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## POETRY.

### MORNING.

Sweet morn of spring, how bright art thou,  
And beautiful indeed!  
Coming to light the forest bough,  
And gild the humblest weed.  
Some wondrous power seems gone abroad,  
On clouds of burning gold;  
And every quick and silent thing,  
Doth some sweet charm unfold.

New buds on elder sister flowers,  
Peer with a soft delight;  
And fill with fragrance all the hours,  
While day flows calm and bright.  
The wood-birds shake their dewy wings,  
And all the land is life.  
With sylvan nature full of sport,  
And the rich strength of life.

The gentle stress of orient light  
Breaks up the dewy haze;  
And reaches us at times from far,  
With lines of trembling rays.  
Oh! as the break of day appears,  
No shames life's sunny start;  
Through all the gloom of later years,  
Upon the weary heart.

### PAID FOR YESTERDAY.

The scene opens in a dentist's room at the West End of London. Mr. Filey is a fashionable dentist, with an exceedingly what is called gentlemanly experience. You might have taken him for a baronet, and so might I. A carriage drove up to the house, with a lady carefully attired—West End costume, and some of those women do look capital. She inquired for Mr. Filey. That gentleman made his bow. "Mr. Filey," she said, "I have come to you on a sad case."

She sighed. Of course Mr. Filey was full of sympathy—in his aspect, at all events. "Yes," she said, "it is very sad. You are great in teeth, Mr. Filey. Do you remember me years ago?" Mr. Filey begged to be excused for his forgetfulness, attributing it to his extended practice.

"Ah! I was then younger, Mr. Filey. I am now, as my card will have shown you, Lady Spriggs."

Mr. Filey bowed to the title. "I have a nephew, Mr. Filey; the heir to a vast property. He has but one defect—his teeth."

Oh! the trouble those teeth have given me! His timidity is such that he will never approach a dentist's shop—mean house, and we are at our wits' end what to do with him. Do you think that if I contrived to lure him here, that you could so manage as to remove one or two of them—I think you call them grinders—without his being aware of it?"

The proposition was rather startling, but Mr. Filey was an old hand, and an able one. He said he had no doubt that if he had the young gentleman there he could extract the teeth, and he should hardly know anything of it, so delicate and sudden would be the manipulation—till it was over.

"That will do," said the lady. "You will eternally oblige my family, Mr. Filey, and I shall feel indebted to you, believe me, and will take the liberty of paying you in advance, if you please. May I know what it will be?"

She drew forth her purse and paid the sum Mr. Filey thought fit to demand.

Arrangements were then made that the young gentleman should call on the morrow, at two o'clock P. M. precisely. Every advice not to alarm his sensitiveness in the matter of his teeth was promised by Mr. Filey, who was forewarned that the young gentleman was eccentric and dressed not quite in fashion—in fact, commonly so that unless you knew it, you would not presume him to be an heir to a vast estate.

The scene closes on Mr. Filey bowing the lady into her carriage.

Act the second, displays a jeweller's shop, West End. Messrs. Spitchcock & Co. A lady alights from her carriage and enters. She desired to see some jewelry. A diadem with diamonds fixes her eye. Her taste is pleased by a beautiful bracelet, and a pair of ruby ear-rings which suit her admirably.

She hands her card—Lady Spriggs, at present residing at Mr. Filey's.

"You know Mr. Filey, the dentist?" "Very well, indeed," she is told, "and Sir Sampson, also, by name."

She then desired them to take out their bill, and tell her the amount of her purchases. Four hundred odd pounds, the bill is amounted to. And the shopman wasn't astonished! But what a country this is, where women can spend money on gimcracks—

was readily assented to. She departed, and the scene closes with her being bowed into her carriage a second time.

Act the third. A young man with a parcel calls at two o'clock precisely, that afternoon, at Mr. Filey's and asks to see Sir Sampson Spriggs.

"Her ladyship is within," says the page. The young man says she will do. He is ushered into a room where he sees the lady.

"Well, the lady affably took the parcel from the young man and said:

"I will take it to show my husband up stairs. He will be with you in five minutes, and hand you the check. You will excuse me? I must first satisfy him of the necessity of the articles."

Of course the poor fellow thought that all was fair and straightforward. He said he would be happy to wait. He took a chair.

Well, he waited. The minute hands of the clock went around. He waited on—before he had time to feel uncomfortable in his mind the door opened, and a gentleman walked in who bowed to him and made his mind quite easy.

"I brought the things," said the young man, "and am waiting."

"To see me," said Mr. Filey, admiring the strategem of the lady, immensely. "To see me. Yes, I'm aware. A beautiful day to-day, Sir? Rather sultry. May I offer you a glass of wine?"

Of course the young man didn't object. He! ha! You know how they used to prepare victims for the sacrifice!

Well, they talked. Mr. Filey said: "Pray take a chair, may I ask you?" and the young fellow, warmed by his wine, was quite agreeable to anything.

"Will you open your mouth, may I ask you?" said Mr. Filey.

"What for?" said the young fellow much amazed.

"Oh, nothing!" says Mr. Filey, I merely wished to inspect! The conformation of your tongue struck me as peculiar. But, pray allow me?"

The poor young fellow opened his mouth. He! ha! He opened his mouth and gaped.

"Now draw back your tongue," said Mr. Filey. No doubt the young fellow thought him a very eccentric baronet, but he complied.

In a minute one of the grinders was seized, and caught in a vice, wrenched, twisted, pulled. Heaven spare us all the horrible agony! The grinder came out at last, in the midst of stifled screams, and, I am afraid, curses. It came out, and the young man was guilty of an assault on the body of the dexterous operator—Mr. Filey went down.

"Where's the lady?" Where's Sir Sampson Spriggs?" roars the young man with his hand on his mouth.

"My dear sir," says Mr. Filey, "You really—you may be eccentric; but when one is doing you a good—doing you a service—"

"Service," splutters the wretched fellow. "Service to pull out a tooth when I didn't ask you?"

"Ask me, sir," says Mr. Filey. "When I tell you I have been arranged by your estimable aunt Lady Spriggs, and that it was paid for yesterday."

"Paid for yesterday?" bawls the victim, starting back.

"This tooth, sir, was paid for yesterday," says Mr. Filey impressively.

"Lady Spriggs—my aunt?" exclaimed the confounded youth.

"Come, sir," says Mr. Filey, I think whatever your objections were to part with it, you owe me an apology. I will not say in due form, I expected caprice. But really such violence!"

The young man deliberately asked for Sampson Spriggs, or the parcel of jewels which he had brought half an hour ago from the shop of Messrs. Spitchcock & Co., whose servant he proclaimed himself to be.

"Bless me!" cried Mr. Filey, "is there some mistake? Have I really—on my honor!"

"If you will go up to Sir Sampson Spriggs and get that parcel of jewelry immediately," said the young man.

Mr. Filey started.

"I won't prosecute you," the young man added, washing his mouth out with water.

"You are not the nephew of Sir Sampson," said Mr. Filey.

"Don't laugh at a chap, after you've done him!" growled the young man.

"There's a mistake," said Mrs. Filey. "Sir Sampson is not here. It was an innocent stratagem."

"Innocent?" enters the young man, "To get you to submit to the operation?"

Lady Spriggs—

"Will your ring for her or not?" cries the no longer unsuspecting youth.

The bell was rung. The lady's page informed them that Lady Spriggs had left the house shortly after her brief interview with the young man. By degrees the consummate confidence of Mr. Filey in her ladyship was

melted and dispersed. He accompanied the young man to Messrs. Spitchcock's, relates his share in the adventure, and made, let us hope, something like reparation to the poor victim of the cleverest piece of rascality I know of. The rest was in the hands of the police in London.

(From "Alpha" in the Yarmouth Herald.)

## THE CULTURE OF SALMON.

In this great progress has been made of late years, not that anything absolutely new can be said to have been discovered, for the Chinese have practised fish breeding from the remotest times and with such success as to make fish one of the cheapest, luxuries in that great country. The art was known and brought to the greatest perfection in the classic days of Italy. Fish was the crowning achievement of the Roman entertainments, and the arrival of the dishes of sturgeon, lampreys, mullets, &c., was signalled by music, and were obtained at a cost which appears fabulous. The fish pond in which fish were preserved were considered of the highest value and importance; in these ponds fish were tamed and would come when called and feed from the hand. Thus Martial—

"Rash angler here thy guilty sport forbear,  
These finny natives are a monarch's care,  
The gentle kind obey his known commands,  
And feed familiar from his sporting hands;  
Each has his name which scantly they bear,  
And to their owner's summons straight appear."

When the breeding of fish is left to the natural progression of a state of nature, it has been found that an immense proportion of the ova are never properly vivified—that even if all the eggs obtained the benefit of the vivifying process, a great proportion never came to life from being deposited in shallow waters where they become bereft of water—that others were eaten by water towl or devoured by other fishes, and a proportion swept away by the water and lost forever.

Again, it has been observed that however large a proportion of the eggs might survive and become fish, yet a high percentage of these never became of any food value, as they were killed in their infancy either by unlawful fishing or were preyed upon by larger fishes. Hence it has become to be generally received that the best way to increase the supply was by obtaining the eggs and protecting the young fish until they were able to take care of themselves.

In France great efforts have been made in this direction. Near Basle, an establishment has been instituted expressly for the purpose of collecting, preparing and distributing the ova of the most esteemed fishes. The importance of the pursuit may be conceived from the results. In the last year, 18,377,900 eggs passed through the hands of the manipulators; of these 2,614,000 or 15 per cent. were lost, 12,879,000 or 70 per cent. were distributed, and 2,884,500 or 15 per cent. remained for experiments at the establishment. Any quantity of eggs can be obtained at this establishment for the mere asking, and many of the rivers of France which had become denuded have now again become "teeming with fish."

It also appears that an immense deal can be done in fish hatching in a small space, for a year or two ago might be seen in the College of France an apparatus contained in a space about 16 feet square, capable of hatching 150,000 salmon eggs. Again, at Basle, the boxes containing the eggs are arranged in pyramidal groups, the water flowing from the one on the top to those beneath, thus flooding all the eggs which are neatly disposed on little strips of glass. For the further progress and preservation of the fish when hatched, two kinds are necessary, for where there is only one there is the danger of any newly-hatched fry being devoured by the two year olds.

England has not been far behind her neighbours in efforts or results for the cultivation of fish, but it must be remembered that the fostering aid of the government has been entirely wanting; the consideration that an immense deal can be done in fish hatching in a small space, for a year or two ago might be seen in the College of France an apparatus contained in a space about 16 feet square, capable of hatching 150,000 salmon eggs. Again, at Basle, the boxes containing the eggs are arranged in pyramidal groups, the water flowing from the one on the top to those beneath, thus flooding all the eggs which are neatly disposed on little strips of glass. For the further progress and preservation of the fish when hatched, two kinds are necessary, for where there is only one there is the danger of any newly-hatched fry being devoured by the two year olds.

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stocked at the rate of 1000 eggs per box.—The fifth hatching, which was performed in November and December, 1859, was also successful, resulting the addition of 250,000 smolts to the salmon stock of the river Tay.

Various experiments were made with the view of ascertaining the rate at which salmon grow. These ponds afforded facilities for watching and identifying the fish which were marked in various ways before being let into the river. The pond bred salmon were found to grow very rapidly. Of salmon fry let into the river for their sea voyage in May, many were taken in July of the weight of from 3 to 7 lb. The most curious fact elicited by these experiments is, that of two salmon spawned at the same time, one may visit the sea and become a grilse of 6lb wt, while the other is still a little parr of an ounce weight, and in the succeeding twelve months the one may become a nicely grown salmon of 12 lb., while the other, having only just put on the scales of the smolt, is timidly venturing for the first time to pay its visit to the ocean.

The operation of spawning, when conducted artificially, is frequently delayed from the difficulty of obtaining fish with the milt and roe perfectly ripe. It was found necessary by the manipulator to capture in 1862, 119 full grown salmon and 281 grilse, and out of these 18 salmon and 22 grilse only were selected, and the number of ripe eggs obtained from them was 275,000. Most of the fish spawned were females, and it may be noted that the milt of a single male fish will vivify the eggs of two or three female salmon.

In concluding this part of the subject I will abridge from the "Field" an account of the further operations of Mr. Ramsbottom, in stocking rivers and lakes with salmon, where previously salmon had never appeared.

The Dooishall lakes in Connemara were the scene of the experiment. These lakes are some 16 in number, connected by a number of small channels and rivulets. They had always abounded with fine white trout, but no salmon had ever taken to them.

Two years since Mr. Ramsbottom induced the present proprietors to try artificial breeding, and succeeded the first year in hatching 18,000 fry, a large proportion of which became parrs; 700 of these were marked, a large number became smolts and went to the sea, but many remained behind for another year. May, June, July passed, and August came, and in spite of careful watching not a fish appeared. Not discouraged, Mr. Ramsbottom set to work and hatched 200,000 eggs; the second year for the next experiment, not a fish of these was marked. As for the fish of the first year, these had almost been given up, when, one morning early in the ensuing season, he received a note from his son in charge of the fishery, to say that he had either seen a shoal of salmon in the bay, or some very large white trout, and in spite of careful watching not a fish appeared. Not discouraged, Mr. Ramsbottom set to work and hatched 200,000 eggs; the second year for the next experiment, not a fish of these was marked. As for the fish of the first year, these had almost been given up, when, one morning early in the ensuing season, he received a note from his son in charge of the fishery, to say that he had either seen a shoal of salmon in the bay, or some very large white trout, and in spite of careful watching not a fish appeared.

Two days after came a note to say that salmon had been seen rising in the lakes, then came another to say that a grilse of 5lb. had been caught in the lake—then one or two more, and among them one of the marked fish of the first year; and so the tale went steadily on until at the end of the season 106 salmon had made their appearance in a water where salmon had never been seen before, and among them were no less than 98 of the fish they had marked. The whole of the fish averaged from 4 to 5 lb. weight.

A curious fact is related, showing that big smolt make big fish. Among the smolts marked were 13 which had far outstripped the rest in size. Among them was one very fine fellow which Mr. Ramsbottom had to hold in both hands while he was marked.

They were cutting off the adipose or soft fin and the man who held the scissors remarked—"What a pity to mutilate such a fine fellow, we will only cut off a piece of his fin!"

and the fin was cut in halves, leaving a small three cornered piece. This very fish was caught, and as he was the largest smolt, so he was the largest salmon, his weight being 7½ lbs. The whole of the fish taken were returned to the water and allowed to run up to their spawning beds. Now here we have proof of a fact which I epitomized above for your readers, viz: that the first year's fish may remain an emiro year in the sea before returning. There can be no mistake here, for there had been no salmon in the lakes before the experiment, and not one of the first year's fish came back at the expected time, viz: in two, three or four months, but without exception, taking from 14 to 18 months before returning.

Four Great Men.

It is a remarkable fact that the career of four of the most renowned characters that ever lived, closed with some violent or mournful death.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy height of his ambition, and with temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, leaped down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not

another one for him to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps; after having put to flight the armies of the mistress of the world, and stripped three bushels of gold rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her very foundations quake—fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of our God, and called him Hannibal—died at last by poison, administered by his own hands, unlamented and unwept, in a foreign land.

Cæsar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his hands in the blood of one million of his foes, after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends, and in that very place the statement of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandates kings and emperors obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name, deluged it with tears and blood, and clothed the world with sackcloth, closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving over the deep, but which could not or would not bring him aid.

Thus four men who, from the peculiar situation of their portraits, seemed to stand as the representatives of all those whom the world called great—those four who, each in turn, made the earth tremble to its very centre by their simple tread, severally died—one by intoxication, or as some suppose, by poison mingled in his wine—one a suicide—

one murdered by his friends—and one in lonely exile.

Economy is Wealth.

There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty as proper economy in the management of household affairs. It matters not whether a man furnishes little or much for his family, if there is a continued leakage in his kitchen or parlor, it runs away, he knows not how, and that demerits waste cries "More!" like the horse-leech's daughter, until he that provided her no more to give. It is the husband's duty, of his wife to see that none goes wantonly out of it. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, and to assist him in his journey through life; to educate and prepare their children for a proper station in life, and not dissipate his property. The husband's business should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition to carry her no further than his welfare or happiness, together with that of her children. This should be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he can in the counting-room or the work-shop. It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy, it is what he saves from his earnings. Self-gratification in dress or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious.

There is a balance of power in the humble mind, by which defects frequently assist in furthering our views, as superficial excellences are sometimes converted into impediments. . . . The surest hindrance (or success) is to have too high a standard of refinement in our own minds, or too high an opinion of the judgement of the public. He who is determined not to be satisfied with anything short of perfection, will never do anything at all, either to please himself or others.—[Hazlitt.]

The misfortune of general enfeeblement is, that few people will apply it to themselves, while they have the comfort of thinking it will fill others as well. It is therefore, I am afraid, only furnishing bad people with scandal against their neighbours.—[The World.]

The late Duke of Athol was a character. He lived always in his kilt, employed himself in hunting and sheep breeding, ruled his little territory like a king, was beloved by his clan, and while dying with a cancer in his throat gave a parting hurrah to the queen.

Whales sometimes live to the age of 1000 years. The dolphin and porpoise attain the age of 30. An eagle died at Vienna at the age of 104. Ravens frequently reach the age of 100. Swans have been known to live 200 years. An elephant has lived 300 years, and some sometimes reach 500 years.

Brigham Young is a more powerful ruler in his way than the King of Siam. He can have as many wives as he wants, while, according to an English tourist, Sir Ashantee Majesty, poor fellow, is abominably limited to 3333.

The locks which a man dreads to open, often guard the greatest treasure.