

the Natural History Society has some preserved animals, poorly kept, and allows any one to see them without charge. The form of admission is merely to ask for the key in a chemist's shop, to walk up stairs, and open the door.

One day I was invited by Dr. Steeves, the Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, to dine with him. The asylum is situated at Carleton, not far from the suspension bridge. Dr. Steeves and his charming family had travelled over a large part of the

There was a little printing office in the asylum, from which a magazine is issued every month. Dr. Steeves has been kind enough to forward me a copy of this magazine regularly since my return to South Africa, and I find it a very interesting production. The object in getting it out is to keep the minds of some of the patients in a state of healthy activity. Dr. Steeves also furnished me with some statistics which I asked for, as I thought they might be useful for comparison with South Africa, but I find now that my time is too much



STREET IN ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

world, and though he had never been in South Africa, he knew a great deal about this country. He was kind enough to show me over the institution, and he pointed out that the rooms were so arranged as to have a pleasant view from every window in the wards. From one the outlook was the gorge of the St. John, from another the harbour, from a third rural scenery, and so on. Many of the patients were on a farm at no great distance, where they could have little gardens, and occupy the time in some cheerful manner. No place could be more neatly kept than this.

occupied with other matters to do anything with this.

There was a small negro settlement at Loch Lomond, close to St. John, that dated from 1814, and I was desirous of learning as much as I could about these people. The settlement originated in a number of Virginian slave families that took refuge on board the British fleet which held possession of Chesapeake Bay for some time during the war with the United States. These people were placed on plots of ground, with a view to their becoming market gardeners, but from the first there

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