better.

leading agriculturists and horticulturists

of the province, received the following

Hon. C. F. Cornwall, Ashcroft: "In

response to your queries as to the fruit

I regret that I have been so little from home that I can hardly give an auth-

heard of any damage to trees, etc., and

Mr. James Mellors, of Kamloops: "I

beg to say that as far as my fruit trees

are concerned, there is no damage done

for good crops are good. For seeding

never saw the ground in better condi

"The prospects for good crops of fruit, cereals and vegetables were never bet-

ter than at present. The past winter

ries or apricots suffered in the smallest

degree. Peaches, when exposed to the

wind, got scorched on the weather side, and had their flowers killed, otherwise

they are all right. Figs were killed outright; other half hardy things in the

same condition. My opinion is that the

frost did not do so much damage as the

hard, drying wind, as trees which were

growing on the lee side of stumps, or anything to break the wind, have not

of fruit buds, which are rapidly swelling

out. Bartlett pear trees seem to have

suffered somewhat from the past severe

winter, much of the new growth on young trees being injured more or less,

and I believe the fruit buds on older trees suffered to a considerable extent.

lide of organ which were sown early

the high well drained lands than on low

ly young trees planted last spring, there-by making a late growth. The crop of

peaches, Bartlett pears and apricots will

be short. Apples, plums, prunes, cherries

and some varieties of pears are show-

ing full of blossoms, giving every indi-

cation of a full crop, in fact more so

than for several years. Currants, goose-berries, raspberries and strawberries

have every appearance of giving abundant returns. No damage has been done

retarding of seeding, which may make

Mr. N. Butchart, Port Moody: "Fruit

have no late frosts in May to damage

preventive and a cure, which has been

water for washing and one can to ten

gallons of water for spraying, with the addition of common soap. This spring

last year's."
Mr. J. P. Booth, M.P.P., Salt Spring

Island; "In so far as general crops are concerned, I am afraid they will be ight

now, no matter how the season may turn out. It is too late for grain to get

argood start, before the dry weather sets in, so that even under favorable conditions from now on, they cannot be expected to be more than a light aver-

age. As regards firmit, there is abund

ant evidence at present of an extrepr

the exception of small fruits and nur-sery stock broken down by the weight

of snow, I do not think that any dam-

age has been sustained by the orchards

that the cold weather will be found to

have been a great assistance to the fruit this season, by keeping the trees back

and destroying myriads of the insect pests, which infest the orchard every

year. One of the worst drawbacks, ic

fruit raising on the coast of this prov-ince is the mildness of the winter, which

starts the sap too early and then a celd snap towards spring destroys the fruit

hurt any fruit trees adapted to a tem-

perate climate, in the slightest degree,

warm spell about the end of January,

this neighborhood. My impression is

With

dinarily heavy crop this season.

killed and others badly damaged,

wet ground.

that are looking green and fine.

Mr. A. Postill, Okanagan district:

by the late spring. I think the pro

was unusually severe and long.

ever, with the exception, possibly,

ospects of the season in this

oritative report. I have not,

AGENT IN MEDICINE The Use of Cardine, or Extract of the

FFAIRS.

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TS GREAT THERAPEUTICAL EFFECTS

Heart of an Ox.

mulation and Strengthening of the Heart-Improvement of the Blood-Dr. Hammond on the Preparation and Use of the Extract.

William A. Hammond, the cele-American physician, writes as in the New York Medical Jour-'cardine," a new therapeutical

ontinuation of the article on Cerorganic Extracts, etc., which ap-in the New York Medical Jour-r January 28th, 1893, I have to the following remarks on the of cardine, which, as the name is the extract of the heart, and instance of the heart of the ox. experimented with the heart of augmented. that of the ox has afforded ost decided physiological effects, therefore to be preferred. So far aware, no such preparation as I am about to describe has yet sed in medicine, nor has the ormy knowledge, been employed he treatment of the disorders of art unless, perhaps, by the Gerhysician of some 40 years ago to alluded in my previous comion as having proposed to cure of the various organs of the causing the subjects of them corresponding organs of ani-As I then stated, my reference irely from memory of what I had

the publication of his essay. ine, as used by me, is prepared blows: One thousand grammes of nely minced fresh heart of the ox, sly well washed in a solution of acid, are submitted to the action menstruum consisting of twelve d grammes of glycerin, one thousgrammes of a saturated solution at | to 96 deg. F. of boric acid, and eight hungrammes of alcohol. These pro-ons are the result of a large num-of experiments and are those, I which are most efficacious in exng from the heart its peculiar

medical journals at about the

mixture is made in a strong porglass, or glazed earthenware jar ided with a closely-fitting cover, every day for a period of at least cted to a strong pressure with a wood masher, such as is used in the aration of certain vegetables for table. If a much less period than t months is given to the process of eration the product is inefficient, indeed, as I have said, it is better et the extraction go on for a much ger period.

Experiments that I have made with freshly expressed juice of the heart, er pure or in combination with glyor alcohol in various proportions, how that it is absolutely without phy-iological or therapeutical influence othr than that of the transitory stimulateffect of the alcohol when the proortion of this substance is great.

At the end of the period of maceration the supernatant liquid is poured into the upper receptacle of a porous stone filter and allowed to percolate through into the lower vessel. The fineough into t

comminuted heart substance remain-g is subjected to a very strong pres-re in a metallic press and the resultant juice also poured into the filter. The refractory than that of the brain and ther nervous structures, and several weeks are required for the completion of the process. Percolation through filering paper will not answer.
As thus prepared, the solution of car-

ine is a clear, transparent liquid of a ale straw-color, with the specific gravy of 1.070. Under the microscope it nibits no morphological constituents; does not change, so far as I am aware, under any ordinary circumances, and no bacteria possess sufficient vitality to exist in it. It is per-haps better, however, than it should be cept in a cool place in well-stoppered I have said that it is unchangeable

ordinary circumstances, but ocsionally when the phials containing it ave been subjected to extreme variaions of temperature and to agitation, bout two per cent. of them will exnibit a slight flocculent precipitate which is albuminous in character. When this curs, filteration through Swedish filtering paper or through a funnel, the ent cotton, sufficies for its removal. The emaining liquid, under these circumstances, loses none of its properties. Of course the most rigid antiseptic ecautions must be taken in the prearation of this and all the other nal extracts which I have used. It must be borne in mind, however, that the extract is to be injected into the ood, the substances employed for the

prevention of septicism must be such as are not deleterious to the human sysem or which of themselves have any arked or positive physiological effect. Carbolic acid and corrosive sublimate, therefore, are out of the question. Heat and boric acid I have found to be entirely efficacious, and the latter, forming as it does one of the constituents of mixture, is especially eligible. A great many experiments were required in regard to the dose of cardine o be hypodermically administered, and is therefore necessary to insist upon due observance of the proportions of the various substances entering into its composition being strictly adhered to.

Regard must also be paid to the period f time during which maceration is continued. Thus action for a month or two produces a liquid which contains such a small amount of the essential principle that it is almost, if not enirely, inert. Maceration for six months esults in a product the effects of which are perceptible, but of which the dose 15 or 20 minims, and even then the physiological and therapeutical uence is feeble. After eight months, vever, the action is much more deled, and five minims hypodermically jected is a good average dose for an dult, some persons requiring a minim t two more, while with others a minor two less suffices. I have arrangdose after many experiments uphealthy men and women of average , and have accordingly fixed upon minims as the proper dose of car-after a maceration of from eight

can not too strongly insist upon filteration of cardine, as well as all the other animal extracts obtainmy process. It is absolutely essential that no morphological matter should be present in the liquid used for spodermic injection. If this precau-on is not observed, abscesses, and even serious disturbance, will most certainly follow. After proper preparation cardine is, as I have said, absolutely fatal to bacterial life. At the time of injection it is well, though not essen tial, to add to the quantity used a like

in their order of occurrence, as nearly as I can arrange them, are as follows:

1. Within ten minutes the pulse becomes fuller, stronger, and sometimes more frequent. The sphygmograph shows this very clearly. The accompanying tracing (Fig. 1) is that obtained from a man, 30 years of age, in good health. The pulse at the time was health. The pulse at the time was beating 76 in a minute.

Fig. 2 shows a sphygmographic tracing taken from the same person ten minutes after receiving a hypodermic injection of five minims of cardine. It is scarcely necessary to comment on the differences which exist. The influence in increasing the force and frequency of the pulsations is remarkable, and it is still more remarkable that a tracing (Fig. 3) taken eight hours subsequent to the injection shows that the effect upon the heart was still present in a scarcely diminished degree.

3. Increasing, as cardine does, the heart pressure, the effect upon the kidneys follows as a logical consequence. Many observations, made as far as possible under exactly similar conditions, establish the fact that the amount of urine daily excreted is increased by from ten to eighteen ounces.

4. The number of red corpuscles in

the blood is increased by the use of car-

Thus I found that in a woman in good general health and development the number of red corpuscles, as determined by the haemocytomer, was four million three hundred thousand to the cubic millimetre. After two hypodermic injections of cardine daily for five successive days the number of red corpuscles had increased to four million eight hundred and twenty thousand. means of the haemometer similar results were obtained, the degree of coloration being 83 deg. before the injection of the cardine, while after the use of this substance, continued as in the previously mentioned experiment, it rose

Many experiments of like character have led to similar conclusions. Indeed, know of no fact more definitely established than this of the effect of carline upon the composition of the blood. My object in the present communication is mainly to show the physiological effects of cardine, leaving to the intel-ligent physician the office of drawing his own deductions as to its therapeutifor a period of at least cul uses. It is clearly a heart tonic of and I am disposed to great power, a diuretic of notable value, that a year is preferable—the mix-is stirred and the heart substance marked effect over the composition of

the blood. In cases of cardiac weakness, from whatever cause it may arise, cardine is of inestimable value. It appears to me, from the few cases in which I have employed it in this connection, to be useful in fatty degeneration of the heart, improving the nutrition of the organ not only by its action on the blood, to which I have made reference,

in whom the heart impulse was exceedingly weak, and in whom also there was legs-cardine, in five-minim doses adbeat was increased in force, the amount of urine augmented, the dropsy of the extremities disappeared, and many filteration is a very slow process, the solution of the heart being even more pepsia from which he suffered were enpepsia from which he suffered were entirely dissipated, and this after about a month's treatment. Six weeks have elapsed and this good condition con tinues in every respect. That it will remain as at present without further treatment is perhaps scarcely to be expected, but I think this result is quite within the range of possibility; should the symptoms recur, I have no doubt that cardine will prove equally

effectual as in the first instance.

In another case of a gentleman in whom, from the excessive use of tobacco, the heart rhythm was intermittent and otherwise irregular, this condition disappeared after a treatment of only four days' duration, and the patient has now a heart apparently as sound as it ever was.

But I have employed cardine more frequently in those cases of nervous prostration attended with anaemia and sometimes chlorosis. In such patients its action is so prompt and effectual as to excite surprise in all who have witnessed the change. In all these cases I have verified the great improvement in the appearance and apparent condition of the patients by the use of the haemocytometer and haemometer. In mild cases a week or ten days' treatment has been sufficient, but never more than

four or five weeks. A distinguished physician from the Dominion of Canada consulted me in January last for great cardiac irritability, the result of overwork, both professional and political. I treated him for two or three days with hypodermic injections of cardine, and the result was in the highest degree gratifying. attacks of vertigo from which he had suffered, and which were clearly the result of weak heart, entirely disappeared. He returned home and entered at once with energy into an exciting political campaign, from which he emerged successfully after making over one hundred speeches. He writes me that he endured this tremendous exertion with-out discomfort, and that the cardine

worked wonders with him. In a similar case, that of a prominent physician of Indiana, the heart-beat was feeble and irregular, and there was constant vertigo while walking, or even while in a standing position. In this case the relief was equally prompt. He remained under my care only three days, being summoned home by telegram by sickness in his family, after making arrangements to procure a sufficiency of cardine for home use, and I advised him to continue it for at least a month. He arrived home before the cardine reached him, and, feeling the need of t, he at once telegraphed for it to be ent to him as soon as possible. He informed me that the effect upon him was so decided that, whereas formerly he was loth to walk even a few steps for fear of being overpowered by dizziness, a single injection enabled him to walk as much as he pleased for four or five

hours afterward. Of course, it is too soon to fix definitely the therapeutical value of cardine or, in fact, of any other of the animal extracts made by my process. There is tlanger that over-enthusiastic and perienced or ignorant persons will claim too much for them. Already I see that they are spoken of in various quarters as "elixirs of life," and that absurd stories are told of their power. No one person can be expected to determine the value of these extracts. That must be done by large numbers working tow-ard that same end and for long periods. I do not even pretend to assert that there may not be some better method of extracting the active principle of the several organs of the body which I have

amount of sterilized distilled water. I say sterilized, for, although I am sure that bacteria will not live in pure cardine, they may be able to live in it when is diluted with water.

The physiological effects of cardine.

The physiological effects of cardine. is diluted with water.

The physiological effects of cardine, to warn the profession against the cru blood. Of course, inflammation ensues, abscesses will probably follow, and even worse consequences are to be feared. Glycerin of itself is not a preservative

of the nervous tilssues, except for a very short time, whereas I know that the mixture I use will keep at for at least a year, and, I presume, indefinitely.
As to the essential characteristics of cardine, while I am not able to give it a place in the nomenclature of organic chemistry, I am sure, from a considera-tion of the process by which it is obtained, that it is a substance derived from the heart. There is no escape from this conclusion. As to how it acts, 2. These tracings show what is also evident from a digital examination of the theory that I proposed in my first the pulse—that the arterial tension is paper on the subject, and that is briefly: That all the organs of the body possess the power, when in a state of health, of secreting from the peculiar substance that they require for their nutrition, and that they take this substance and no other, never making a mistake in the matter. The brain separates brain substance; the heart, heart substance, and so on. If through disease or from derangement of function they lose this power, or if the peculiar palbulum they require be not in the blood in sufficient quantity, their functions cease to be normal. General debilifty, producing a diminution of nerve force, may cause the loss of this power, or it may result from local disturbance either of structure or function, or some profound shock to the organism may so interfere with haematosis that the blood no longer contains the material which the organ needs. In either case, if we supply to the blood the peculiar principle which a diseased or disordered organ requires, we do that which nature,

unassisted, can not or does not do. Cardine, therefore, if this theory of its action be correct, nourishes the heart. It is the substance which an ill-conditioned heart must have for its well being. It is already in a fit form for assimilation, and it acts with a prompti-tude, a certainty, and a degree of per-manence of which no other heart tonic within my knowledge is capable.

It follows also that in all weak conditions of the system, and especially in those in which the blood is below the normal standard, cardine must prove to be of inestimable value. And in other and more serious affections, such as those in which depurative organs of the body, especially the kidneys, fall below the healthy standard of functionation, cardine, increasing as it does the heart pressure, may augment the bodily comfort and materially prolong life. Cardine is not an annihilator of the influence of old age, but my experience

convinces me that it lessens the effects of this factor of deterioration so far, at least, as the heart is concerned. This organ, as is well known, is one of the Ization of the cardiac tissue.

In one patient under my charge—a gentleman from North Carolina, in whom the pulse was, while he was in a state of rest, only 40 in a minute, and in whom the heart impulse was aveced. with cerebrine, assuredly counteracts an anasarcous condition of the feet and | this influence, for, owing to the increase of the cardiac pressure, the passive anministered hypodermically twice daily, began at once to exercise a beneficial effect. The pulse rose to 64, and occepted the either greatly mitigated or altogether effect. The pulse rose to 64, and occasionally to 70 in a minute. The heart-albolished. How long this power will remain in any particular case I am not at present able to say, but I know that daily hypodermic injection continued for six months does not yet reveal any sensible loss in its influence.

Great Fire at Hull.

London, May 3.—Fire started early yesterday morning in the timber yard of Simpson, on Hendon road, in Hull, and the flames spread rapidly to the dwellings opposite. Eight houses were dwellings opposite. Engal house burning simultaneously and many were in danger, several blocks of business buildings being threatened. The whole un danger, several blocks of business buildings being threatened. The whole district was in a panic, which required the united efforts of two squads of police and a company of militia to subdue. Marines landed and helped the firemen, and after three hours the fire was brought under control. Most the timber yard was destroyed, four houses burned and several others partly destroyed. There is but little doubt but what the fire was of incendiary or-The Simpsons refused recently to ontribute to the strike fund of the Unionist dockers and were warned by tter that they would be made to suffer for the refusal.

Politics and Temperance.

London, May 3.—In an interview Lady Biddulph, a leader of the British Women's Temperance association, said in regard to the visit to this country of Mrs. Ellen Foster, the noted American temperance advocate, that she was not aware of Mrs. Foster's intention come to Great Britain and warmly come to Great Britain and warming de-clared that she would not be allowed to speak in the convention of the British Women's Temperance association, as the convention would be private. The chief topic of discussion would be whe-ther Lady Henry Somerset would be allowed to introduce politics into the work of the association, and the association would consider whether it would reaffiliate with the association of Miss Frances Willard. It was intended to oppose the re-election of Lady Somerset to the presidency. The ladies of the association are said to be excited over the prospect of the appearance of Mrs. Foster's delegation in the convention.

Condert Waxes Humorous.

Paris, May 3 .- F. R. Coudert, of counsel for the United States, continuing his arguments, added nothing new in the way of facts, but presented a novel view of the case in a humorous manner, which amused the tribunal. Touching the Sealers' Union, which insisted upon having a certain number of seal hunters who were unskilled, he said that such hunters killed or wounded many seals which were lost. The union's motto, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," was the true one. It gave liberty to unskilled men to enter the business; equality in practising and fraternity in lestroying useful animals.

A Courtesy to Chamberlain. Nobody has ever devoted more facile malignity to the task of enraging and affronting his opponent than Chamberlain, whose later speeches, indeed, have been almost savage in their revelation of personal bitterness against his former leader. Saturday night Gladstone went quite out of his way to speak kindly of the maiden speech of Chamberlain's son, which, he remarked in deep, full tones, with a gracious bow, was one that must have been dear and refreshing to a father's heart. Chamberlain at the first mention of his son lifted his head and turned his surly, cynical gaze upon the speaker. When these courteous, flattering words came he stared for an instant in blank surprise, then flushed, made a low obeisance and covered his face with his hands for fully five minutes. Those near said there were palpable tears in his cyes. Everybody talked about it afterwards as one of the most touching and notable instances in the memory of Parliament. terness against his former leader. Saturday

I only say PROVINCIAL CROP PROSPECTS. running, it does not require much frost to destroy the fruit buds and girdle young trees so that they will die. I becrience should Various Localities. have been hurt by frost the past win-The News-Advertiser has, in answer ter than is usually the case in an averto an enquiry sent to a number of the age season

CANADIAN DISPATCHES

The News of Eastern Canada in Shora Paragraphs.

George Middleton, aged 19, of Orillia, vas drowned at Parry Sound. Fourteen cheese factories wiil tablished on Prince Island this year.
George Jenkins, of Belleville, who served in the rebellion of "37, is dead,

my own trees of all descriptions are un-injured and present a good promise of firuit. Everything is very late, the weather having been persistently cold till now, when there is a change for the Wm. Donaldson, one of the oldest residents of Ingersoll, died suddenly, aged 74. The Fredericton board of trade has dopted a resolution to discount United States silver at 25 per cent. after this

month. Two hundred head of settlers' cattle are in the Gretna quarantine. Many are in the Gretna quarantine. Many immigrants are coming in from the west-

ern states. The railway committee of the Ontario Legislature passed a bill to incorporate the Lake Superior and Algoma Coloniza-

tion railway. trees and plants have not suffered, how-Hon. G. E. Foster is likely to be banquetted by the St. John Liberal-Conservatives on the 18th. It is understood that other ministers besides the guest which appears to be blackened on the south side. The ground is full of mois-The ground is full of moisof the evening will be invited. ture, which insures a rapid and abundant growth of grass and grain plants. Dr. McEachren, who is largely interested in Northwest ranching, said in an Indications are favorable for a prosperous season."
Mr. Tom Wilson, of Lisgar farm,
Harrison River: "None of the hardier
trees, such as apples, plums, pears, cherinterview that the new terms sought to be imposed by the government admitting settlers among the ranchers would kill the ranching business.

In the Ontario Legislature Mr. Marter's bill received the six months' hoist, an amendment by Hon. G. W. Ross, minister of education, calling for a plebiscite on the question being carried by a vote of 54 to 23.

Thomas G. Crosby, employed in the office of the Bell Telephone Company, Toronto, has mysteriously disappeared. His accounts are perfectly correct and his family relations were most pleasant. His disappearance is most unaccount-

suffered, though exposed to the same amount of frost. The wind here blew for about three days almost without cessation, at rates varying from 20 to The Grant-Lottridge Company's brewery, Hamilton, was entirely gutted by fire. In addition to a large quantity of 50 miles an hour. The prospects for this stock damaged, the vats and machinery Mr. G. W. Henry, Hatzic: "I may in general were rendered useless. say on the whole at the present time the prospect of the fruit crop is very promising. Apples, plums and cherries of all kinds are showing a good supply total loss will amount to about \$60,000, fully covered by insurance.

The Patrons of Industry in Ontario propose holding political picnics through the country next summer. James Moody, president of the Dundas branch of the association, is arranging for a Toronto meeting. He says the chief plank of the Patrons' platform will be tariff and political reform. A circular is being prepared at Ottawa

Peaches and apricots have borne the winter remarkably well, and are now looking fine, though I believe most of the fruit buds were killed on the peach to send to customs officers, enjoining them to exercise all civilities and courtesies towards travellers. The action has been taken in view of alleged discourtesies, particularly by custo ficers in the province of Quebec. trees by the severe frost. No injury seems to have done the small fruits. All kinds promise a big yield this sumcustoms of-A second report of the finance depart-

mer. No is of the fruits are advanced far enough to be injured by the late ment, showing the unclaimed balances in the chartered banks, was iscold wea her and rains; on the contrary I thing it will have been beneficial to sued a few days ago, though it was published in the volume last year. Large sums of money have since then gone into the possession of the rightful ownthem, as it kept the bloom back, and will likely save them from being caught by the later frosts, which sometimes ers.

occurs, when they are in a tender condition. Should we get some continued Sir Donald Smith has decided to place the Woman's Department of McGill up-on a solid basis, having placed a second Should we get some continued on a solid basis, having placed a second half million at the disposal of the university. A new and elegant building will be erected and everything done to give the department all the prestige such an institution merits. fine weather now, vegetation would come on rapidly with little danger of injury from frosts later. Very little seeding has been done, owing to the continued rains, though there are some

The great Christian Endeavor convention, to be held in Montreal from July 4 to July 8, will probably be the biggest gathering of the kind that has ever conditions are about the same at Maple Ridge, where my Port Hammond place is, and at Mission, where my present abode is, though things have come place in the Dominion. Over place in the Dominion. Over delegates have applied for acthrough the winter in better shape on 16,000 commodation, and the total number delegates who are expected to attend is Mr. E. Hutcherson, Jubilee Farm. 25,000. Delegates will be present from all over the United States and Can-Delta; "There has been no drought; some peach trees and Bartlett pears

in regard to direct trade between Canada and the Spanish West Indies are comparatively valueless. The Spanish Government has admitted that Canada is entitled to favored nation treatment; but as the Anglo-Spanish treaty expired July last, this admission does not amount to anything. It is ordered that a refund, however, be made of the export duty on a cargo of sugar wrongfully levied by Porto Rico authorities. to other crops, except in the delay and The Acme Silver Company, doing business in Hayter street, Toronto, appointed Mr. Thomas Woodhouse, their secretary. some difference in the acreage. The season is much the same as 1882 and 1887, in the latter year it was the 1st tary, as receiver. The company's bilities are said to be in the neighborhood of \$145,000. The difficulties of of June before I finished seeding grain, yet I had an excellent crop."

Mr. H. F. Page, Matsqui: "There is very little fruit raised in this district as the Acme Silver Company were brought about by the keen competition in the yet, but I consider the winter has been silver plate business, which embarrassed them, and they were unable to meet their obligations. The Quebec Bank, which is largely interested in the busifavorable for fruit. From the long continued rains, cannot form any opinion re other crops, except that very little or any seeding has been done, consequently the harvest will be late and liable to be caught in the fall rains. ness, forced the action taken. It has been decided to wind up the concern, and all liabilities are likely to be met. St. Vincent, Minn., is entirely under water and several buildings have been prospects for the present season look very favorable, taking all the fruts in general, large and small, providing we

totally wrecked by floating ice. The flood is much higher than it was in 1882 and is much more dangerous, as the ice has only just begun moving, while in the flood of 1882 there was no the same as we had last year. I except the peach, of which last year's growth high water until the ice had ail run out damaged by frost considerably, which will make that fruit a failure this year. My apple trees have a number of black spots on them this spring, but I don't thing frost was the of the river. The people in the town are leaving their hon The people in parts of erson, Manitoba, three miles distant, is also submerged, and all the stores in the town have more or less water in them.
The Red river is now running through
the low lands east of St. Vincent and cause. I think I found a remedy as a tested for three years on the orchard of Emerson, leaving the two towns on an Island. Much of the country above and below Winnipeg has been flooded my neighbor, Mr. Cottie, whose orchards have been freed of the defect since Le commenced using a solution of one can of concentrated lye to five gallons of out. The Red river is rising and the prospects are of a severe inundation. Archbishop Cleary has excommunicated Richard McGivern and Mary Barkley, of Kemptville. Some time ago McGivern secured \$15,000 from the Louisiana lottery and in California married a Catholic woman. Returning to Kemptville, his wife did not like it and is two or three weeks later at least than Kemptville, his wife did not like it and

vigorously insisted on leaving Canada. Finally McGivern sent her to California and secured a divorce at Ogdensburg, N. Y. He then took Mary Barkley to Ogdensburg and married her before a squire. The matter becoming public, the couple were summoned before the Archbishop. His Grace held that the divorce was of no value, that it had been secured without the knowledge of However, the couple de-andon living with each the woman. clined to abandon living with each other. Three times His Grace issued his commands, and then came the ex-

The police were notified that James Anderson and wife, living on Mercer street, Windsor, were starving. Upon investigation it was seen that the report was true, and a horrible state of affairs was found to exist. was found to exist. Anderson had been a cripple for some time, and his through the aged wife has managed winter to secure enough to keep them from starving. Two weeks ago she was taken sick, and during the past for the season and large numbers of young trees are killed by the same three days they had had nothing to eat.

A number of the charitably disposed have interested themselves and the cause. There is never any frost on the coast of this province severe enough to couple will receive proper attention. Anderson says he will receive a pension from the American Government in June. Eighteen hundred packages of forest providing the sap is dormant, but when which we often have, starts he sap trees, fast growing sorts, have been sent

from Ottawa to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories to grow for wind breaks.

There are 371 signatures to the peti-tion to Mr. Dalton McCarthy to speak in Kingston shortly. The Rev. Dr. Grant will preside.

Dr. Buck, late medical superintendent of the London asylum, has examined Veney, the condemned wife murderer, and finds him to be perfectly sane. The position of principal of Stanstead (Wesleyan) college has been accepted by Rev. O. P. Flanders, pastor of Sherbrooke street Methodist church in

The prospects for navigation opening at Port Arthur are still poor. From present appearances it will be two or hree weeks before a steamer can reach

The department of agriculture has received telegrams stating that the flood in the Red River Valley, Manitoba and Minnesota is the worst known for many years. Many acres are under

water Rev. Father Rudkins, the popular rector of St. Peter's cathedral and chancellor of the diocese, died at St. Joseph's hospital, Peterboro', of typhoid fever. He was a native of Peterboro', and 31

years of age. Ovita Clermont, widow of Deschene, who died suddenly at Alexandria, Ont., recently, under circumstances which led her to trial on a charge of poisoning him, was sentenced by Judge Dugas to years in the penitentiary for stealing \$3,000 worth of goods from the residence of Dr. Phillippi, where she had been employed during the last two weeks.

The row between the rival shareholders on the Great Northwestern Central railway is developing in force. The annual meeting was called on Tuesday by the outs. Under the statute the meeting must be held at the office of the company in Ottawa. The inside parties company in Ottawa. The inside parties locked the door and prevented the admission of their rivals. As a consequen the latter held a meeting in the corridor approaching the office. Considerable litigation is in prospect arising out of the

Canadian Pacific earnings for the month of March, 1893: Gross earnings, \$1,568,462; working expenses,\$1,060,657; net profits, \$507,805. In March, 1892, the net profits were \$503,406, and for the three months ending March 31, 1893, the figures are as follows: Gross earnings, \$4,364,368; working expenses, \$3,-102,224; net profits, \$1,262,144. For the three months ending March, 1892, there was a net profit of \$1,437,718. The gain in the net profits over the same period last year is therefore. same period last year is therefore, March,\$4,399, and from Jan. 1 to M

31 there was a decrease of \$175,573. The Quebec Chronicle complains that though it is both law and custom to reward those instrumental in the seizure of smuggled goods with one-half of the value of the confiscation, not one cent of prize money coming from seizure last summer of some \$6,000 worth of smuggled whiskey, brandy and champagne at Isle aux Coudres, the principal haunt of the whiskey smugglers, has yet reached the men of Battery B. without whom most of the contraband goods would never have been discovered or secured.

Two fresh cases of small-pox are reported from the quarantine camp in Winnipeg, one from the outer and the other from the inner quarantiae. Both are children, a boy and a girl. The former has for some days been in the pest house as a suspect, and on the appearance of the disease was removed to the liam and one case has appeared at Rat

Portage. The Brantford police made a raid on a cocking main which was taking place on the outskirts of the city lately. Some 40 sports were present and every pre-caution had been taken against surprise, but the police were able to catch the party in the very act. A rush was made for escape. That, however, was cut off. Every imaginable hole and corner was taken advantage of as a hiding place. The crowd was simply panic-stricken and A dispatch received from the Colonial paralyzed with surprise. There was a office shows that the alleged concessions gracious surrender and the cured the names of about 25 persons present, who were duly summoned to appear before the magistrate.

In October, 1891, the various Toronto insurance managers combined in prose-cuting a wealthy farmer of East Garafraxa named John Kirkland, who was believed to have burned the barns on his farm with the object of securing the insurance money. Kirkland, who was 70 years of age and the owner of \$30,000 worth of recovery was convicted at 000 worth of property, was convicted at the Dufferin assizes and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. When sentenced Kirkland predicted he would not live out his term. His prediction has come true, for Kirkland lately died in the penitentiary.

Italian Deputies to Duel. Rome, May 3.—In the course of a heat-ed debate in the chamber of deputies to-day, Signor Rosana, under-secretary of day, Signor Rosana, under-secretary of the ministry of the interior, referred to Deputy Demartino in an insulting man-ner. As a resultp preparations are be-ing made for a duel between the two The president of the chamber is doing all he can to effect a reconciliation.

An Earthquake in Sicily. Rome, May 3.—The whole of Sicily was shaken by an earthquake to-day. Telegraphic communication with the island is partly interrupted. It is feared that great damage to property and some loss of life was caused.

Corrigan Congratulated. Rome, May 3.—Il Secolo reaffirms that the pope has written a letter to Arch-bishop Corrigan of New York, congrat-ulating him upon the restoration of harmony in the American hierarchy.

George H. Chapelle, of New York city, has invented a new motor, which, believes, will revolutionize things. He uses carbonic acid gas—the same which is furnished to soda fountains. The gas is compressed into liquid. He gets a pressure which the gauge registers at 750 pounds to the square inch. When it is heated he claims to be able to get a pressure of 3500 pounds to the square inch, and he is having a cylindrical tank made capable of standing that much strain. A novel diaphragmattic regulator governs the pressure and speed. The engine is practically noiseless and is applied to a car-truck running in the shop by a quadruple engine, so that there is no dead centre to the motive force. The car can be reversi ed in half the revolution of a wheel, which would rack the life out of a steam engine boiler and burn out a trolly armature. A street car can be run for a day of 12 hours at a cost of about 50 cents, Mr. Chapelle figures. A little ended to the control of the contro gine with a cylinder four inches in diameter and a 12-inch stroke gives 30 horsepower. The carbonic acid gas prevents rust, and obviates the necessity of oiling. Mr. Chapelle claims that the liquid carbonic acid can be obtained one cent a pound, and that by utilizing the by-products from limestone it will practically cost nothing to make on a