

about us, we cannot but turn our thoughts also in the opposite direction and, letting them wander along the path of roses we have yet to travel, contrast the happiness, which, five or more years in the to-be future is waiting to be ours, with the misery and wretchedness that to-day dwell in the sanctums of too many so-called independent shorthand magazines of five or more years standing, not forgetting to assure the public of their presence by reporting themselves mostly through the columns reserved for editorials.

Our art is yet in its infancy and requires all the nourishment that can be given it by each and every shorthand journalist that now is or is to be. Therefore, brethren, we beseech you to remove at once and forever the gall from your ink pots, and put in the place thereof, unskimmed milk and virgin honey.

MR. PINKNEY'S NOTES.

The following is a transcript of Mr. Pinkney's reporting notes, given in the July number:—

"So far as legislation is concerned, the manufacture of salt does not come within the scope of the authority under which the commissioners have been acting, and, for obvious reasons, they have been extremely desirous in no case to travel beyond the limits of the powers confined to them or to interfere with interests with which they have had no legitimate concern. But salt enters so largely into the business of the agriculturist, either for dairying purposes or as a fertilizer of the soil, that it stands in a somewhat different position from other manufacturing industries.

In undertaking an inquiry into the uses of salt in connection with agriculture, the Commissioners had especially in view to ascertain whether there were any obstacle to the use of the native product, and whether, if such existed, they originated in any inherent defect or inferiority in point of quality, or in causes that were within the control of the manufacturer.

The subject was brought very prominently to their notice by a member of the Commission—Mr. Richard Gibson—who, as already mentioned, visited Great Britain in the course of last summer. When at Liverpool, Mr. Gibson inspected the establishment of some dealers doing a considerable business in American and Canadian products. Pointing to a quantity of butter in the warehouse, one of the partners remarked, "You must use fine English salt. Your American and Canadian will not do if you wish a share of this trade." It may be remarked that the speaker was not an Englishman, but an American, and therefore was not likely to be possessed with any English prejudices in favor of English salt.

It is never pleasant to give public utterance to unpalatable facts, especially when, by so doing, large interests may presumably be injuriously affected, but, after all, the outspoken truth is in the end most to the advantage of everybody, and in no case has that axiom proved more true than in the instance referred to.

In the first place, it raised the question in the minds of the Commissioners whether Canadian butter was prejudiced by Canadian salt being used in its manufacture; and, in the next, it suggested to them that, if an injustice were being done to a great Canadian industry, they would not incur censure or blame even if they travelled a little beyond the limits of their programme in order to ascertain how such a prejudice could be removed.

Nor was this the only reason why such an investigation was desirable. A communication was received by the Commissioners from Messrs. Wm. Davies & Co., of Toronto, in which it was alleged that their firm, the largest porkpackers probably in Canada, and already mentioned in connection with the trade in hogs, had been compelled to relinquish the use of Canadian salt in consequence of a sliminess in appearance upon the bacon which they had shipped to Europe."

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE KENT COUNTY (N.B.) HOUSE OF LORDS —
SESSION OF 1881—HON. D. D. LANDRY RE-
PORTED PHONO-PHONETICALLY.



MEESTER WARDAN:—(Mr. Warden) I refer to Meester Joanson (Mr. Johnston) abot ze explanations he want abot ze office ov ze fields driver. I declare meself indeed ze dooties ov ze fields driver ez to tak a hogs who ez allowed to run himself at large in any parishes, or stallions (laughter), or bools, or anyzings lak dat, drive et into ze poun' an' keep safe, an' find ze mans which et belong; which ez ze dooties ov ze fields driver. I think Meester Joanson ought to know himself very well indeed. (Laughter.)

I am very mooch surprise, I declare, indeed, to know dat Meester Joanson do not know himself ze dooties ov ze fields driver. I think we know very well indeed. I think we know ze dooties ov ze fields driver ov every parishes, because when a man is ignorant he do know. (Laughter.) When a persons finds some cattles or beasts at large, ov course his dooty ez to go on ze fields driver. The man himself take charge ov dat beast ov any kind. Well, den, all ze dooties ov ze fields driver ez to take charge an' put ze beasts, ze cattle, ze sheeps, ze geese, an' ze goose (great laughter), an' take charge ov him if he lak' to. (Broad guage grins.) Dat ez ze dooty ov ze fields driver, I think so, an' I think dat Meester Joanson ought to know ze dooty very well. He should not call upon more explanations. He is a Justice ov the Peace, an' et ez a long time he ez used to dis work. (Applause and cries of *encore*.)

There is a fourthly as well as a thirdly in the sequel to that "great feat in reporting," and it is this:—Cannot that Boston lady's name be rescued from oblivion? If not already engaged, what an excellent *better*-half she would make to a young reporter who has enough ado to take Queen's English.