BALFOUR'S BRIBES.

How he Purchased a Vote at the Last Election.

From the Essex Review.

Mr. Balfour affects to be horrified at the idea of any man offering to bribe him, but it does not occur to him that it is just as wicked and scandalous for him to bribe others. It is only two weeks since he held up his hands in holy horror at the alleged attempt to purchase his vote; yet this same man, at the very same time, was buying, or rather paying for another man's vote. Mr. Sparks, of Amherstburg, formerly head constable, was a strong Conservative up to within a short time previous to the last election, but suddenly, very suddenly, he conceived a love for Grit institutions, and supported Mr. Balfour more strongly, even than he had before opposed him. He had been bought over by Balfour. An attempt was made when Sheriff McEwan was deposed to dismiss Jas. McEwan, who has been sheriff's bailiff for years, and against whom not one word had been or could be said by anyone, and to substitute Sparks in his stead. The responsibility for this cowardly act Mr. Balfour endeavoured to fasten on Sheriff Iler, and a false statement that Jas. McEwan was about removing to Chicago and Sheriff Iler would appoint William Sparks to the vacancy, was asserted by Mr. Balfour in his organ, the Amherstburg *Echo*. This was evidently intended as a "feeler," and in consequence of the storm of indignation with which the contemplated outrage was received by the public, Mr. Balfour came to the conclusion that it was wiser to learn that Mr. McEwan did not intend removing to Chicago. Mr. Sparks did not get that office, and did not then get the price of his vote. But the murder of poor Leech was luck for poor Sparks and enabled Mr. B. to wipe out his indebtedness to that purchased turncoat. Mr. Sparks is now gaoler, a position which those well qualified to judge say he is no more able to fill than a cow is to handle a musket. There can be no objection to a Reformer being made gaoler, but the office should not be given as a bribe to a political renegade at the expense of public safety. But the moral is this, bribery by a Conservative brings him to a Police Court, but bribery by a Grit is a virtue.

This is not the first time that James Carey Balfour has been offered a bribe. He was offered $100 on a previous occasion to vote for the purchase of a fire engine, a fact which, on its being made known by Mr. Balfour for the purpose of making cheap capital out of it, caused a political friend to make the remark publicly that the men who made the offer understood the man's character pretty well. A man must have a poor opinion of his own virtue when he feels it necessary to enter into negotiations with some one to bribe him in order that he may have an opportunity of advertising his virtue. Such a man is rotten at the heart. An honest man needs no such assistance to keep his reputation clear. A scallawag does.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S RETALIATION.

Importance of the Island Trade—A Deputation Appointed to Confer with the Government.

MONTREAL, March 28.—At a meeting of merchants held at the Corn Exchange here the question of retaliation on the part of the Newfoundland Legislature for the Inspection of Fish Act by the Dominion was discussed. A number of leading wholesale merchants gave their views, among them being Mr. Chas. R. Gould, who said he thought that if the present Act on the part of Newfoundland were carried into effect it would amount to practical prohibition. Anyone acquainted with the difficulties of the trade would know this. Canada ought not to turn its back on a trade amounting to between two and three millions per annum. He felt sure, however, that the good sense of the Dominion Government would find some way out of the difficulty. Any act of the board tending to allay the irritation would be commendable, and he hoped the trade would in the end continue as friendly as in the past.

After several gentlemen had addressed the meeting it was moved by Mr. MAGAR, seconded by Mr. Gould, and carried, "That it is the opinion of this meeting "That if the bill passed by the Newfoundland Government becomes law it will destroy trade between this country and Newfoundland, a trade which employs, besides sailing vessels owned in the Dominion, two lines running without any Government subsidy, and that this meeting urge upon the Dominion Government to take such steps as will remove the irritation fatal to the business now existing in the commercial community of Newfoundland."

It was moved by Mr. J. B. McLEA, seconded by Mr. Munn, and carried, that it is the opinion of the meeting that all inspection should be optional between buyer and seller, as is the case with flour and pork." Carried.

A committee was appointed to visit Ottawa and confer with the Dominion Government, consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Routh, Messrs. Norris, Gould, Magar, and Baird, Jno. McLea, Brown, and Dobell.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

Business Transacted by the Home Mission Committee.

The Home Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church of Canada met on the 25th in St. Andrew's church, Toronto. The committee consists of 50 members, representing the various sections of the Church from Quebec to Manitoba. All the members of the committee were present, including the Rev. Dr. Cochrane, convener; Rev. R. H. Warden, of Montreal, secretary; Rev. C. B. Pitblado, of Winnipeg; Rev. James Robertson, superintendent of missions, Manitoba. Grants were received on behalf of the mission work from the Presbyterian Church of Ireland of £210, and from the Free Church of Scotland of £175. The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland made a contribution of £50 for four years to two ministers, to be selected by them and sent out to labour in Canada. The committee ordered payments of grants to the extent of $11,000 for mission work during the past six months.

The newly instituted scheme for the augmentation of ministers' salaries throughout the Church to $750 per annum, with a manse, occupied the attention of the committee at length. There were found to be nearly 200 congregations the salary of whose ministers was under this minimum, and it was agreed to order payment for the past six months of $14,000 to the ministers of the said congregations. The committee ask from the Church the sum of $60,000 for work during the year ending the 30th of April. Up to this date $46,000 have already been received, and it is expected that prior to the close of April the full amount asked will be obtained, thus enabling the committee from the very inception of the scheme to pay the full minimum salary of $750 to each minister.

The committee considered applications for grants for the mission fields for the ensuing six months, and appropriated sufficient for the efficient working of mission stations, numbering two hundred and fifty, in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba. It was agreed to increase the salaries of ministers appointed by the committee to labour in Manitoba for a definite term to the sum of $850 per annum.

The committee resumed business on Thursday, when Rev. Mr. Robertson, superintendent of missions in the North-West presented an interesting report of his work and travels. It was agreed to ask the general assembly to increase his salary to $2,000 per annum and expenses. It was also resolved to donate $13,000 for mission work in Manitoba. A committee was appointed to revise the regulations affecting the Presbytery of Manitoba, to report at a future meeting.

At a recent reception given by one of the Rothschilds, in Paris, a noted beauty wore white satin with tunic studded with double rings of steel and silver, sewn on the satin, and having the effect of brilliant spangles. The habit bodice was of white satin, with large pockets, each ornamented with five buttons in red paste. Her hair was studded with paste stars, buckles to match on the shoes, and her silk stockings were spangled with steel.

CONGESTION OF THE LIVER.

The following paper on "Congestion of the Liver in Horses, Cattle and Sheep" was recently read before the students of the Ontario Veterinary College by Mr. R. M. Mason, of Mono Mills, Ont.:—

The horse is less susceptible to disease of the liver than any other domesticated animal. The reason why is perhaps not very well understood. It may be due to simplicity in living or climatic influences, as diseases of this gland are more prevalent in hot climates. I think the disease the organ is most subject to is congestion. Under this head three forms are included (1) Passive congestion of the hepatic and portal veins, arising from anything that interferes with the circulation of the blood, such as disease of the heart. In heart disease there is stagnation of the blood in the vena cava and hepatic veins, and in time this is propagated to the portal vein and the organ from which it takes its origin. The liver then becomes distended with blood, and the congestion extends to all the veins of the digestive system. In the same way consolidation of the lungs by arresting circulation of the blood causes congestion of the liver and enteric veins, and is one cause of diarrhœa, which often accompanies the disease. The second form of congestion is termed active, in which the arterial capillaries are mostly involved. This form is induced by feeding on food of a stimulating nature, given in large quantities, particularly in hot weather or when the animal is not receiving sufficient exercise. The third form of congestion is that due to engorgement with biliary secretion arising from obstruction of the duct. This may be caused by inflammation of the mucous membrane, or by parasites obstructing the duct, and is seen associated with influenza.

Symptoms:—The symptoms are not very plain, and often difficulty is experienced in diagnosing this lesion, and as is often proved by *post-mortem* appearances the gland may become diseased and the attack got rid of without any manifestation of symptoms during life. If the congestion be in connection with the blood vessels the animal may show some of the following symptoms to a greater or less degree; dulness, abdominal pain, disordered bowels, and costiveness and diarrhœa alternately. The animal will turn the head to the right side, the urine will be of a high brownish colour, fæces clay coloured and fœtid, showing that the biliary secretion is impaired, resulting in a yellowness of the visible mucous membranes. In the meantime the pulse will become quick and weak. The animal will suffer a good deal of pain, but will generally maintain the standing posture.

If the congestion be in connection with the biliary ducts the symptoms will be yellowness of the mucous membranes, with an unnatural appearance of the excretions and the symptoms of the epizootic, from which the animal suffers.

If the disease be produced by giving an excess of nutritious diet the blood vessels first become involved, the disease afterwards extending to the surrounding tissues.

The treatment in such a case would be to administer a purgative of aloes. The dose may vary from six to eight, or even ten drachms, according to the size and constitution of the animal.

A moderate abstraction of blood will also be attended with benefit. The amount to be taken may be determined by the nature of the pulse. Sulphate of soda or sulphate of magnesia may then be given in ounce doses, two or three times a day and mixed in conveniently given in the animal's drinking water. A few tonics of gentian may now be given, and to guard against a recurrence the diet must be restricted.

If the congestion be due to obstruction of the bile ducts the treatment to be adoped is to feed sparingly, and on food of a non-stimulating nature with the free use of salines.

Cattle also suffer from this disease, and, as in horses, so I think in cattle the diagnosis is difficult, as the symptoms are rather obscure and in many cases it is not until after a *post-mortem* that the true seat of the disease is revealed. The symptoms are generally manifested by dulness after a meal, and respiration somewhat laboured. There will be swelling on the right side, which is very painful.

Constipation is also present, with occasional periods of diarrhœa. The fæces are dark-coloured and fœtid, the mucous membranes of a green colour, the appetite, in some cases gone, but in many cases where the symptoms are not aggravated it is not much interfered with, and in such a case the disease might be easily overlooked.

The causes are much the same as in the horse, namely a stimulating diet, and inadequate exercise. Standing in heated buildings will also have a tendency to produce the disease.

The treatment consists in giving a laxative or purgative, according as the case indicates. Epsom or glauber salt will do very well for the purpose, and may be given in doses varying from half a pound to a pound and a half.

Change of diet will be as essential as medicinal remedies, also pure air and moderate exercise.

The liver of the sheep is a bulky organ. Its weight is about one-fiftieth that of the carcass. It is partly separated into divisions or lobes, and is principally situated toward the right side. Its office, like that of other animals, is to separate bile from the venous blood, that which has circulated through a great portion of the body and is on its way to the lungs to be repurified. It is called a gland, and by some authors is compared to a sieve or filter having only the power of separating a peculiar substance from the blood. It is supplied with arterial blood for its own nourishment, its functional supply being venous blood, which is supplied by the vena portæ. The secretion of bile is said to be from three to five pounds during twenty-four hours. Sheep are more subject to disease of this organ than any other order of the lower animals. The reason why this should be the case is perhaps in a great measure due to the greater proportionate development of the structure and the access of secretion from it. Inflammation and rot, I think, are the most common as well as the most fatal diseases the gland is subject to, which I think are generally preceded or associated with congestion.

(1) Congestion of the liver in sheep is generally brought about in the same manner as that of other animals. Namely a stimulating diet with insufficient exercise. For instance the various cakes, together with peas or oats given in over-abundance, will suffice to set up the disease.

This is sometimes well exemplified in feeding sheep for market, when it will be noticed that they become affected with congestion and softening of the organ.

The liver of the sheep is liable to become congested or overloaded with bile; as it is a frequent habitation for parasites, as they have a tendency to become lodged in the bile ducts and in this way cause an irritation of the mucous membrane of the duct, forcing it to become swollen. The parasites themselves obstruct the duct, also causing an impediment to the flow of bile.

A detailed course of symptoms is uncalled for, as they are somewhat analogous to those noticed in cattle but are not so well marked, as in some instances there are no noticeable symptoms until shortly before death. Occasionally the following symptoms are noticed: The animal hangs his head and becomes dispirited; the appetite is impaired or may be totally gone; an unnatural heaving at the flank, an unwillingness to move; a slight tenderness on the right side over the region of the liver, and the bowels may be costive, with alternations of diarrhœa. The mucous membrane will be of a yellow colour, best seen in connection with the eye. Once the disease becomes fully developed treatment has but little effect, but if noticed in time amongst a flock, preventive measures may be adopted, such as restricting the diet or by changing the food to that of a less nutritious character. Sulphate of soda or sulphate of magnesia will exert a beneficial influence on the disease, and may be given in doses of four or six ounces. Hyposulphite of soda will also be found useful, followed by a course of tonics.

RAILWAY NEWS.

The Manitoba railroad has completed arrangements for carrying freight from Eastern Canada to Manitoba without breaking bulk.

The second track which the Grand Trunk propose to build between Toronto and Montreal will, it is estimated, cost about $6,000,000.

The Dominion Government has entered into a contract with the Pullman Car Company to run its cars on the Government railways for two years.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company are preparing to build an iron bridge over the river Sydenham at Strathroy next summer, the frame structure now standing being considered unsafe.

Notice was given to the junior conductors on the Grand Trunk railway yesterday that they would have to do brakesmen's duty in future. In consequence of this the number of brakesmen has been reduced by the dismissal of several new men. This reduction has been made in consequence of the falling off of traffic during the slack season.

During the month of February there were 110 railway accidents, in which 22 persons were killed and 150 injured. As compared with the corresponding month of 1883, there was a decrease of seventy-four accidents, of thirty-nine killed and thirty-six injured. The two months of the current year to the end of February show a total of 257 accidents, 78 killed, and 390 injured. This is a monthly average of 129 accidents, 39 killed, and 195 hurt, February being considerably below the average.

The fastest railroad speed on record is recalled to mind by a correspondent of *The Engineer*, who sends that journal a card, which has been preserved since 1848, on which is printed:—"The Great Western railway broad-gauge engine, 'Great Britain,' accomplished the fastest journey on record, viz., from Paddington to Didcot, 53¾ miles, in 47 minutes. The train was the 9.15 express to Bristol, and consisted of four carriages and vans, and was driven on May 11, 1848, by J. Michael Almond, driver; Richard Denham, fireman."

The following is the summer passenger tariff of the Canadian Pacific railway which goes into effect on May 1st:—

Montreal to	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Emigrants' Effects, per cwt.	per car.
Port Arthur	$30 00	$15 00	$ 45	$150 00
Rat Portage	39 00	17 00		
Winnipeg	43 00	17 00	88	100 00
Portage la Prairie	44 70	17 85	1 08	104 00
Brandon	47 00	19 00	1 16	110 25
Broadview	52 35	21 65	1 31	120 00
Regina	55 95	23 50	1 41	126 00
Moosejaw	57 65	24 30	1 45	129 75
Swift Current	62 10	26 55	1 56	136 75
Medicine Hat	68 10	29 55	1 77	147 00
Calgary	77 05	34 05	1 79	155,50

A special rate of $9.75 for immigrants, from Montreal to Winnipeg, will be made. This is only about one-third the amount charged in former seasons.

Canadian Pacific Shareholders.

A return of the stockholders of Canadian Pacific railway on October 14th, 24th, and 25th last, was presented to the Dominion House a few days ago. The object of the return, which was moved for by a member of the Opposition, was to show that the statements of the Liberal press that the leading shareholders of the company had taken advantage of the guarantee of the Government to unload at a profit on the first rise after the announcement of the guarantee. The return shows exactly the opposite, namely, that not one of the directors or any of their friends changed the extent of their holdings during the fortnight proceeding and following the guarantee. The amount of stock held by the directors and other large shareholders on October 28 was as follows:—

R. B. Angus	$1,500,000
Duncan McIntyre	2,020,000
J. J. Hill	1,000,000
John Cassils	1,250,000
Baron O. De Reinach, of Paris	110,000
Earl of Elphinstone	545,200
F. Gribscholm & Co.	400,000
Jno. S. Kennedy, New York	1,000,000
J. S. Kennedy & Co.	950,300
H. K. Kinnan	1,000,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	1,000,000
J. S. Morgan & Co., of London	250,000
Morton, Bliss & Co., New York	3,190,800
Mauschappie & Co., Amsterdam	6,310,000
Morton, Rose & Co., London	2,735,700
C. J. Osborne, New York	215,000
A. J. Osborne & Co.	188,000
E. Outwater, New York	307,000
P. Robin, New York	500,000
D. A. Smith	2,322,000
Geo. Stephen	3,175,000
A. S. Schaw, Glasgow	545,000
G. S. Scott & Co., New York	770,000
W. C. Van Horne	490,000
Sir G. Warrender, Edinburgh	600,000

Do Low Temperatures Produce Colds?

Dr. Felix L. Oswald, in Popular Science Monthly.

No man can freeze himself into a catarrh. In cold weather the hospitals of our Northern cities sometimes receive patients with both feet and both hands frozen, with frost-bitten ears and frost-bitten eyes, but without a trace of a catarrhal affection. Duck-hunters may wade all day in a frozen swamp without affecting the functions of their respiratory organs. Ice-cutters not rarely come in for an involuntary plunge-bath, and are obliged to let their clothes dry on their backs; it may result in a bowel complaint, but no catarrh. Prolonged exposure to a cold storm may in rare cases induce a true pleural fever, a very troublesome affection, but as different from a "cold" as a headache is from a toothache—the upper air passages remain unaffected. Sudden transition from heat to cold does not change the result. In winter the "pullers" of a rolling mill have often to pass ten times an hour from the immediate neighbourhood of a furnace to the chill draught of the open air; their skin becomes as rough as an armadillo's, their hair becomes grizzly or lead-covered, but no catarrh. On my last visit to Mexico I ascended the peak of Orizaba from the south side, and reached the crater bathed in perspiration, and, following the guide across to the north-west slope, we were for ten minutes exposed to an ice storm that swept the summit in blasts of fitful fury. Two of my companions, a boy of 16 and an old army surgeon, were not used to mountain climbing, and could hardly walk when we got back to our camp in the foot hills, but our lungs were none the worse for the adventure. Dr. Franklin, who, like Bacon and Goethe, had the gift of anticipative intuitions, seems to have suspected the mistake of the cold-air fallacy. "I shall not attempt to explain," says he, "why damp clothes occasion colds rather than wet ones, because I doubt the fact; I believe that neither the one nor the other contributes to this effect, and that the causes of colds are totally independent of wet and even of cold."

A Sketch in Oil.

"I hear you have been up in the new Pennsylvania oil regions," remarked a man on 'Change to a friend.

"Yes, I tried it awhile."

"How long were you there?"

"About a month."

"Did you sink a well?"

"Oh, yes."

"How deep did you go?"

"Clear down to the bottom of my pocket-book."

"Ah, did you strike anything?"

"Yes. I struck the railroad for a pass and got it, or I'd be in that blasted country yet."

"Jumbo" is the suggestive name of a town recently incorporated in Texas.

The new Real Estate Exchange in New York will not begin business until fall.

Platinum wire has been drawn so fine as to be absolutely invisible to the naked eye.

"This is what I call a cold snap," cried the burglar, as the handcuffs were clasped on his wrists.

In thirty-eight years the number of English daily papers has increased from fourteen to 179.

NOTES OF SPORT.

Articles have been signed by C. E. Courtney for a race with Wallace Ross May 30th.

George Fulljames has challenged any man in America at 124 pounds to fight for from $1,000 to $2,500 a side.

At a recent sale of greyhounds in England four youngsters realized $1,750. Quite a large number realized from $100 to $350 each.

The coming sculler in British Columbia is said to be Wm. Payne. Although but 18, he shows better form in a shell than any other man on the Canadian coast.

Peterson, the California sculler who recently defeated G. W. Lee, has challenged Hosmer to row at San Francisco for $1,000 aside. Hosmer will go if he gets $500 for expenses.

Jerry Murphy, of Bangor, a young man who is said to tip the scales at 230, and who is about six feet in his stockings, has made arrangements for a four-round glove contest in Boston with Woolf Bendell, late of London, Eng.

Tom Robinson, the coloured man whom Joe Popp beated in Springfield, Ohio, some time ago, fought there last week with Larry Fagan. Robinson weighed 200 pounds and Fagan 173. Fagan was stopped in the fourth round.

W. R. Thompson and T. Moffatt are expected to represent the Shamrock Lacrosse Club at New York athletic games next month. Thompson will then go to Kentucky and Moffatt across the ocean, to defend his Scotch Challenge Cup.

Dave Bennett has deposited $25 in the hands of Frank Martin, to be covered by Alberts, of Toronto, Bird, of Peterboro, or Elmsley, of Port Hope, if they want to meet him in a 5 to 25 mile race, to be run within two weeks of signing articles, for $50 or $100 a side. This offer stands good for one week, until Saturday, April 5.

On Tuesday Jas. Quirk, of Brantford, and E. S. Tisdale made a match to run 300 yards, Tisdale giving Quirk 7 yards' start. The match is made for $1,000 a side, to be run in Toronto on May 6. $250 a side have been posted with John Forbes, of Woodstock, and $250 more is due April 15. Quirk will have to win on his merits this time.

The Grand Opera house was densely packed on Monday with an enthusiastic audience on the occasion of the assault-at-arms of the Toronto Fencing Club, the great attraction being the international tug-of-war between a team of the police of Buffalo and one from this city, which was won in two straight heats by the visitors amid the most intense excitement.

The regatta at Sydney, N.S.W., on Anniversary day (January 26) was very successful. The only event of interest to Canadian readers was the race for the sculling championship, in which E. Trickett and W. Beach met to fight their battle over again. Beach, who continues to improve, once more showed his superiority over the ex-champion, whom he defeated easily, but as there was a foul, and both men were considered in fault, the umpire ordered them to row again the following Saturday.

Old Joe Spencer, of Chelsea, England, is striving to out-do Edward Payson Weston, whose great feat of walking 5,000 miles in 100 days across the highways and byeways of England without partaking of stimulants stronger than tea or coffee has just gone on record. Spencer started on Feb. 4, at the Compton skating rink, Highbury, "to walk 5,000 miles in less than 100 days, without partaking of tea or coffee," and up to March 10 had completed 1,173 miles of his task. The match is alleged to be for a wager of $5,000 to $500.

The well-known English professional cricketer, Alfred Shaw, writes as follows from Nottingham, Eng.:—"We are sending several professionals to America and Canada this season. One of them, Isaac Chambers, one of the Nottingham colts of 1883, will be with City of Berlin. He goes to the Longwood Club, of Boston, to whom he was highly recommended by George Lane, the Staten Island club's professional. As yet it is not decided whether our team to visit Australia will go *via* America or not. The eleven we have selected to go will be composed of the very best professional talent in England."

San Francisco papers say that the defeat of George W. Lee by Peterson, the California sculler, was one of the surprises of the month. Lee is said to have imagined he had an easy thing of the race, and did not take as good care of himself as he ought to have done and went to the starting boat stale. His time for the three miles was the shortest he had ever made. Peterson, who proved himself to be a good one, is but 21 years of age and is a giant in stature. He weighed 187 pounds on the day of the race. Lee rowed at 155 pounds, or pounds under weight. Lee will stay in San Francisco for another race with Peterson.

Ross in England.

LONDON, March 27.—Wallace Ross has been giving profitable rowing exhibitions at the South London palace. It was expected that he would be the central attraction in a handicap sweepstakes which his backer, Mr. Ennis, was trying to arrange for April 12th between Ross and a number of the celebrities of the Thames and Tyne. Although Ross offered a good start of from 12 to 60 seconds for all comers, the Englishmen seemed afraid to measure their prowess against his, and he has remained the only entry. The race has, therefore, been definitely abandoned. Ross has gone out of training, and it is now announced that he will start on Saturday from Liverpool to New York in the Guion line steamer Alaska.

Toadstones.

An ointment of toad's fat was supposed to give immense muscular strength if applied to the body at the moment of conjunction of certain favourable planets. A cubic inch of dried toad worn round the neck on a string was an infallible antidote against many diseases of the body and mind; and a powdered toad, swallowed in spoonfuls, formed a love philtre irresistible by the most obdurate swain, perhaps because the nature of the medicine was such as to compel him to throw up his previous engagements. The common or garden toad of the present day must, indeed, admit with sorrow that virtue has gone out of him. Batrachian powders would only make a modern misogynist very ill; and ordinary toads shrivel up to such an extent that the happy effects of a solid cubic inch of dried toad are unattainable. Even the priceless jewel that each toad used to carry in his head, in order, out of pure toadish spite, to prevent human beings from finding him, is not easily discovered nowadays. Nature is more niggardly of diamonds than she used to be, and the supply of precious stones for the toads' heads has therefore run short. In Sir Thomas Browne's days they were abundant enough, being "often to be met with in toads, at least by the induration of their cranies," and, though fewer in number than the "toadstones" found in the earth, were valuable enough, "and in substance not unlike the stones in crabs' heads." As far as at this distance of time we can recollect the results of childhood's scientific investigations for the pearl of great price in a toad's "crany" produced a decided opinion that a toad's head was partly full of water and partly empty. Doubtless the vinegar aspect of that toad—for his malevolent expression haunts us still—dissolved his pearl. Or it may be that the race has suffered from hereditary water on the brain to such an extent that not only is there no stone in the cerebellum, but not even any cerebellum—nothing but water. One inquiring naturalist has stated that this water has an acid taste. It is to be hoped that he became aware of that valuable fact by accident.

From 1304 to 1831 sumptuary edicts as to dress were issued at Berlin. The last forbade women without rank to wear silk dresses.

Baltimore seems to be in earnest about building an elevated railroad. A charter has been applied for by the company, which proposes to build the road on iron columns with no decking or flooring, the cable traction system to be used.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

LEGAL.

INQUIRER, Manitoba.—Qu.—"Where a father leases his farm to his son, can the father's creditors take the crops?" Ans.—No; if the son is the *bona fide* tenant, he owns the crop.

R. J. C., Newcastle.—Qu.—"Can a wife compel a stingy husband to supply her with proper clothing?" Ans.—A husband can be compelled to support his wife according to his means.

I.B.C., Basingstoke.—Qu.—"A lease says the tenant shall not cut any standing timber. Can he tap the sugar bush?" Ans.—Yes. The clause means that he shall not cut down any standing timber.

J. M., Mount Albert.—Qu.—"Can a landlord enter upon the premises occupied by his tenant and remove some of the fixtures that were on the premises when the tenant leased them?" Ans.—No; he commits a trespass by so doing.

L.P.O., Point Edward.—Qu.—"Can a clergyman vote in respect of the exempted church property which he occupies?" Ans.—Ministers of religion do not appear to be disfranchised by our Election Act nor by our Municipal Act; and provided they possess the other qualifications they are not disfranchised by reason of their property and salaries being exempt from taxation.

R.B.M., Auburn.—Qu.—"Can men hired by the year, or five or six months, or by the month, be compelled to work more than ten hours per day?" Ans.—The number of hours men who are hired by the month, &c., may be limited by their employers to work is entirely a matter of agreement between the employer and employed.

ELEGOMO, Halton.—Qu.—"Is a person who sells liquor in violation of the Scott Act eligible for the office of municipal councillor?" Ans.—The commission of an offence against the liquor laws is not a statutory disqualification; the statutory disqualifications are mentioned in the Municipal Act. An inn-keeper or a tavern-keeper is ineligible whether licensed or not.

I. McG., Tichborne.—Qu.—"Is a will drawn up and signed by the testator in the presence of witnesses legal, or must it be drawn by a lawyer? Ans.—Every man has a legal right to draw his own will, so every man has a legal right to build his own house, but the man who attempts to do either without the necessary knowledge or experience is sure to make a bad job of it.

T. S., Tilsonburgh.—Qu.—"Two persons, A and B, are the joint owners of a farm, can A prevent B from working his share of the farm, or the whole farm?" Ans.—One has no more possession or control over the farm than the other. The only way out of the difficulty is for one of them to apply to the court for a partition or sale of the property.

G. W. B., Port Perry.—Qu.—"A borrows a horse from B, while in A's charge the horse dies. Is A responsible to B for the loss?" Ans.—If the death of the horse is attributable to A's neglect or improper treatment or disobedience of B's directions, A is responsible.

J. Y., Hannon.—Qu.—"Can a woman's chances of dower in her husband's real estate, he being still alive, be sold under an execution against her personally?" Ans.—It has been held that a married woman's inchoate right of dower in her husband's lands is bound by a *fi fa*, lands issued against her.

FARMER, Williams.—Qu.—"I made an agreement with a farmer, hiring my son to him at 50 cents per day and board. After the boy had worked with the farmer for some time he and the farmer made a new agreement at smaller wages. Can I collect from the farmer wages according to the first agreement?" Ans.—The first agreement is still binding, and your son, being a minor, could not alter it without your consent.

M. M., Marvin.—Qu.—"A mortgaged his property to B in default of payment of interest. B sold under the power of sale contained in the mortgage to O during A's absence in the United States; can A now recover his land on payment of the principal and interest?" Ans.—No. If the sale was legally conducted by B, O acquired a good title to the property, and is now the rightful owner, but if B realized more than the amount of his principal, interest and costs, A can claim the balance from B.

J. M., Ontario.—Qu.—"A gave his note for $150 to B for rent due to B for 1883; the note will not mature till September, 1884; A has also given a chattel mortgage on covering all of his chattels; the mortgage will be due in November, 1884; if the note is not paid at maturity, can the landlord seize on the note for the rent of 1883, or must he sue on the note?" Ans.—The taking of note for rent suspends the right of distress until the note matures, unless there is some agreement to the contrary, but it does not do away with the right of distress altogether; if the note is not paid at maturity the right of distress revives. Simpson v. Howitt, 39 Q.B., 610.

D.M., Sandford.—Qu.—"Where a shop is rented for a year and the tenant continues to occupy with the landlord's permission after the expiration of the year, what notice must the landlord give the tenant?" Ans.—The landlord should give the tenant six months' notice to expire with the current year of his tenancy. Qu.—"Can a man who gives a debt note to his creditor be forced to leave the country in a month, on instigation?" Ans.—A creditor who shows to the satisfaction of a judge that he has a claim amounting to $100 or over, and that the debtor is about to quit the province for the purpose of defrauding his creditors, can obtain from the judge an order for a writ of capias for the arrest of the debtor.

M. T., Derryville.—Qu.—"Does the payment of the interest on a mortgage prevent its being outlawed? Ans.—Yes. (2) Where a note or mortgage bears more than six years' interest, will it continue to bear the same rate after maturity, or will it drop to six per cent? Ans.—Unless special provision has been made to the contrary or on the note that the principal shall continue after maturity, to bear the higher rate of interest, only six per cent. can be charged and collected after the note or mortgage matures.

J. M., Durham.—Qu.—"A mortgaged certain premises to B, the mortgage contains a proviso that if default be made in payment the mortgagee may on giving one month's notice enter on and lease or sell the mortgaged premises. How must this notice be given?" Ans.—The notice must be in writing and must describe the mortgage, set out the default complained of, and state what the mortgagee intends doing and when. (3) "Can the mortgagee on default foreclose, without giving any notice, if the terms of the mortgage provides that he may do so he may commence a suit for foreclosure at once without notice. (3) "If on default of payment of interest the mortgagee commences a suit for the recovery of the principal and interest can he be compelled to accept the whole amount?" Ans.—If he simply sues for the interest in default, payments that are past due he cannot be compelled to accept more, but if he sues for the whole amount he must accept it and discharge the mortgage.

A.R.M., Morseth, Qu.—"A number of persons subscribed towards the erection of a church for the use of either Methodist or orthodox denomination. The deed was taken in the name of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church; the church has been built, and the trustees now refuse to allow certain other denominations to use it. Can the subscribers be compelled to pay their subscriptions?" Ans. If the conditions under which the subscriptions were taken have been violated, the subscribers will be relieved from the payment of their subscriptions upon showing this to the courts. Those who have paid cannot recover the amount of their payments, but they have an equitable right to enforce the conditions upon which their subscriptions were given.

R.A.L., Georgetown.—Qu.—"Where executors by the terms of a will are directed to dispose of the testator's property as soon as a judicious sale can be made. Have they power to sell by private sale to one of the legatees?" Ans.—Their conduct can be questioned, and they must show that they obtained the best price that could have been realized for the property. They are not obliged to sell by auction unless so directed by the will, and are not prohibited from selling to a legatee:—(2) "Are executors liable for the loss of rents of real estate under their charge?" Ans.—Only when lost through their negligence or misconduct. (3) "A person bought a share in the Toronto Juvenile Novelty Company, and gave his note in payment; the company became worthless; can he be compelled to pay the note?" Ans.—Yes; the note has become part of the assets of the company. (4) "Where a person leaves machinery in the possession of another for use, can it be seized for the debt of the person using it?" Ans.—Not but it may be seized for rent due in respect of the premises.

TOWNSHIP CLERK, Kilsyth.—Qu.—"Does a pathmaster's duty cease when he returns his road list to the township clerk?" Ans.—The office and duties of pathmasters are governed by the municipal by-laws under which they are appointed, and which prescribe their duties. The general law does not do so. Qu.—"There is a steep piece of rock in the road allowance between two new townships; the road has never been thoroughly opened up, although some work has been done on it; a horse travelling over the road slipped on the rock and was killed. Can the owner recover damages against the township?" Ans.—The public cannot have, and have no right to expect, good roads in new districts, and travellers cannot claim damages for injuries their horses may sustain in travelling over such roads; townships cannot be required or expected to open up and perfect all of their roads at once. We think on the authority of the judgment in O'Connor v. Otonabee, reported in 35 U.C.Q.B., page 57, that the claimant has no cause of action and could not possibly succeed.

GENERAL.

ROYAL, MAR.—A pamphlet containing the speeches on the C. P. R. has been mailed you.

GLADSTONE.—In sending a telegram from Manitoba to England are you obliged to pay for the address at the same rate as the message? Ans.—Yes.

SUBSCRIBER, St. Thomas.—1. State best amateur time for 100 yards, flat race? 2. Most number of miles walked within one hour? Ans. 1. 10 seconds. 2. Eight miles. 302 yards (professional).

DOG.—Kindly give me address or addresses of firms in Toronto, where I can procure a cast iron dog, such as are used to set alongside of graves &c. Ans.—Barnum & Co., 38 Queen street east, Toronto.

OWEN SOUND.—I have a $5 bill on the Exchange Bank Toronto, Upper Canada, dated 1856. Was there a Bank in Toronto of that name, and if so, is there any provision made for the liquidating of these bills? Ans.—The bill is worthless.

RICHWOOD.—What should I read up or study to become a detective? Ans.—No special reading is necessary. Get elected to the Ontario Legislature and then slavishly follow Fraser and his colleagues, as they are the owners on clues.

EMERSON.—Please give me the address of two or three cord and twine manufacturers in the United States in your correspondence column of the WEEKLY MAIL. Ans.—Cable flax mills, Troy, N. Y., and John T. Bailey, Philadelphia.

A. B., Orillia.—Q.—A Bets B that Drury, of East Simcoe, would be unseated. B bets that he will not. The judges at the late trial have disagreed. A claims the bet is a draw. B says he has won. Which is right? Ans.—B is right.

A. C., St. Catharines.—What is the number of cubic feet in a ton of chestnut coal? Ans.—Averages from 40 to 42 cubic feet. The chances are a million to one against any two tons of broken material being of exactly the same cubic measure.

STRAWBERRY.—1. Is there any place in Canada where old postage stamps are bought; if so, where? 2. What is the price paid? 3. To what use are they put? Ans.—There is no place in Canada where old postage stamps are bought. They are useless.

ENQUIRER, Montreal.—How would you address the envelope of a letter sent to others, in writing to the Marquis of Lorne and Lord Dufferin? Ans.—Marquis of Lorne, London, Eng. Lord Earl of Dufferin, British Embassy, Constantinople.

PORT PERRY.—Could you give me a remedy for freckles? Ans.—Mixture composed of dilute nitro-muriatic acid, 30 drops, and an ounce of water is good for either freckles, sunburn, or ordinary discolorations of the skin. Do not wipe the face any too soon after applying the mixture.

ALLENFORD.—Does ($100) one hundred dollars or over constitute a horse-stake race? 2. What is the fastest time made by a Canadian horse for a mile running? Ans.—1.—In the absence of a written guarantee no sum, large or small, is a legal warranty of soundness. 2.—Disturbance, 1.14¾.

LAUREL.—Can you tell me if there is any good agricultural wild lands for sale in Huron or Sanilac counties, Michigan; also the price per acre? Ans.—Consult our advertising columns. The names of several agents appear on our first page under the heading "Michigan Lands for Sale."

BURNT RIVER.—Will the Publisher of *Truth* and *Queries Journal* really give prizes as advertised in THE MAIL or is it a sell? Please answer in Queries and Replies. Ans.—We have no reason to doubt the honesty of the publisher, and yet we are not in a position to express an opinion as to him fully performing his promises.

OWEN SOUND.—I sold a lot of peas at a loss of 3cts. per bushel on account of your late report of peas being down 2d. instead of up 2d. in England. Ans.—We exercise all possible care in the preparation of our market reports, but cannot prevent errors occurring in telegraphing. The error referred to was alluded to in the next issue.

R., Charing Cross.—I discovered a silver mine in British Columbia, Rocky mountains; will you please let me know how I can locate the same. Ans.—The present Dominion mining regulations were published in THE MAIL in condensed form March 10, and in the *Canada Gazette* about the same time. Send for the latter to Ottawa.

PERT COMMON.—Would you be kind enough to furnish me through your queries department with the names of a few provincial land surveyors? Ans.—James Dickson, Penelon Falls; Thomas Byrne, Sarnia; David Beary, Parry Sound; J. W. Fitzgerald, Peterboro; A. Niven, Haliburton; W. R.