

Local Notes.

"This age demands men who have convictions," shouted the impassioned orator, "Where shall we find them? In prison!" replied the man in the gallery.

The building for the new starch works at Prescott is completed. The plant will be installed this summer and the factory will be one of the best in the world.

The Frost & Wood Company of Smith's Falls has acquired the plant, etc., of the Conthart-Scott Company, of Ottawa, which manufactured seedling and cultivating machinery, and according to the Globe, the Frost & Wood Co. are also seeking the purchase of another concern west of Toronto. In the meantime the works at each place will be increased, but eventually the intention of the Company is to unite all the works in one central place. And just what town or city will be that central place is being anxiously debated in Smith's Falls just now. Several towns and cities have manifested a willingness to accommodate the firm and it is evident that Smith's Falls will have to pay handsomely to retain the works.

The Synod of Ontario.

Bishop Mills has called the synod of Ontario to meet on June 25th. At the synod service of that day his Lordship's enthronement will occur. The Synod Committee has arranged to pay the Bishop a stipend of \$3,000 a year and the use of the house. As the death of the late Archbishop Lewis necessitated a division of the various funds between the Ottawa and the Ontario dioceses, a synod has been made named by the Ontario Synod to make the settlement. It was reported that Diocesan Augmentation fund has reached \$37,000, of which \$22,000 has been paid in. It is hoped to make the fund reach \$50,000.

Drowning Accident.

At Merrickville on Monday of last week, a very sad drowning accident occurred of which Lottie A. eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Duff was the victim. Mr. Duff's three children were on the river in a small boat and when landing just above the dam their craft was caught in the current and carried over taking two of its occupants with it. The boat capsized just below the dam, throwing both the child into the current, which is very swift just at that place. The elder of the two, a boy about 14 years of age, was carried towards the shore where he managed to cling to a large rock and save himself, but the little girl was swept on into the mill pond, where she drowned before assistance arrived.

Fetters at Funerals.

The Bruce Herald complains that many Walkerton people drive half way to the cemetery with a funeral and then turn back, and the editor remarks that when his funeral happens he hopes people will either go the whole way or keep out of the procession. The point is well taken. It is a poor mark of respect to pay a departed citizen to start out with a funeral and then turn back after driving a half a mile. There is a lot of humbug in towns and villages in connection with funerals—visitors who come to offer sympathy and count the handles on the coffin, and cheer the widow to see if she cries real hard or only half hard, and men who hitch up and drive through the streets where their attendance may be publicly noted, and then make a circuit home by the back streets when the outskirts of the town are reached. It is a heartless business until their own turn comes. There is perhaps not a place in Ontario that does not need to be lifted back to honest ground in relation to funerals. —Toronto Star.

Ringling Bros. Excursions.

Arrangements have been completed by all who wish to attend the performances of Ringling Bros.' World's Greatest Shows in Brockville, Tues. June 11th can secure special rates on all lines of travel. This will be the only point in this vicinity where the great show will exhibit during the present season, and those who fail to see it will miss the grandest amusement event of the year. Since last year Ringling Bros.' exhibition has been greatly enlarged and is now beyond all doubt the largest and best circus, menagerie and hippodrome in the United States. The performance is given by over 800 highly trained specialists, in three rings, on two stages, in mid air, on a huge hippodrome track. The trained animal features, which are alone many times worth the price of the admission to see, include Ringling Bros.' latest sensation, twenty elephants performing at one time, in one ring; Lockhart's famous elephant comedians; O'Brien's wonderful six-horse act, and many other great trained animal displays. The grand free street parade which takes place at 10 o'clock on the morning of the exhibition is the most magnificent display ever seen. Don't miss it.

DELTA.

Farmers are getting along fine with the seeding. Many will be through this week, but those having low farms are still unable to do much.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Simon M. Ransom will soon be his former self again. Mr. Ransom's jovial features have been very much missed among his many friends for the past

six weeks. His shadow has not grown less. The pastures and meadows are doing fine. Cows are gaining in milk and farmers would like to see an advance in the price of cheese.

Miss Bella McCrae, who has been governess at the Methodist parsonage returned to her home in Merrickville. We are pleased to learn that she is in Brockville General hospital as nurse in training. We wish her success. Sterns Ransom has improved the appearance of his house with a dressing of paint. John Frye of Soperton is contractor.

M. L. Day has the agency of the McCormick machinery and has sold lots of mowers and binders, which are giving satisfaction.

Rev. D. Earl, B. A., is going to Pembroke on the 28th to attend the Montreal Methodist conference.

George Bullis and Clawson Davis have removed to the house owned by the late Louis Stevens, lately occupied by W. R. Singleton, of Carleton Place.

Joe Withers has the sympathy of his Delta friends in the death of his wife. Deceased was well known here and was a cousin to our townsman, Joel Copeland.

A. H. Wilson, the cheese maker, has secured the services of Ham Hazelton as helper. Almeron purposes to make cheese second to none in the country.

Michael Dillon drew a load of lumber to the brick yard by way of the Robertson's bridge. The bridge broke and horses, lumber, wagon and driver fell into the creek. Percy Flood heard the accident and gave the alarm to the people who hurried to help unharness the horses and take the lumber and wagon out. The bridge was in a weak condition. Michael got wet.

PLUM BLOW.

The cheese factory is running full blast.

Quite a number around here at tended camp meeting on Sunday.

James White's 21 cows gave 4072 lbs. of milk in five days. How is that boys?

Ed Breese has fly medicine on hand now—\$1.00 per gal.

It is quite a place for wrestling 'round the corner.

Our enterprising blacksmith, Alex Palmer, is doing a rushing business.

George Tackberry has the wall of his new barn nearly completed.

GREENBUSH.

THURSDAY, May 21.—Miss Gertie Olds has gone to Brockville to be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. M. Dowsley, for a few days.

Mrs. A. Loverin has returned from Belleville, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Rev. A. L. Peterson.

Our pastor, the Rev. Mr. Lawson, is attending the district meeting of the Brockville district, which is being held at Spencerville. Mr. Almeron Blanchard attends as lay representative of the Addison circuit.

On last Sabbath, our pastor conducted a very pleasant reception service in our church at which a large number of the young persons were taken into full membership with the Methodist church.

The many friends of the Rev. Mr. Lawson will be pleased to learn that the quarterly board of the Addison circuit, at its last regular meeting tendered a warm vote of thanks to him for his faithful services during the past year and also extended an invitation to him to remain on our circuit and be our pastor for the coming year.

Taplin and Monroe shipped a carload of hogs from Bellamy's last week.

The wet weather has set back the spring work in this vicinity.

Mrs. F. Cope of St. Williams is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Kerr, at present.

George Patterson of Colorado is making friendly calls among his many friends. Mr. Patterson is a Greenbush boy. He was born and resided near Greenbush until about ten years ago when he removed to Colorado and engaged in farming in that state.

Mr. Walter Olds of Galt has been visiting his parents lately.

A pleasing event occurred on Saturday noon at the residence of Mr. M. Dowsley, Park St., Brockville, it being the marriage of Miss Gertrude Olds of Greenbush to Mr. James A. Paul, a prosperous young merchant of Newburg, Ontario. The service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Lawson of Addison in the presence of a few friends of the contracting parties. Mr. and Mrs. Paul took the 2.15 o'clock train for a trip in the west and also different points in York State.

Instruction and Inspection.

In announcing the re-appointment of instructors, the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario say:

"We have felt for some time that the good to be derived from our instructors has been greatly lessened by having them test milk for adulteration in addition to their work of instruction, and the committee in charge of this matter have decided to separate these different branches, and have appointed these two instructors to devote their whole attention to the improvement of our cheese. As the quality of the cheese depends upon the condition of the milk as received at the factories, special efforts will be made by them to

reach the patron and show him the necessity of furnishing the maker with a better quality of raw material.

"One condition which the factories must comply with before they will be entitled to receive a visit from the instructors, is that the cheese-maker and proprietor or some officer representing the factory must both become members of the Dairymen's Association, the fee for which is \$1 per member, payable to R. G. Murphy, Elgin or to either of the instructors. This entitles the factory to passing visits free of charge as often as it is practicable, but where a full day, instruction is desired, then \$3 a day extra will be charged for the first day and \$2 for each succeeding day.

Milk Inspection.

"The Association has arranged to test the milk for such factories as may wish an official test for adulteration, and those requiring the services of an inspector for this purpose only, may obtain one by applying to D. Derbyshire, President, Brockville. A fee of \$10 will be charged for each test, payable to the inspector."

KEEPING SHEEP.

Farmers' Advocate:—No class of stock is neglected by so large a proportion of farmers as are sheep. Considering the cost of keeping, the labor of tending, the rate of increase, and the annual dividend of wool declared, no class of farm stock is more profitable. No meat is more wholesome or more generally in demand in the markets at good prices. Sheep help keep the farm clean by eating many weeds that would otherwise go to seed and spread, while the sheep in summer pick up most of the living in the lanes and by-ways of the farm, from grass that would otherwise be worse than wasted. A short shorn sheep is better than grass to their side. No great skill is required to manage a flock, and yet no stock will pay better for intelligent care and management. A little attention at the proper time, and that not very often, keeps them in good health and brings out the best that is in them. Their winter care is simple and inexpensive, being nearly paid for by their fleece of wool. No elaborate or costly buildings are required for them. Open sheds are the best for them. Fed twice a day, sheared once a year, and treated twice for ticks, they eat, rest, increase, and are contented.

To fatten them in the fall, sow a few acres of rape in June or July; and for their best development in winter, an acre or two of turnips, though these are not essential if a light ration of oats and bran is substituted. Attend at the proper time to docking and castration of the lambs. Wean at four months old, and have a field of fresh clover or early rape for the young lamb to keep them going on, and they will feed themselves and fatten, growing into money as the days go by.

NORTHWEST CANADA.

Interesting Lecture Before the Canadian Institute—Lord Strathcona and the Vanished Buffalo: The Gem of the Dominion.

The London Times of April 3 contains the following report of a paper on "Northwest Canada," by Rev. John MacDougall of Morley, Alberta, before the Royal Colonial Institute: Lord Strathcona presided, and, in introducing Mr. MacDougall, said there was no one who knew more about Northwest Canada than that gentleman did, for his father was one of the first missionaries to the Indians, and the lecturer himself had for more than thirty years been doing excellent work there, not only as a clergyman, but as a teacher. Looking back to his own experience of forty years, he could recall the time when the Northwest was indeed a wilderness, for at that time, instead of comfortable farms now to be found everywhere, there were practically none except a few at the Hudson Bay Company's posts, while the country for enormous distances was black with buffalo, of which none now remained.

In the course of his paper Mr. MacDougall said that while the Great Dominion of Canada as a whole might be said to be one of the brightest gems in the diadem of the British Empire, Northwest Canada might be called the gem of the Dominion. It represented a block of territory 1,000 miles square, or 640,000,000 acres, and was possibly the largest consecutive acreage of arable land in the world. Not only was the soil prolific under cultivation, but even without cultivation the whole area had been richly endowed by nature as one of the great pasture lands in the world, while everywhere the moisture was sufficient. The settlement that had gone on during the last quarter of a century had been but the beginning of the exploiting of tremendous possibilities, which continued dormant because of the lack of population. Contiguous to and underlying these great agricultural and pastoral advantages were immense coal fields, possibly the largest as yet discovered in the world. Gold was found in the sands of the streams, and gold, silver and copper were in the quartz ledges of the mountains, though the area of the prospecting and discovery of these mineral deposits was so great that as yet comparatively little had been done. Another feature, too, was abundance of water-power. It might, also, be regarded as an excellent field for the tourist, inasmuch as the scenery within the foothills and the mountains was surpassingly grand. Another important consideration was that all this rich country was in touch with the home markets through British routes.

DEATH ROLL OF LABOR

13th Annual Report of the Ontario Factory Inspectors.

394 ACCIDENTS, 22 BEING FATAL

Carelessness a Favorite Explanation, But High Pressure Demanding Speed Is Surmised to Be a Much More Important Cause of Accidents in Factories—Contrast Between Saving Time and Saving Life.

The thirteenth annual report of the Ontario factory inspectors, which covers the year 1900, shows that in spite of a general desire to comply with the law as to the safety of employees there was a record of 394 accidents, of which 22 were fatal. Carelessness is a favorite explanation, but if one looks for the cause of the alleged carelessness it will generally be found in the high pressure that creates a demand for speed in modern industry. The workman is admonished by his foreman or employer to take sufficient time to insure safety, to make everything perfectly secure, and to avoid accidents. At the same time, he is admonished by the very conditions under which he works to sacrifice all things, safety and speed, for he knows that should the unpardonable sin, that if his day's work does not show satisfactory results he will be forced into the ranks of the unemployed without further inquiry. Modern machinery, with its irresistible strength and its imaginable speed, is responsible for a long record of maiming and death. One victim was drawn against a mill saw by the carriage that conveys the logs, and died from his injuries. Another was caught by the casting on the moving bed of a metal planer, and was killed by being drawn under the stationary rest that holds the cutting tool. Both these accidents occurred while slowly moving machinery. Uncovered tanks of boiling water were responsible for two deaths, and another was due to scalding through disconnecting a live steam pipe. Three deaths resulted from unexpected gearing, but in one case the injury was comparatively slight, the fatal termination being due to blood-poisoning.

The danger of shafting has been emphasized by a record of four fatalities. One was killed while in motion, another was putting on a belt, a third was crawling under a shaft in a forbidden place, and the fourth was caught by a sheepshead that fell accidentally on a shaft and tightened about his hand as it was wound up. Two men were killed by coming accidentally into contact with circular saws, and one death resulted from a wound inflicted by a piece of lumber thrown from a saw in motion. Two other saw mill hands met with fatal accidents, one having been crushed by a falling log and the other killed by a blow from the lever of a saw carriage. A bursting grindstone caused one fatal accident, and the record of the power hoist includes one death coming under the cognizance of factory legislation. One accidental death is recorded as due to the falling of a lumber pile. A boiler explosion resulted in one fatality, and one death was caused by the explosion of a secret compound used in making fireworks. This is the record of deaths which come within the purview of the factory act, and of the long array of lesser accidents many were of a serious nature, resulting in permanent injury. As a general rule reasonable care has been exercised to prevent needless danger, but human ingenuity is not directed toward devising safeguards. A fortune awaits the man who will devise some means of cutting a few minutes off the time required to do the work, but he who devises a scheme for securing the safety of the worker must be content with the satisfaction of knowing that he has enlarged the scope of factory legislation.

The Bull and the Ribbon.

An extraordinary incident was reported on Tuesday at the premises of a draper in the New cross-road. It appears that whilst a drove of cattle were passing the shop a bull evidently took a fancy to some scarlet ribbon, and endeavored to gratify his personal vanity. Finding the doorway too small for his admittance, the animal opened a way for himself by smashing up three large plate-glass windows, 12 feet by 12 feet, and entering the establishment. Then ensued a most exciting scene. Women screamed, two ladies in the shop fainting, and men shouted. The bull in the meantime, was the centre of attraction, being actually on show in the big window. Eventually he was enticed out, badly cut, and was led away.—Lloyd's Weekly.

Fisheries of Canada.

The total number of fur seals taken by Canadian sealers during the year 1900 was 85,523.

The lobster plant alone is estimated to be worth \$1,334,180. It comprises 858 canneries, dispersed on the seaboard of the maritime provinces.

The sealing fleet last year numbered 37 vessels, an increase of 11 over the previous year, and representing an aggregate of 2,641 tons' register. The salmon-preserving industry of British Columbia, comprising 69 canneries and representing a capital of \$1,380,000, gives employment to 18,977 hands.

No less than 79,863 men were occupied in 1900 in exploiting the waters of Canada, using 5,506,760 fathoms of nets and other fishing gear, representing a capital of \$10,000,000.

The total catch of fish in Canada for the year 1899, as reported by the fisheries department, amounted to \$21,891,706, being an increase of \$2,250,000 over the yield of the previous year.

NEW FORT AT HALIFAX.

War Office Plans to Make the Harbor Impregnable—A New Barracks With a Fine Gymnasium.

Extensive improvements in the fortifications of Halifax are planned by the Imperial authorities, although the officers of the garrison are, as usual, extremely reticent. It transpires that the War Department will construct at the very mouth of the harbor one of the strongest forts in the world. The new fort will exceed in proportions York Redoubt, which is second only to the one at Gibraltar. The new fortress will be armed with 12-inch disappearing guns of the latest type. It is stated that it will be located at or near Sambro, at the point where all vessels entering Halifax harbor must take their bearings. This fortress will be of the utmost strategic value, for no hostile fleet could pass it without being disabled. Sergt.-Major Westwood, Royal Engineers, an expert fortress constructor, who arrived recently in England, was ordered by the Imperial authorities to superintend the construction of the work. The Imperial authorities have decided to erect new barracks and to construct other important works in Halifax this summer. Plans were sent to Halifax contractors. The plans prepared by the military authorities call for a brick barracks for married soldiers, quarters for officers of the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, quarters for ward master and his family. The gymnasium building will be the finest in the city, and will cover a large area of ground and will be constructed on the citadel slope. It will contain swimming baths, shower baths, dressing room, etc.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN CANADA.

Statement of Their Number, Mileage and Other Information.

From returns received from the 35 electric railways of Canada, Mr. George Johnson, the Dominion statistician, makes up the following statement: "At the end of December, 1900, the number of miles of electric railways in Canada increased to 681 miles, or 49 miles over the number in 1899."

"The 35 electric railways in Canada carried 118,129,862 passengers in 1900, an increase of 14,097,208. This is equal to carrying every man, woman and child in the country 21 times."

"The car mileage run was 80,924,355 miles, an increase of 1,277,508 miles over 1899."

"The mileage run and the passenger carried show that for each mile run the electric carried 3.8 passengers, against 3.5 in 1899."

"The amount of paid-up capital invested in electric on Dec. 31, 1900, was \$20,638,000, and the bonded debt was \$12,819,422."

"The number of cars in active service in 1900 was 1,642, an increase of 98 over the previous year. The employees numbered 4,498, showing an increase of 164 over 1899."

"The total receipts for the year were \$5,422,540, and the expenses \$3,268,001."

"The steam railways carried 17,122,193 passengers in 1900. So that total passengers transported by rail was 135,252,055. Between them, the steam and electric railways carried the whole population of Canada 25 times in the year, and the proportion was over 87 by electric and a little under 13 by steam in every 100 persons carried."

"Since 1897 the number of passengers carried by the electric increased from 88,811,000 to 118,129,862, an increase of 34,319,000, which is equal to 41 per cent., while those carried by steam using railways increased from 13,742,451 to 17,122,193, an increase of 25 per cent."

"The expenses for about 67.50 per cent. of the gross earnings of the steam-using railways and about 60.27 per cent. of the gross earnings of the electric railways."

Emigration to Canada.

The area of the Dominion, extending as it does from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is as large as Europe, but the population is no greater than that of London, says Lloyd's Weekly. What a prospect this opens up to those who are possessed of the necessary energy and capital to take advantage of its great resources in agriculture, minerals, fisheries, forests, and manufactures! It offers free grants of land to settlers in some provinces (Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and parts of Ontario), Crown grants in others (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia), and improved farms may be obtained everywhere at reasonable prices. What Canada wants is more people and more capital, and those who are anxious to obtain information about our leading colony—its progress in recent years, and the advantages it offers to settlers of all classes—cannot do better than consult the High Commissioner for Canada, whose offices are at 17 Victoria street, London, S.W.

Newspaper Business in Dawson City.

The newspaper business must be a good thing in Dawson City. The rates for The Dawson City Daily News are 25 cents a copy, or \$4 a month. The subscription rate for the year is \$48 a year. It is an eight-page daily for five months of the year and four pages for the remainder. The circulation is a little under 900 per day. A 16-page weekly paper is published at 25 cents a copy for the town. It is distributed up the creeks by dogs and carriers and outside the town the price of the single paper is 50 cents to \$1.50, according to the distance the carrier has to travel to the subscriber.

In The Dawson News Office there is a Mergenthaler machine, which, with all equipment, cost \$4,700, but by the time it was landed in Dawson the cost laid down there was \$8,289. It had been shipped too late for navigation and had to be carried 400 miles over the ice. The horse feed alone cost \$39 a day and it took 27 days to make the trip.

Rheumatism

No other disease makes one feel so old. It stiffens the joints, produces lameness, and makes every motion painful. It is sometimes so bad as wholly to disable, and it should never be neglected.

M. J. McDonald, Trenton, Ont., had it after a severe attack of the grip; Mrs. Hattie Turner, Bolivar, Mo., had it so severely she could not lift anything and could scarcely get up or down stairs; W. H. Shepard, Sandy Hook, Conn., was laid up with it, was sold even in July, and could not dress himself.

According to testimonials voluntarily given, these sufferers were permanently relieved, as others have been, by

Food's Sarsaparilla

which corrects the acidity of the blood on which rheumatism depends and builds up the whole system.

Food's PILLS cure constipation. Price 25 cents.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 100,000 ladies. Safe, effective. Let us ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 51 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, 48 per box. No. 3, 15 degrees stronger, 45 per box. No. 4, 20 degrees stronger, 42 per box. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont. 25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.

No. 1 and 2 sold by J. P. Lamb & Son, Athens.

FRENCH CANADIANS.

Quaint Easter Customs of Early Settlers Preserved.

WITH POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE

Why Two Dignitaries of Old Canada Failed to Get an Invitation to the Table to an Easter Sunday Dinner a Long Time Ago—L'Abbe Casgrain's Description of an Early Colonial Dinner.

Many of the quaint, interesting customs and traditions of Easter, which the early settlers in New France brought over from Brittany and Normandy, are still preserved to this day by their descendants in French Canada.

From the earliest days of the colony the feast of Easter was celebrated with great pomp and circumstance by both clergy and laity. The Jesuits always invited the dignitaries of church and state to dine in their refectory after mass. When Argenson was Governor of Canada and he and Bishop Laval clashed as to the question of precedence, the Jesuits found themselves in a dilemma as to who should occupy the highest seat at the table on Easter Sunday—the Governor or the Bishop. The question defied solution, so the fathers invited neither of them.

According to popular tradition, on Easter morning, at an early hour, the sun may be seen to perform three somersaults in honor of the great Christian event, then commemorated; and on Ascension Day three persons free from mortal sin might behold three suns at sunrise. Easter day is a religious festival of marked importance. After Lent, with its many abjurations, the advent of Easter was hailed with joy. It was the custom for the people to remain up until midnight of Holy Saturday to break the fast with cheer. The Lenten season in Canada was observed with the rigorous fast of the early Christians. No meat was permitted during Holy Week and many other austerities were enjoined for the purpose of mortifying the flesh.

L'Abbe Casgrain, a distinguished antiquarian, described an Easter dinner in the early days of the colony as follows:

"Imagine," says the abbe, "30 or 40 good eaters of those times at table. There was little ceremony, but everything was offered in the heartiest manner, and each took the place he could find. Chairs were not in common use; on each side of the table were blocks of wood, on which boards were placed, and trunks here and there were used as seats, the guests not thus accommodated having to stand. On the table were leaden or common delft dishes, and if there were enough for all it was an indication of wealth on the part of host. The few forks were reserved for the women, and each provided his own knife."

"The clothing of the men consisted of grey homespun trousers of country cloth, and a pair of buff moccasins, the bonnets, blue, generally worn out of doors, were laid aside for the nonce. Their toilet was completed by a dickey. If the latter were omitted by any one, he was not entitled to partake of pie, a favorite dish of the habitants. The costumes of the women consisted of blue skirt with white stripes, and a flowered India shawl and white cap for gala days. The preparations for this festival were something formidable, if one may judge from the following, which recalls the feast of Gargantua:

"In the first place, there was prepared a stew or ragout of pork, beef and mutton, in a 30 or 40-gallon boiler; minced pies, pork chops prepared in a variety of ways, quarters of veal and mutton, fowl and game. Beside the viands there were pastries of different kinds, cooked in lard or porpoise oil, and cakes now known as doughnuts. All these were simultaneously placed on the table, and each helped himself as he pleased."

"Those who had no plate took a piece of pastry from a plate and used it as a dish. While the eatables were being partaken of, the host went round the table and poured out liquor to each in a cup or pewter goblet. The utmost gaiety and cordiality prevailed. Hunting and fishing exploits were recounted, and the feast ended with songs, the whole company joining in the chorus."