

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

The following statement shows the quantity of spirits taken for consumption in each Province of the Dominion, during the month of June, 1894.

Table with 2 columns: Province and Proof Gallons. Includes Ontario (68,941.96), Quebec (99,573.12), New Brunswick (3,097.45), Nova Scotia (8,575.59), Prince Edward Island (13.34), Manitoba (4,987.10), British Columbia (4,295.20).

Total 138,963.49. The following statement shows the quantity of malt ex-warehoused for consumption in each province of the Dominion during the month of June, 1894.

Table with 2 columns: Province and Lbs. Includes Ontario (2,712,413), Quebec (88,494), New Brunswick (9,651), Nova Scotia (91,700), Manitoba (155,363), British Columbia (145,596). Total 3,288,289.

MAINE REDIVIVUS.

A COUPLE of years ago, when the last amendments were added to the "Maine Liquor Law," which has been patched and pieced and amended, re-amended, reformed and re-reformed, rebuilt, renovated and repaired times innumerable during the past forty-five years, the Western Brewer remarked, when commenting on the excessively drastic character of the law as finally it then appeared, that sooner or later more changes would be demanded, and that while the only omission of punishments trifled thus far was "drawing and quartering" of its victims, other and more radical penalties would be required before its nature in Maine would be so reformed as to accept a Prohibition law "in spirit and in truth." Already, therefore, the Prohibitionists of Maine are calling for more amendments, the more as it stands, in spite of its rigorous penalties, being inadequate to effect its purpose. The Rockland Tribune, a journal of the most extreme views, says: "Waldo county court has already collected \$3,000 from the liquor sellers, and the session has just begun." Another paper states that the only trouble about the act as it stands is that "it comes high to enforce, the working expenses amounting to infinitely more than the fines."

The way the thing is done is about this in certain countries. The officers make seizures enough to bring the fine of each liquor seller up to the required light-license point, the proceeds going to the county treasury. It is said this system is now practically in force in the counties of Penobscot, Kennebec, Washington, Waldo, and in Aroostook, with Cumberland falling into line very rapidly, as the prospect of a better statement to the public has just been given. Yet everybody knows, either through hearing or by the evidence of his own eyes, that the ocean is blue. Why the ocean is blue is a question that few who have crossed it have ever tried to solve, because there are probably many travelers who, though they have seen most of the famous rivers and

WHAT IS THE COLOR OF YOUR PURE WATER?

Almost every person who has no special knowledge of the subject will reply "blue." "It has no color." Yet everybody knows, either through hearing or by the evidence of his own eyes, that the ocean is blue. Why the ocean is blue is a question that few who have crossed it have ever tried to solve, because there are probably many travelers who, though they have seen most of the famous rivers and

lakes in the world, have failed to notice the remarkable difference in color which their waters present. Even the ocean is not uniform in color, because its waters are green or even yellowish.

Some lakes are distinctly blue, others present various shades of green, so that in some cases they are hardly distinguishable from their lower grass-covered banks; a few are almost black. The Lake of Geneva is azure-colored; the Lake of Constance and the Lake of Lucerne are green; the color of the Mediterranean has been called indigo; the Lake of Brinz is greenish yellow, and its neighbor, Lake Thun, is blue.

The colors of rivers differ yet more widely. The Rhone is blue, and so is the Danube, while the Rhine is green. The St. Lawrence is blue. Those various hues are not caused by mud or any opaque sediment such as that which makes the Mississippi coffee-colored, but belong to the waters, like the golden color of tea, without greatly impairing their transparency. The cause of the difference in color of lakes and rivers has engaged the attention of many celebrated investigators of Nature.

Recently, Professor Spring of the University of Liege, has carefully investigated the question of the color of water, and has reached some interesting conclusions. According to him absolutely pure water, when seen in masses of sufficient thickness, is blue, and all the varieties of color exhibited in lakes and streams arise from the presence in the water of mineral salts of different degrees and solubility and in varying quantities. Water containing carbonate of lime in a state of almost complete solution remains blue, but if the solution is less complete the water will have a tinge of green which will grow stronger as the point of precipitation is approached. Professor Spring concludes that if lime is added to blue water, in which so much carbonate of lime is already dissolved that it is almost saturated with the water will become green. In proof of this he cites the fact that the water near the shores of lakes and seas, where it comes in contact with limestone, is generally of a greener hue than elsewhere.—Pearson's Weekly.

KEEP DER EXPENSES DOWN.

The Advice of Moses Blumenheimer to his Salesman Mr. Einstein.

A WELL-KNOWN commercial traveller has brought home with him a fac-simile of a letter which a brother traveller had received from the firm which he represented. The travellers have changed the spelling slightly but have retained the wording of the letter intact. It is as follows:

Mr. Einstein, Salem, O., DEAR SIR: You had received your letter von de 18th, mit expense agout und "round list." Vat ve vant is orders. Ve have built maps in New York yonk to make up "round list," also big families to make same expenses. De rest von your expense agouts was six bit "schleppers." Vy is it not your ride more by day times? Ve send you to-day by freight two boxes of sine pills, costed \$1.40 and dollar eight \$3.00. You can schukno de dollar forty box and gif the orders to your gustomers. Ve send you also samples of a necktie vat costed us \$7.00 a gross. Sell der for \$7.00 a piece, if you can't get \$7.25 dake \$2.25. Vat ve want is orders. De necktie is a novelty; as we had found in stock for seven years and

sold none. My brother Louis says you should stop in Emulsion, Oh. His cousin Marx Blum, lifts dore. Louis says you should sell Marx a good bill. Dry him on dose neckties first. Git good prices and sell mostly for cash. He is Louis goustin.

Don't dote any more bills abroad, as de days are longer in the summer as in de winter. Don't show Max Blum any of the good sell-s. Und finally remember, Mr. Einstein, vit us der you do business oder you do hoodlings of all. Vat ve vant is orders. Yours truly,

MOSES BLUMENHEIMER & SON, N. B., P.S. Keep the expenses down.

TOBACCO PROHIBITED IN ENGLAND.

FROM the very first the cultivation of tobacco in England was a success; but the industry suffered by James II. and Charles I., though with little effect. The home-grown tobacco was heavily taxed, and it was expected that this would cause the cultivation to be dropped for want of profit. The heavy taxing was due in a great measure to the difficulty experienced in collecting the duty, which was extensively evaded. In 1652 the cultivation in England was prohibited, and shortly afterwards an order was issued to destroy the plantations. The illegal growth, however, continued, and the cultivation was not finally stopped until the reign of George III., when, in 1782, an Act to this effect was passed, and the tobacco trade was forced out of the country. Extensive plantations in Yorkshire were by this Act destroyed, and, moreover, the planters were heavily fined and imprisoned.

VALUATIONS OF FOODS FOR MILK.

Table with 4 columns: Name of food, Average Value per Ton, Market Price, and Price. Includes Buckwheat bran, Barley, Corn bran, etc.

"starch feed," "sugar feed." Is the feeding value of bran of wheat greater than of corn? We think not, nor is the feeding value of corn only one-half that of cottonseed meal. Most feeders value oil meal more than cottonseed meal.—Meyers and Farmer.

FREQUENT RACKING OF CIDER.

VISITING a farmer friend in an adjoining township not long ago I was surprised at the excellence of his cider. It was like Rhine wine, sound, still, clear, pure, of high flavor and "dry," as the wine judges say—"hard," we call it, for lack of a better word. It was far from hard, as most old cider is—but pleasantly acid, and certainly not to be used in excess. It was real apple wine. My friend smiled at my pronounced approval. "It is your own recipe," said he. "Don't you remember directing frequent racking?" This is all that makes it so good. I had a barrel of prime cider made from

BICYCLING. A grand sport, but the many of our pleasures, like its drawbacks, such as illness of joints, effects of mud, etc. ST. JACOBS OIL. Obviates all this. Apply to the limbs and affected parts before and after the ride and any disagreeable after effects will be entirely avoided. It is both soothing and

sound fruit—winter apples, both sweet and sour. When it had done working I racked it off into a smaller barrel; then, about the first of March, into another, keeping the barrels full and most of the time tightly hung. About the first of June it was racked off again, and has not been touched since, only during a cold snap I bottled it, and am glad to say there is no sparkle about it... Such cider is invaluable in many cases of sickness. It is an admirable stomachic, cures biliousness, and would be prescribed by the family physician in many cases for which he would recommend wine if he thought pure wine could be obtained. When cider is to be racked off—in fact, when any barrel, except a freshly-empty snaker barrel to be used, it ought to be washed out first with water, then with strong soda water; that is, a pan of water in which not less than a half a pound of washing soda is dissolved. After thoroughly rinsing, burn sulphur within the barrel. The easiest way to do this is to turn the barrel on its bilge, the bung-hole at one side; hammer an iron spoon to make it narrow enough to enter the bung-hole, fill it with sulphur, set on the barrel, and introduce it into the barrel. The fumes of sulphurous acid will be rapidly absorbed by the water which fills the whole inside of the barrel is moistened, and will effectually destroy the various germs of fermentation which may adhere after all the washing.—American Cultivator.

ABOUT TIME. "Can February March?" he asked. "No, but April May," was the reply. "Look here, old man, you are out of June." "Don't July about it." "It is not often one gets the better of your August perseverance." "Hah, now you have got me November!" And then there was work for the cooler. All Classes of Printing, Lithography, etc.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT The Washing Machine. TRY SUNLIGHT SOAP. It will save you much trouble. It will bring you comfort and ease. It will save your clothes and hands. It does not require washing powder.

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