

But suppose this policy propounded and the appeal made, and that the response is a determined negative. Even in that case it would be wise to make it, because the public conscience of the Mother Country would then be clear, and the hands of her statesmen free, to deal with the whole question of national defence, in its broadest outlines or in its bearing on the case of any single province or group of provinces, which might then be dealt with in a more independent manner.

But I will not for a moment do my fellow Colonists the injustice to suspect that they will decline a fair compromise of a question which involves at once their own protection and the consolidation and security of the Empire. At all events if there are any communities of British origin anywhere, who desire to enjoy all the privileges and immunities of the Queen's subjects without paying for and defending them, let us ascertain where and who they are—let us measure the proportions of political repudiation now, in a season of tranquility—when we have leisure to gauge the extent of the evil and to apply correctives, rather than wait till war finds us unprepared and leaning upon presumptions in which there is no reality."

The essayist here proceeds to maintain that the apparent lack of compactness of the Empire has elements of strength and prosperity as well as of weakness. In the course of his argument in support of this thesis he remarks:—

"All that the sun ripens or the seas produce is ours without going beyond our own boundaries. If a zolverein, such as the Germans have, or free trade between states such as the great Republic enjoys, be advantageous, we will have them on the widest scale, and with a far larger population. The seas divide our possessions it is true, but out of this very division grow our valuable fisheries, our mercantile marine, our lines of ocean steamers; and out of these our navy, and the supremacy upon the sea, which, if we hold together, with cheaper iron, coal, timber and labour, than almost any maritime country, no other power can dispute."

I cannot believe that there is in a single province of the Empire, in which British settlers form a majority, a disposition to break away from the honorable compact under which these advantages are mutually shared, or an indisposition to contribute towards their perpetual guardianship and protection."

These are the words of the far-sighted and high-minded statesman of Nova Scotia, weighing the issues about to be. This is the counsel of a great leader who, "being dead, yet speaketh."

F. BLAKE CROFTON.

DON'T.

FOR WOMANKIND.—Don't overtrim your gowns or other articles of apparel. The excess in trimmings on women's garments, now so common, is a taste little less than barbaric, and evinces ignorance of the first principles of beauty, which always involve simplicity as a cardinal virtue. Apparel piled with furbelows or similar adjuncts, covered with ornaments and garnished up and down with ribbons, is simply made monstrous thereby, and is not of a nature to please the eyes of gods or men. Leave excesses of all kinds to the vulgar.

Don't use the word *dress* for your outside garment. This is American—English, and, common as it is, has not sanction of correct speakers or writers. Fortunately, the good old word *gown* is again coming into vogue; indeed its use is now considered the sign of high breeding.

Don't submit servilely to fashion. Believe in your own instincts and the looking-glass rather than the *dicta* of the mantua-makers, and modify modes to suit your personal peculiarities. How is it possible for a tall woman and a short woman to wear garments of the same style without one or the other being sacrificed?

Don't forget that no face can be lovely when exposed to the full glare of the sun. A bonnet should be so constructed as to cast the features partially in shade, for the delicate half-shadows that play in the eyes and come and go on the cheek give to woman's beauty one of its greatest charms. When fashion thrusts the bonnet on the back of the head, defy it; when it orders the bonnet to be perched on the nose, refuse to be a victim of its tyranny.

Don't wear at home faded or spotted gowns, or soiled finery, or anything that is not neat and appropriate. Appear at the breakfast-table in some perfectly pure and delicate attire—fresh, cool, and delicious, like a newly-plucked flower. Dress for the pleasure and admiration of your family.

Don't cover your fingers with finger rings. A few well chosen rings give elegance and beauty to the hand; a great number disfigure it, while the ostentation of such a display is peculiarly vulgar. And what are we to say when many ringed-fingers show a neglect of the wash-basin.

Don't wear ear-rings that draw down the lobe of the ear. A well-shaped ear is a handsome feature; but an ear mis-shapen by the weight of its tinkets is a thing not pleasant to behold.

Don't wear diamonds in the morning, or to any extent except upon dress occasions.

Don't wear too many tinkets of any kind.

Don't supplement the charms of nature by the use of the color-box. Fresh air, exercise, the morning bath, and proper food, will give to the cheek nature's own tints, and no other have any true beauty.

Don't indulge in confections or other sweets. It must be said that American women devour an immense deal of rubbish. If they would banish from the table pickles, preserves, pastry, cakes, and similar indigestible articles, and never touch candy, their appetite for wholesome food would be greatly increased, and as a consequence we should see their cheeks blooming like the rose.

Don't permit your voice to be high and shrill. Cultivate those low

and soft tones which, in the judgement of all ages and all countries constitute one of the charms of woman.

Don't give yourself wholly to the reading of novels. An excess of this kind of reading is the great vice of womankind. Good novels are good things, but how can women hope to occupy an equal place with men if their intellectual life is given to one branch of literature solely? (How much sound high literature does the ordinary business man read?—E.)

Don't publicly kiss every time you come together or part. Remember that public displays of affection are in questionable taste.

Don't use terms of endearment when you do not mean them. The word *dear* in the mouths of women is often nothing more than a feminine way of spelling *detestable*.

Don't, on making a call, keep talking about your departure, proposing to go, and not going. When you are ready to go say so, and then depart.

Don't make endless adieux, in leaving friends. The woman who begins at the top of the stairs, and overflows with farewells and parting admonitions every step on the way down, and repeats them a hundred times at the door, simply maddens the man who is her escort, be he her husband or lover. Be persuaded, ladies, to say "good-by" once and have done with it.

Don't forget to thank the man who surrenders his seat in the car or omnibus, or who politely passes up your fare. Thanks from a woman are ample compensation for any sacrifice a man may make in such cases, or any trouble to which he may be put.

Don't carry your parasol or umbrella when closed so as to endanger the eyes of everyone who comes near you. Don't, when in a public vehicle, thrust those articles across the passage so as to trip up the heedless or entangle the unwary.

Don't be loud of voice in public places. A retiring modest demeanor may have ceased to be fashionable, but it is as much a charm in woman today as it ever was.

Don't nag. The amiability of woman, in view of all they are subjected to from unsympathetic and brutal men, deserves great praise, but sometimes —. Let it not be written.

Don't, young ladies, giggle, or affect great merriment, when you feel none. If you reward a *bonnet* with a smile, it is sufficient. There are young women who, every time they laugh, cover their faces with their hands, or indulge in some other violent demonstration.—To whom we say, *don't*.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

COVERING FOR BOILERS, STEAM PIPES, &c.—The losses by radiation from unclothed pipes and vessels containing steam is considerable, and in the case of pipes leading to steam engines, is magnified by the action of the condensed water in the cylinder. It therefore is important that such pipes should be well protected.

A smooth or polished surface is of itself a good protection—polished tin or Russia iron having ratio, for radiation, of 53 to 100 for cast iron. Mere color makes but little difference.

Hair or wool felt has the disadvantage of becoming soon charred from the heat of steam at high pressure, and sometimes of taking fire therefrom. This has led to a variety of "cements" for covering pipes—composed generally of clay mixed with different substances, as asbestos, paper fibre, charcoal, etc. A series of careful experiments, made at the Mass. Institute of Technology in 1871, showed the condensation of steam in a pipe covered by one of them, as compared with a naked pipe, and one clothed with hair felt, was 100 for the naked pipe, 67 for the "cement" covering, and 27 for the hair felt.

"Mineral wool," a fibrous material made from blast furnace slag, is a good protection, and is incombustible.

A cheap jacketing for steam pipes, but a very efficient one, may be applied as follows: First wrap the pipe in asbestos paper—though this may be dispensed with; then lay slips of wood lengthways, from 6 to 12 according to size of pipe—binding them in position with wire or cord; and around the framework thus constructed wrap roofing paper, fastening it by paste or twine. For flanged pipe, space may be left for access to the bolts, which space should be filled with felt. If exposed to weather, use tarred paper—or paint the exterior. A French plan is to cover the surface with a rough flour paste mixed with sawdust until it forms a moderately stiff dough. Apply with a trowel in layers of about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick—give 4 or 5 layers in all. If iron surfaces are well cleaned from grease, the adhesion is perfect. For copper, first apply a hot solution of clay in water. A coating of tar will render the composition impervious to the weather.

The St. John Cotton Co., St. John, N. B., will increase its working capital to the extent of \$50,000.

The St. Hyacinthe Oil and Paint Co., St. Hyacinthe, Que., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery is now lighted throughout by an electric light plant that cost but \$1,000. Heretofore they paid for illuminating gas on an average of \$2,500 per year.

The Windsor Foundry Co., Windsor, N. S., are enjoying a very heavy trade in Ontario this season, on their superior makes of Windsor stoves and ranges. Their works are being run to their utmost capacity, and they are pushed to fill orders. They have a branch warehouse and office on Melinda street, Toronto, orders from all points in Ontario and the West being filled therefrom. These goods are really first-class in all respects, and deserve all the favor bestowed upon them.