the pasteboard, he nearly expired. 'The blankety blanked infamous villain!' he spluttered. 'I never heard of such blankety blanked effrontery in my life! Tell that miscreant if he or anybody else from his infernal paper comes up here I'll kill 'em!'

"The word was carried to Jackson, who went away raving. Next day his paper called the governor all the bad names in the dictionary and intimated he was in town on a bender. Jones' paper had a capital interview and a big scoop. Those were frisky times, boys!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Here's a Curious Epitaph.

The following quaint epitaph was written on an eccentric character well known in County Clare, Ireland, by John Jackson, who contributed to the papers of that day under the nom de plume of Terry O'Driscoll:

Stop, traveler—stop! This spot demands attraction,
For underneath it lie the bones of Robert Jackson.
Such strange composition was ne'er put together.
He'd talk in all company, walk in all weather;
He was fond of his pipe, his glass and his laughter,
But cordially hated grim death and cold water;
Minded every one's business, neglected his own.
His dutiful nephew erected this stone.

Trifles.

A friend once called upon Michael Angelo, who was finishing a statue. Some time after, he called again and, looking at the figure, said: "You have been idle since I last saw you."

"By no means," replied the sculptor. "I have retouched this part, polished that, I have softened this feature and given more expression to this lip."

"Well, well," said the friend, "but these are mere trifles."

"It may be so," answered Angelo, "but recollect that trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle."

A Boston Scheme.

First Young Woman—Let's see. Who wrote "Pickwick Papers?"

Second Ditto—Dickens.

(The Lie.) "Of course. I couldn't for the moment think of his name."

(The Trap.) "He was the author of 'Pendennis' and 'Under Two Flags,' you know."

(Caught.) "Oh, yes! I know that!"—Boston Transcript.

Pa, what had a feller orter do when he gits water on the brain? Oh, dry up.

Agricultural

FEED AND QUALITY.

A good sized and most instructive volume might be written upon correct feeding in relation to the quality of every finished animal product. The kinds of feed given and their quality have a very large part in determining the quality and flavor of beef, mutton, pork, poultry, eggs, butter, and cheese; but in this issue we will only refer briefly to the effect of cow foods on the flavor of the butter, whether the milk be supplied to the creamery or manipulated in the home dairy. Our creamery butter now goes into the British market and consequently it comes into competition with the best butter produced in the world. It is therefore the duty of every patron of a creamery to see that there is nothing in the milk furnished by him that will injure the quality of the butter turned out by the factory—especially as such carries a direct loss to his fellow patrons and an injury to the reputation of the province. The flavor and quality of every finished product of agriculture are governed largely by the quality and adaptability of the raw product from which it is manufactured. Especially is this so with butter. Good butter can only be produced from good milk. In the summer months grass is the almost universal food of the dairy cow, and if the pasture is clean and good and the cow allowed only to drink the purest of water the milk will be in perfect condition as it leaves the cow's udder. As most cows are milked in summer out of doors the milk can only be spoiled by dirty milkers, unclean vessels and subsequent improper treatment. It is in the winter, and it is winter dairying in which there is more art and more profit, that the dairyman has more to do with determining the flavor and quality of the milk than the cow has. Next to cleanliness, the proper feeding of dairy stock then becomes the most important subject that can engage the attention of the dairyman.

The British market is the market for our creamery butter, and even in that market the days of high prices are gone, while the demand for quality is steadily on the increase. World wide competition, the improvements in dairy stock and dairy methods, the centrifugal separator, the co-operative creamery have all been important factors in cheapening production and in heightening the quality of butter which is placed upon discriminating markets. The result is that the business can only now be profitably conducted by up-to-date methods and that the greatest possible care must be exercised in every detail in order to figure out a living profit. Every cow that is kept for butter-making must be a profitable dairy cow to start with. Secondly, she must be fed a ration that will produce a given quantity of butter at as low a cost as possible; and last, but not least, that butter must in these days be of a choice quality in order to realize the highest price—and it is the highest price only that returns to the dairyman a profit in any fair equation to his labor and intelligence.

In the ordinary "score" which is in use in judging butter, flavor is allotted about half the points. Then come grain, color, salting and packing, in the order named as regards scoring. But when it comes in practice, to selling butter to a discriminating customer, or in a discriminating market it will be found that flavor is much more than 50 per cent. in importance. In fact flavor is about the whole end of the matter. No matter how correct the grain or the color, butter that is "off flavor" is also off the market on any paying basis. The other points in butter are wholly due to a good or a bad butter maker, but not so the flavor. Yet if fault is found with the flavor of butter from any of our factories it is the common practice of the patrons to blame the factory manager. If the butter is home made, the farmer usually lays the blame upon his already long-suffering wife. This is wholly wrong. In 99 cases out of every 100 the fault is at the other end—the raw material, the milk, that was handed in to the butter maker, whether at home or in the factory. Pharoah is reputed to have compelled his captives to make moderately good bricks out of straw; but no factory manager or farmers' wife can in these prosaic days produce butter of good flavor and good quality out of milk which possessed neither of these virtues. Good, healthy, stock, care, cleanliness, aeration and correct temperature go a long way towards a successful issue in this matter; but the feeder has also a very important part of the contract, especially in winter dairying, under his control. The flavor in butter as it comes out of the factory is regulated more largely than most farmers appear to realize by what the cow gets between her teeth.

It is well known to all intelligent dairymen that it is a bad plan to change the food of cows suddenly. For instance, when the cows first go out to grass in the spring they should be stabled at night and given good, clean hay at least. The change in flavor of the milk is then gradual. There is, of course, much difference in pastures. Alsike clover, as far as we know, cannot be relied upon to produce butter that will sell at the top price; and pastures full of noxious weeds cannot produce good milk from any known breed of cow. The change back again to winter feeding is a hard time for the dairyman. For the main end of the winter feed, both for feeding value and flavor of the product, probably nothing equals bright, well cured clover hay. Whatever is against clover as pasturage nothing can be said against it as hay. Next in value the best dairymen place hay of peas and oats, sown together. For dairy cows hay should, we think, be cut much earlier than is customary in this province. Half the hay that we have seen in this country would in England be considered as overripe and woody, if not musty and bleached by careless methods of curing. Here, where no oil cake for linseed is used, peas, oats, and wheat bran will probably compose the best grain ration, while the bulky part of the ration should consist largely of clover hay, peas and oat hay, oat straw and chaff, with corn ensilage and mangels as the succulent part of the daily winter allowance. We have never shared in the enthusiasm of some over the silo, though undoubtedly where a man is a born siloist, if our readers will excuse the phrase, excellent results may be obtained; but it takes a genius, in our opinion, to make good ensilage and bad ensilage will certainly make bad butter. Sour and mouldy ensilage cannot be fed to dairy cows if we want to be consistent in blaming the butter maker for the bad flavor of his product. Barley is the ideal feed for bacon, but if fed to cows the cream is apt to be slow to ripen and slow to churn, and the butter in the end is apt to be off flavor. Of roots, carrots are generally conceded to be the best for dairy cattle. Mangels induce a good flow of milk, but should be fed in limited quantities. Turnips are doubtful, if our object is good, sweet butter. Of course a good deal of the above must be qualified where milk is subjected to pasteurization—a process which has admittedly a good many advanatges, but which, after all, probably kills about as much of the good flavor as the bad in butter. It is the bad dairyman's salvation; and that is probably the best that can be said in its favor.

ONLY TREE IN SOUTH AFR...

Though the Soil is Fertile, the Blue Gum Alone Thrives.

Although rich in such beautiful flowers as the arum lily, amaryllis, ixia, and other choice bulbous plants, and also in fruits like the peach and tangerine, South Africa is woefully lacking in trees of a size sufficient to make a respectable wood or plantation.

The only variety which appears to thrive in any quantity is the blue gum, Eucalyptus globulus, which is found in large numbers, so much so that many people are under the impression that it is a native of the place.

This, however, is a mistake, as the real home of the eucalypti was originally Australia, where, at the present time, many of the species frequently attain a height of over 300 feet. It rarely reaches this altitude in South Africa, though it soon establishes itself, and then grows at a tremendous rate, rapidly forming a fine, handsome tree, with thick, glaucous foliage.

In the form of avenues it is a prominent feature in many towns. The chief street of the town of Worcester, Cape Colony, has two fine rows of the trees.

Eucalyptus globulus is cultivated to some extent in the malarious districts of Italy and in other countries bordering the Mediterranean sea. In this country it is sometimes raised from imported seed and used for bedding in a subtropical garden or grouping on a lawn, but it does not stand our climate very well, and, of course, never reaches to any great height. It is the variety that yields the eucalyptus oil, the antiseptic so much recommended as a cure for influenza. Moreover, its leaves, rolled into the form of cigars and smoked, are said to be a cure for asthma. In South Africa it is the principal and practically the only timber tree.

ENGLAND'S VOLUNTEERS.

The Originator of the Movement Honored With a Monument.

Of course, far back into past centuries there had been volunteers in Britain when some special circumstances had necessitated our land being ready to defend itself against threatened attacks from invaders, such as in the days of the Armada and the period of Napoleon, says the London Daily Mail. But the volunteer movement, as we know it to-day, was actually started according to law in 1859, and is generally credited as having originated at that date.

Yet it was really in 1852 that the modern volunteer became a true factor in the state, though it was seven years later before he received his due recognition from the authorities. The first volunteer corps, as such a body, is understood to-day, was started in Exeter by Dr. John C. Bucknill. He began with small local gatherings of young men who wished to learn military drill and military ways, and he formed them into a corps of volunteers. Gradually the idea spread and became a wide movement, until such bodies of citizen-soldiers could be numbered throughout the country by scores. Then the government thought it fitting to recognize these volunteers who might be useful some time or other, and so, in 1859, they were put upon a permanent basis. The time for their use has come at last.

John Bucknill has received several honors. He was knighted, and Exeter has, with much pride and enthusiasm, honored him by erecting a statue or perhaps more accurately, a monument, to his memory in one of her chief places.

Terrib'e Suffering From Asthma.

Mrs. J. Wethom, of Mount Forest, Ont., says: "For a number of years I have been a sufferer from Asthma, and during that time I have consulted many doctors on my case, and have used many of the so-called cures for Asthma, but never got relief. At times I have been so bad that I found it necessary to have all the doors and windows open to get my breath. I had given up in despair of ever being cured till I heard of your preparation—Catarrhozone. I have used it and am now perfectly cured—thanks to your wonderful medicine. I recommend it as a positively sure cure for Asthma." Catarrh-o-zone is a guaranteed cure for Catarrh, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by all druggists. Trial outfit sent for 10c in stamps by N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Ont., Proprietors.

The first step is often so expensive that you can't afford to take the second.

HAVE YOU TASTED

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA?

It's far more delicious than Japan. Sold only in Lead Packets.

LAKE OF SULPHURIC ACID.

It may be difficult to believe in the existence of a lake of sulphuric acid, but there is such a lake in the centre of Sulphur Island, off New Zealand. It is fifty acres in extent, about twelve feet in depth and fifteen feet above the level of the sea. The most remarkable characteristic of this lake, however, is that the water contains vast quantities of hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, hissing and bubbling at a temperature of 110 degrees Fahrenheit. The dark green colored water looks particularly uninviting. Dense clouds of sulphuric fumes constantly roll off this boiling caldron and care has to be exercised in approaching this lake to avoid the risk of suffocation. On the opposite side of the lake may be seen the tremendous blowholes, which, when in full blast, present an awe inspiring sight. The roar of the steam as it rushes forth into the air is deafening, and often huge bowlders and stones are hurled out to a height of several hundred feet by the various internal forces of nature.

AMAZING DISCOVERY

Startling Decrease in the Number of Deaths From Kidney Diseases.

Interesting Investigation at Perth—Miracle of Modern Science—Disease Being Wiped Out by Dodd's Kidney Pills—The Case of Owen Byrne.

Perth, March 5.—There has been a remarkable falling-off in the number of deaths in this district, of late. So noticeable has this decrease become that it had the result of causing several interested persons to investigate as to the cause. This investigation has revealed the fact that the falling-off has been entirely in Kidney Diseases.

This disclosure led to further investigation, to discover why the number of deaths from Kidney Diseases should decrease, while those from other causes remain at about the same figure, especially as it was known that nine out of every ten deaths are caused by Kidney Disease in some form.

This discovery startled the investigators somewhat. For the decrease was traced, in every case, to Dodd's Kidney Pills. It was found that a few years ago, before this medicine was introduced, the recoveries from Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Urinary, and Bladder Diseases, Blood Impurities, Diseases of Women and Heart Disease, was very rare. But since Dodd's Kidney Pills have come into general use these diseases never prove fatal, when the pills are used.

In proof of this claim, Owen Byrne of Perth, states that he was completely cured of Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills. He suffered for a long period, and no other remedy did him any good. His sufferings were very distressing, and he was in a hopeless state, when he began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They cured him in a few weeks. This is only one of hundreds of cures in this county.

A man who is tied to his wife's apron string is well connected.

The spider is seldom in danger when his life is hanging by a thread.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Many a man who humbly speaks of his own insignificance gets mad if other people refer to it.

O'KEEFE'S LIQUID EXT. OF MALT

Invigorates and Strengthens.

LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, GENERAL AGENT.

If the hens form a trust they will probably try to control the egg plant.

BRITISH-AMERICA ASSURANCE.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of shareholders of the British-American Assurance Company, held on Friday last, developed a most satisfactory report from the directors. In both the fire and marine branches the business have been comparatively light, and the net profits on the increased premiums of the year enables the directors to pay the regular dividend of 7 per cent. and add $7,000 to the reserve. In view of the year's results, the management contemplate increasing the capital by $250,000, making it $1,000,000, and explore new fields for business. The report in detail appears in another column of this issue.

Before marriage a woman worries because she is single and after marriage she worries because she isn't.

La Toscana, 10c CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal

Schoolboys say the hardest branch of learning grows on a birch tree.

A FATHER'S JOKE.

I met an old enemy of yours to-day, Robert.

I didn't know I had one, father. Who was it?

Your tailor's bill.

A bachelor says a wife is undoubtedly a good thing to have around the house—to blame things on when they go wrong.

"Pharaoh 10c." Pepin, of Granby, Que. Cigar Manufacturer.

GOOD ENOUGH REASON.

Mother—I'm surprised at you! Couldn't you tell he was going to kiss you?

Daughter—Yes, ma, but there was no one for me to tell, except him, and he knew it already.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

The "Balmoral," Free Bus Am. Plan, $1.50 & up.

Hotel Carslake, European Plan. Rooms from $1 a day up. Opp. G T R Station, Montreal. Geo. Carslake & Co., Props.

AVENUE HOUSE—McGill—College Avenue. Family Hotel rates $1.50 per day.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL—Opposite G T R. Depot, two blocks from C. P. Railway. First-class Commercial House. Modern improvements—Rates moderate.

CHANCE FOR ARGUMENT.

The Boer losses in killed and wounded are estimated by authorities in South Africa to be nearly 7,000. Dr. Leyds, however, says that the Boers have only had 212 killed, about 1,000 wounded and 200 taken prisoners.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c. a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

A CORRECTION.

Old Squilldig—Waiter, there has been a mistake made in writing this bill of fare.

Waiter—Yes sir.

Old Squilldig—It says "barley soup." It should be "barely soup."

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PEACE MEASURES.

What is arbitration, pa?

Well, it is a good thing for you, Tommy. When your mother wants to whip you I coax her off, and when I want to whip you she coaxes me off.

WPC 1014

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Disinfectants, Soaps, Ointment, Tooth Powders, etc., have been awarded 100 medals and diplomas for superior excellence. Their regular use prevent infectious diseases. Ask your dealer to obtain a supply. Lists mailed free on application.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER . . ENGLAND.

CHOICE CANADIAN GROWN STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Shipped in ventilated boxes, with plenty of moss. For Catalogue and Price List, address CHAS. H. SNOW, "Strawberry Specialist," Box 5, Cummings Bridge, Ont.

"BEAVER BRAND" Mackintosh never hardens & is guaranteed Waterproof. Ask for it & take no other. Foster Rubber Clothing Co., Montreal.

I.C.C. permanently cures Catarrh of nose, throat, stomach and bladder. 50c & $1 a box. Write for particulars, The Indian Catarrh Cure Co., 146 St. James-st., Montreal.

LAW Mills, Mills & Hales Barristers, etc., removed to Wesley Bldgs., Richmond St. W., Toronto.

COMMON SENSE KILLS Roaches, Bed Bugs, Rats and Mice. Sold by all Druggists, or 231 Queen W. Toronto.

Music Teachers Wanted

To send for our complete SHEET MUSIC CATALOGUE and SPECIAL RATE OF DISCOUNT. We are equipped to supply every MUSIC TEACHER in Canada

Whaley, Royce & Co., 158 Yonge St., TORONTO, ONT.

HACKNEY STALLIONS FOR SALE—4 bay two-year-olds; coaching type; high action; size, fashionable breeding; Prices reasonable. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst Station, Que.

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best send your work to the "BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO." Look for agent in your town, or send direct. Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec

Sausage Casings—New importations finest English Sheep and American Hog Casings—reliable goods at right prices. PARK, BLACKWELL & CO., Toronto.

Catholic Prayer Books, Rosaries, Crucifixes, Scapulars, Religious Pictures, Statuary, and Church Ornaments, Educational Works. Mail orders receive prompt attention. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal.

WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING J. L. JONES ENG. CO. 6 & 10 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO.

DO NOT TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT. TRY IT AND SEE FOR YOURSELF THAT

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA RESERVES ITS NAME AS THE FINEST PRODUCED. IN FACT IT IS JUST WHAT YOU WANT.

Lead Packets. 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60c.

British America Assurance Company

ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company was held at its offices in this city at noon on Friday last, the 23rd inst.

The President, Hon Geo. A Cox, occupied the chair, and Mr. P. H. Sims, who was appointed to act as Secretary, read the following

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the sixty-sixth Annual Report embracing the financial statements of the Company to the 31st December, 1899.

There has been a satisfactory growth in the premium income for the year in the fire and marine branches. The Canadian fire business has shown exceptionally favorable results, and there has been a moderate profit on the marine business written during the year. In the United States, however, this Company has, in common with all others doing business there, suffered from the unusually heavy fire losses that have occurred in several of the larger cities.

The net profit on the year's transactions, $62,038.89, has been sufficient to pay the usual half-yearly dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and, after writing off an amount to cover depreciation in office furniture and securities, to provide for an addition of nearly $7,000 to the Reserve fund, which now amounts to $577,687.04. The reserve to cover the estimated liability on unexpired policies has been increased to meet the additional amount at risk, and is more than an ample provision, according to the Company's experiences, to meet losses that will accrue upon policies in force at the end of the year.

In view of the increased business of the Company and the contemplated enlargement of its field of operations, the Directors deem the present an opportune time to increase the capital stock, as contemplated in its act of incorporation, to $1,000,000. A by-law will be submitted to the meeting to authorize the issue of $250,000 additional stock, to be allotted pro rata to present shareholders at a premium of 15 per cent.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Total cash income. . .		$1,022,249.88
Total expenditure, including appropriation for losses under adjustment.		1,560,210,99
	$ 62,038.89	
Dividends declared . .	$ 52,500.00	
Total assets . .	$1,473,536.05	
Total liabilities. .	145,849.01	
Surplus to policyholders	$1,327,687.04	

The President in moving the adoption of the report, said that it was gratifying to be able to refer to the satisfactory growth during the year in the income of the Company, which, after deducting amounts paid for reinsurance, showed net premium receipts of upwards of one and a half million dollars. The most encouraging features in connection with the past year's transactions were the steady and continued growth of the Canadian fire business, and the very moderate losses which have been sustained in the Dominion. While the general experience of companies doing business in this country had been favorable, owing to the fire losses having been considerably below the average of preceding years, the experience of this company had been exceptionally so. From reports of the business in Canada that have been published, it appears that the average ratio of losses to premiums of all companies reporting to the Dominion Government had been 56 per cent. The British America was 48 per cent. In the United States, on the other hand, the general experience, as well as that of this Company, had been much less satisfactory, the fire loss having been far in excess of those of average years, and the loss resulting from the Company's operations in that field had materially reduced the total profit of the year. In the marine branch, he was pleased to say that the results of the past year had been such as to justify the action of the Directors in continuing the business of this department, notwithstanding the adverse experience of previous years, and so far as can be judged from the present outlook as to rates and general conditions of marine underwriting, the prospects for the present year appeared encouraging in this branch. The President also referred to the establishment of business connections at points beyond the limits of Canada and the United States, where favorable openings might present themselves.

The Report was adopted, and a by-law was passed providing for an increase of capital stock of the Company to one million dollars, by the allotment of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars new stock to shareholders in the proportion of one share to every three shares held by them.

The following gentlemen were re-elected to serve as Directors for the ensuing year:—Hon. Geo. A. Cox, J. J. Kenny, Hon. S. C. Wood, Thomas Long, John Hoskin, Q.C., L.L.D., H. M. Pellat, R. Jaffray, A. Myers and E. W. Cox.

At a meeting of the Board held subsequently Mr. Geo. A. Cox was re-elected President and Mr. J. J. Kenny Vice-President.

IF YOU'RE UNDER—



THE necessity of using Paint for any purpose, you will be interested in....

RAMSAY'S PURE MIXED PAINTS

because they are the best paints you can secure, and all the best dealers have them. Ask for them.

A. RAMSAY & SON, MONTREAL, The Paint Makers.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want good, RELIABLE, ENERGETIC men in "unrepresented districts" throughout the Dominion to sell our stock for investment. This stock guarantees good dividends payable half yearly, or adding to investment; also to secure applications for good loans. We pay liberal commissions. Apply.

Sun Savings and Loan Company, Toronto.

Michigan Land for Sale.

8,000 ACRES GOOD FARMING LANDS—ARENAC Loam, Ogemaw and Crawford Counties. Title perfect. On Michigan Central, Detroit & Mackinac and Loon Lake Railroads, at prices ranging from $2 to $5 per acre. These Lands are Close to Enterprising New Towns, Churches, Schools, etc., and will be sold on easy reasonable terms. Apply to R. M. PIERCE, Agent, West Bay City, Mich. Or J. W. CURTIS, Whittemore, Mich.

HARRIS Buys Scrap LEAD, COPPER, BRASS. Wholesale only. Long Distance Telephone 1729. WILLIAM ST., TORONTO.

POULTRY, BUTTER, EGGS, APPLES, and other PRODUCE, to ensure best results consign to The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Cor. West-Market & Colborne St., Toronto.

Stem Set WATCH Stem Wind FREE



To introduce Dr. Dent's Tonic Pills for making blood for pale people, female weaknesses, liver and kidney disease, nervousness, weakness of the system etc., we give FREE your choice of a 18 Gold Plated Watch, plain or engraved, or a Gun Metal Watch Ladies' or Gent's reliable time keeper, warranted 5 years.

The pills are 25c per box—$2.50 for 10 boxes. Send this amount and you will receive 10 boxes and the watch, or write for particulars.

Agents wanted in every town and city.

THE DR. DENT PILL CO., 29 Adelaide St., West, Toronto, Ont.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

Carters COLD CURE 10c. Cures in a jiffy. P. McCormack & Co., Agents, Montreal.

THE DES MOINES INCUBATOR—Best and cheapest. O. Rolland, sole agent for the Dominion. Send 2c. stamp for catalogue. 373 St. Paul Street, Montreal

FOR SALE!

THE Following SECOND-HAND MACHINERY has been used but little; is practically as good as new; will be sold cheap: 1 Gurvin Hand Miller; 1 Emery Stand; 1 Lathe, 4 foot bed, 1 Blisdale Lathe, 6 foot; 3 Chucks, 12 in.; 1 Power Hack Saw; 3 Tube Vices, Iron Pedestal; 1 Large Polishing Jack; 1 Speed Lathe; 2 Spoke Threading Machines; 1 Engine Lathe; 22 Split Pulleys of different sizes; 3 Block Pulleys. Apply to E. W. NESBITT, Woodstock, Ont.



To the Odorless Crematory Closet Co., Hamilton, Ont.

DEAR SIR.—About a year ago I bought from you one of your Odorless Crematory Closets and have since used it constantly in my private residence with splendid satisfaction. I am so well pleased with it that you can ship me another at once for my hotel. Yours very truly, J. H. March, Markdale, Ont.

The following are the names of a few prominent citizens who are using this closet, and from whom we have very flattering testimonials:

Dr. D. L. Thompson, Toronto, Ont.
Dr. McGlaughlan, Bowmanville, Ont.
Dr. M. L. Dixon, Frankville, Ont.
Dr. C. F. Ferguson, Kemptville, Ont.
Dr. Ulric Gabourg, Plantagenet, Ont.
Judge A. C. Chadwick, Guelph, Ont.
C. J. Mickle, B.A., Chesley, Ont.
Rev. John Downie, Watford, Ont.
L. Dampier, Mgr. Bank of Commerce, Strathroy, Ont.
Peter Hope, merchant, Perth, Ont.
Jas Moffatt, merchant, Amherst, N.S.

For catalogue and price list write to The Odorless Crematory Closet Co., Hamilton, Ont.

It's laughable to read some Tea advertisements, but it's no joke to drink the Tea Better stick to Blue Ribbon Ceylon

Local Paragraphs.

La Grippe is lingering in the lap of spring.

April is the child month of the year—half smiles, half tears.

M. P. J. Flott was in Halifax last week.

Dr. Fred. Lawlor, a popular Londoner, was in town this week.

Mrs. Florence, W. E. Young and Beckett will still find chance.

St. Peters canal is now open. Several vessels passed through last week.

Duncan Finlayson, M. P. P., has gone to Whycocomagh for a few days.

Mr. David Power is in charge of Baxter Bros.' lobster factory at Port Arichat this season.

Capt. and Mrs. Kelly, of Canso, were passengers via the Malcolm this week for Yarmouth.

A part of the road near Mr. Jas. Cerato's is in a bad condition and needs the immediate attention of the overseer.

Mrs. D. C. C. Mahlen, who was down to Canso visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. Keenan, for some weeks, arrived home this week.

Mrs. Jerry Fixot and Mr. Frank Smith, who were visiting Mrs. H. K. Blair, Arichat, arrived home on Saturday. They also visited Halifax.

The steamer John L. Cann, at present undergoing her annual overhauling in Yarmouth, will resume running on this route in a few days.

The enthusiasm with which Queen Victoria has been received in Ireland demonstrates to the world the loyalty of the Irish people. "God bless Ireland."

Schr. Advance, Capt. Laurence Terrio, sailed for Louisburg last Thursday, where she will load coal for Halifax. Capt. Terrio was the first to get away this spring.

The supplement to the RECORD issued from this office last week and containing Hon. Mr. Fielding's great budget speech and the Premier's eloquent and patriotic peroration was read and enjoyed by thousands throughout the county.

The American schr. Miranda, Capt. Edward Morris, came in here last week for repairs, having dragged anchor and torn the mainsail in the storm of April 1. Capt. Morris reports that it was the severest breeze he ever experienced on the Banks in his 30 years of fishing.

A St. Peters subscriber, evidently boiling over with rage, asks us to publish the following: "I would advise a certain professional man of St. Peters to bridle his tongue and not be circulating lies about people. If there is any of the man in his ugly countenance let him act the man and see that he has foundation for his stories." When a man writes in the above tone he is in a fighting mood and the object of his detestation should get out of his way, or there may be a bigger rumpus than was ever seen on the streets of St. Peters.

The Halifax Herald's correspondent with the first Canadian contingent, in an account of the sailing that took place with Lord Strathcona's rear guard on the Sunday when he set out upon his return, pays a tribute to the bravery of Father O'Leary, the Catholic chaplain with the regiment, who is lately assistant of the Very Rev. Dr. Quinan, V. G. Father O'Leary, who, the correspondent says, was the only one of the chaplains that accompanied the regiment to the front, had marched on foot all the way from Graspe (70½ miles), and remained under fire with the regiment throughout the day.

Local Paragraphs.

Lovely spring weather.

The Division at St. Peters has again started into existence.

Some ambitious people in St. Peters are agitating for a board of Trade. What next?

The British in South Africa have suffered two serious reverses during the past week. The Boers are to be heartily congratulated.

The steamer Mulgrave is running night and day transferring freight across the Strait for the Cape Breton railway.

Dr. Ernest Bisset, of Port Morien, was lately on a visit to his old home in River Bourgeois. The young doctor is popular in Port Morien and has the confidence of the people of that rising town.

A correspondent requests us to correct the item in last issue to say that the steamer should wait the arrival of the train and frame the mails. He says we knew nothing of the ice blockade at Canso or in the Strait of Canso.

When the rule for laying of Saint Peters is done calling Mr. Mathieson names, people would like to know if it required an Act of Parliament to change the name of Glass Mountain of Gilles. He will have to change it again after the next election into that of Mud.

In 1899 Geo. S. deForest & Sons distributed $400 in cash to purchasers of Union Blend Teas. In 1900 they will give the same amount. They place a key and card in every pound package. Union Blend is put up in four grades to retail at 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents per pound and is decidedly the best tea obtainable at the prices.

Prof. James W. Robertson will address a meeting of farmers at Red Islands, this county, Thursday, May 31, at 1 o'clock, on the subject of the establishment of a co-operative creamery in that vicinity, to be managed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, which has arranged for the establishment of such creameries in some parts of Nova Scotia where co-operative dairy work has not yet been introduced or been successful. The provincial government has made provision for granting a sum of about twelve hundred dollars to each county where a successful creamery or cheese factory is not in operation. The Dominion Department of Agriculture will undertake to run these creameries for a few years on a plan similar to that which was followed in Prince Edward Island, and which has been eminently successful and satisfactory there. The Prof. will also be at Grand River on May 19.

L'ARCHEVEQUE GOSSIP.

Mr. Norman McAskill, of Fremboise, passed through here on Thursday to Grand River.

Mr. J. F. Evans, "watchmaker," is with us now looking hale and hearty after spending the winter in Cape Breton and Victoria counties. Mr. Evans intends going into the lobster business this spring.

The lobster fishermen of this place and in the neighboring localities are busy making and repairing traps. They expect to set for lobsters early this spring, as some of the fishermen are of the opinion that there will not be any drafting this year.

As mild as last winter was we have this spring in L'Archeveque something we never had before—an ice house built and filled with good thick, solid ice. Now for fresh salmon, boys.

We are going to have two factories in L'Archeveque the coming summer. Mr. Freeman Mills has leased the store here belonging to Mr. Archd. Finlayson, of Grand River, for five years. Mr. Mills will do a rushing business here this spring. Now, men, catch the lobsters; you will get a good price for them.

DEXTER.

MID WINTER

Bargain Piano

SALE.

As we have a large stock of Pianos and Organs, and as the same must be reduced, we will offer special low prices for the next two weeks, on new and slightly used instruments. It will pay you to buy now instead of waiting till spring. Call or write early for prices and terms.

W. H. JOHNSON CO'Y, LTD.
157 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N.S.

"SILVER OAKS" HOTEL.

Central Location, near Steamboat Wharf and Railway Station.
Newly Furnished and Up-to-Date.
L. ST. G. LeVESCONTE, PROPR.

HALIFAX, ARICHAT, C. B.

1899. No. 1937 A.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

BETWEEN—

PATRICK DOYLE, *Plaintiff*

—AND—

CHARLES FORGERON and PLACIDE FORGERON, *Defts.*

To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Richmond, or his Deputy, at the Court House in Arichat, in the County of Richmond, on, TUESDAY, the 24th day of APRIL, A. D., 1900 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand that the above named defendants, or either of them, had at the time of the judgment in the above cause was recorded, or at any time since, and of any person or persons claiming through or under them or either of them the above named defendants, of, in, to, upon and out of all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of

LAND.

situate, lying and being in West Arichat and in the River Inhabitants respectively, both in the County of Richmond aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows:

(1). All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land at Acadiaville, bounded southerly by lands formerly occupied by one Abram Marcaand; westerly by waters of Moncliere Bay; northerly by waters of Big Brook harbor, and easterly by lands occupied by John Proussard containing the whole of a certain point of land which is fully explained in Deed Isaac Roy to Joseph Clorey.

(2). All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land beginning at the south-west angle of one hundred acres of land granted to David McNamara, on the east side of the River Inhabitants, thence running south seventy-six degrees forty five minutes, east thirty chains to the north forty degrees, west ten chains; thence eighty-six degrees, west ten chains; thence eighty six degrees thirty minutes, west twenty nine chains; thence north sixty one degrees forty five minutes, west forty chains to the eastern shore of River Inhabitants; thence northerly and easterly by, so as to the westerly line of the said David McNamara's land; thence south four degrees, west five chains and eighty links to the place of beginning containing one hundred acres. The said lots of land having been levied upon under an execution issued pursuant to an order of His Lordship Mr. Justice Henry herein made and dated the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1899, upon a judgment in the above cause duly recorded for more than one year.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

JAMES D. POWER,
High Sheriff of Richmond County.

MATTHEW N. DOYLE, 69 Bedford Row Halifax, N. S., *Solicitor of Plaintiff.*

Dated Sheriff's Office, Arichat, in the County of Richmond, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1900.

GENTS. People won't be deceived with American Histories of the war published now, as the war is only commenced. Handsome two volume Canadian manufactured work. First volume ready now, complete to date, tells you get commission. Second volume published when war is over. Why waste time with incomplete books? Prospectus free. Linscott Publishing Company, Toronto.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Can have the RECORD sent to their address for the balance of 1900 for ONLY 50c.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

Capital Authorized. $1,500,000
Capital Paid Up. 600,000
Rest 328,610

DIRECTORS:

JAS. ROBERTSON, *President.*
WM. ROCHE, *Vice President.*
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Head Office: HALIFAX, N S
E. L. THORNE, *General Manager.*

Collections Solicited. Bills of Exchange bought and sold. Highest rate allowed for money on special deposit.

SAVINGS BANK DEPT.

Interest at the rate of 3½ percent.

AGENCIES:

Antigonish, E D Arnaud,	Manager
Bridgetown, N R Burrows,	"
Barrington Passage, C Robertson	"
Clarke's Harbor, Sub to Barrington Passage	
Dartmouth, F O Robertson,	"
Glace Bay, J W Ryan,	"
Granville Ferry, E D Arnaud,	"
Kentville, A D McRae,	"
Lawrencetown, N R Burrows,	"
Liverpool, E R Mulhall,	"
New Glasgow, R C Wright,	"
North Sydney, C W Frazee,	"
Sharbrooke, W R Montgomery,	"
St. Peters; C A Gray, Acting	"
Sydney, H W Jaqien, Acting	"
Wolfville, J D Leavitt,	"

CORRESPONDENTS.—London and Westminster Bank, London, Eng.; Bank of Toronto and Branches Upper Canada and Province of New Brunswick; St. John, N. B; National Bank of Commerce, New York; Merchants' National Bank, Boston.

WANTED.

AGENTS.—"War in South Africa" Two volumes. First contains complete history of country and war to date; the second will put our contingents given with the officers and men. Second volume will be published when war is over. Canadian manufactured book; Canadian manufactured ready to ne needs their order for AT ONCE. books when seeing ours. If a Ropes this is your gold mine: bury small pro- ping cents e suc- been larger Christian Endeavor Epworth League, and B. Y. P. U. members. "Knight of Labor" is a treasure house of information. We need Christian men and women who desire to do work and make money to circulate this wonderful book. Bradley-Garretson Co., Limited, Brantford.

Warretson Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

AGENTS.—Mr. Moody, the distinguished preacher of the century, is dead. Every Christian want a record of his wonderful life. Our book is recommended by the clergy. Outsells anything ever published. Prospectus free. Bible Publishing Co., Toronto.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Easter Holiday Excursion

Return Through Excursion Tickets will be issued as follows:—

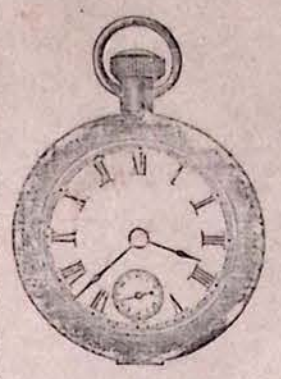
College and School Vacation.

From April 6th to April 14th, inclusive. On surrender of School and Railway Certificate

General Public.

From April 12th to April 16th, inclusive. Return to return, having deposited certificate not later than April 24th to Collector of Customs, and on or before April 17th. Tickets are good for continuous passage only in either direction.

D. POTTINGER, Gen'l Mgr.
Railway Offices, March 28, 1900.



The American dollar watch has attained a reputation for reliability and beauty extending around the world. It has lever escapement quick train, compensated, gold nickle case, stem wind, and set 18 size. It has been demonstrated that a good watch for a dollar is possible. The sale of this great watch is now over 3,000 per day. Send $1.25 for a sample and see for yourself the greatest mechanical production of the age. Address:

Standard Watch & Novelty Co.,
P. O. Box 62N, St. John, N.B.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Goods to Suit all Pockets and all Classes.

GOOD GOODS. CHEAP GOODS

FLOUR MEAL

BOOTS & SHOES

AT COST AND A LOT BELOW COST.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AT COST.

GROCERIES AT RIGHT PRICES.

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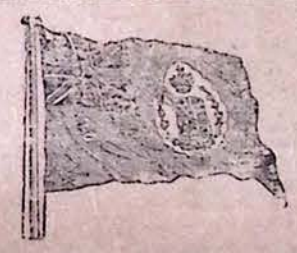
JOHN LeBRUN'S

RAKWANA TEA.

When you go to LeBruns for your Groceries and Dry Goods ask him for 'RAKWANA';

It is a strong, thick, liquory TEA with a fine flavor.

JOHN LEBRUN, Sole Agent for ISLE MADAME.



KARN PIANOS & ORGANS.

We are now offering for the next few weeks

SPECIAL BARGAINS

In Slightly used

Karn Pianos & Organs

We want to sell out all the aforesaid stock we have on hand to make room for the goods we represent. ☞ In addition to the above we offer for sale a Karn Piano, the property of a gentleman who wants to turn it into cash. The Piano is in excellent condition and we are permitted to sell it at HALF PRICE. Anyone wishing to purchase a Piano or Organ in good condition at HALF PRICE should call and see the aforesaid stock.

MILLER BROS.

101 to 104 BARRINGTON ST. and 36 to 38 PRINCE ST.,

HALIFAX

AMHERST.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co.

— WHOLESALE —

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,

AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.

Our Agents visit several parts of the PROVINCES SEVERAL TIMES A YEAR

ARE ALSO THE LEADING RUBBER EMPORIUM of the Provinces.