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VOL. I.

"How to the Time, Let the Chips fall where they May."

J. E. BIGNET, Editor & Proprietor.

ACADIA MINES, N. S., FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1886.

NO. 53

JUST RECEIVED. 2,500

Rolls Wall Paper, BORDERING. Splendid Assortment. JAS. FORMAN.

SPRING, 1886!

FALCONER & DURNING'S ANNOUNCEMENT!

Clothing, Clothing, Clothing. JUST OPENED.

3 CASES CLOTHING, 3

For Men, Boy's and Youth's.

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN ACADIA MINES.

We are now showing a LARGE STOCK of NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW CRETONNES, NEW GINGHAMS, NEW PIQUES, NEW SWISS MUSLINS, NEW TAPESTRY CARPETS, NEW HEMP CARPETS, NEW TAPESTRY MATS, NEW LACES in White and Ecru, and a Large Variety of Notions.

Macrame Twines, Tinsel, Lace Collars for Ladies and Children.

A new ass't of Parks Knitting Cottons in all Colors.

NEW GLOVES & HOSE, NAPKINS (White & Col'd.), TABLE DAMASKS BUTTONS, & C.

NOW YOU WILL SEE!!

MESSES. FERRARD & McDONALD.

At the "Acadia Drug Store," opposite the West Public, are the Sole Agents for the sale of the above CELEBRATED PEBBLE and other SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES in this vicinity.

CHARLES FISHER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF WOODEN PIPING of Various Sizes for conveying water from Springs, Brooks or Rivers, to Houses, Farms, Mills or Factories, &c.

We also turn out the BEST & CHEAPEST DRAFT PUMP in the Dominion. All Orders Promptly Attended to, and Satisfaction Guaranteed! Prices to suit the Times. Write for particulars. Address all Orders to SHINIMICAS.

G. W. COX & CO. ALWAYS TO THE FRONT WITH GOODS OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, ARE NOW RECEIVING SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

GROCERIES FRESH, AS USUAL. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED! DRESS-MAKING ON THE PREMISES.

Poetry.

DEEDS NOT WORDS.

BY CHARLES SWAIN. If words could satisfy the heart, The heart might find less care? But words, like summer birds, depart, And leave but empty air!

The Farm-Boy.

My son do not smile derisively at the farm-boy, toiling contentedly yonder by the wayside. He is not attired as trimly as you are; nay, his trousers lag at the knees and hang on him loosely by one suspender, his hat is less shapely than it was week before last, and his boots are coarse and roomy, but some years hence you may be down at Washington, begging his influence to help you get a little \$1,000 post office.

And the farm boy may not write as prettily as you do, but, in the near future his plain, every-day signature may draw a great deal better than your beautiful autograph, at the bank.

No, my son, the farm-boy does not begin his letter with "Dear Sir" or "My dear friend," and he does not leave his victuals unattended and fade away to a shadow because he cannot have a single-barrelled eye-glass to his back.

The farm-boy is not familiar with the lap of luxury and in his working clothes he does resemble a fragile hot-house flower, but he is full of grit, my son, and is not getting much more than his board and clothes for his labor just now, a silver dollar may seem almost as big as a cart wheel to him, but he is storing up experience that is better than gold—fine, all-wood experience full two yards wide—experience that will pull him through places in which you may get mired in spite of your college education and highly cultured legs.

I know that you can walk all around that uncouth farm-boy, my shapely son, for he has not had time to educate his feet so that they might not get tangled up with each other in the mud, many whirl; but if you don't keep your eyes open and the inside works of your head busy, he will be likely to walk so far ahead of you on the race-course of success that you won't see his coat-tails after the end of the first quarter.

Oh no, the farm-boy hasn't much time to read, but I do not doubt but that he uses well the little time he has. His life is not sedentary. He has a great deal of exercise in the open air. His father is a very lively old man. He works like a barrel of new cider, and when his resonant voice is heard thundering through his ancestral halls at 4 a. m. there is a general resurrection on the premises.

At noon our merry farm-boy comes in with an appetite like a sausage-machine, and after he has swallowed his dinner his father invites him out under the early harvest apple tree to turn the grindstone while he is resting his back. The energetic old farmer can always find something for the farm-boy to do while he is resting his back at noon, and he generally finds it.

high price. Mayhap, it does not seem so valuable to you because I paid for it.

But you are not such a bad boy, after all is said, and I am not finding fault with you at all. I merely suggest in a gentle sort of way that you should not smile derisively at the toiling farm-boy.

Look about you, my son, among the successful men in every calling. A large majority of them were once toiling farm-boys who absorbed book knowledge out of business hours; and there are not many hours which are not business hours on the farm, my son.

The farm-boy early learns the value of time. He can't help but learn that, and he learns it so hard that he never forgets it. If he leaves the old farm to satisfy a swelling ambition you will most likely soon find him on one of the front seats of the symposium. And whenever you do find him, my son, in the editorial chair, in the White House at Washington, in the Halls of Congress, Governor of his native or adopted State, an eminent professional man, at the head of some great commercial or manufacturing firm or corporation, you will find him knowing the value of time and making use of the large and varied stock of priceless experience he soaked in on the old back country farm.

How to Avoid Scars.

Scars are always unsightly, says the Springfield Republic, and are often painful or inconvenient on account of their propensity to contract as they become older. Dr. Ward, of New York, asserts that they may be removed by manipulation, which he describes as employed as follows: Place ends of two or three fingers on a scar if it be small, and on margin if it be large, and vibrate the surface on the tissues beneath. The surface itself is not to be subjected to any friction; all the motion must be between integument and the deeper parts. Location of the vibratory motion should be changed 10 or 15 seconds until the whole scar has been treated, if it be of moderate size. If the scar be result of a large scald or burn, the margin should only be treated at first; advances toward the centre should be deferred until nutrition of the margin had been decidedly improved. Only a little treatment should be applied to any one spot at same time, but vibrations should be repeated as many as 20 times a day, but never with sufficient frequency or severity to cause pain. If the scar becomes irritable, suspend treatment until it subsides. In course of two or three weeks of faithful treatment the surface of scars of moderate size becomes more movable, and will begin to form new wrinkles like new skin when pressed from side to side. All these changes are due to improved nutrition, consequent on better blood circulation—the development of entirely new sets of bloods in the claretical tissue.

Two Hundred Millions.

Mr. Vanderbilt was worth \$200,000,000. If we say that he was worth \$500,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000, do we get a perceptibly different impression about the bulk of his fortune? To the average mind the conception of enormous wealth is much the same whether it be reckoned in hundreds or thousands of millions. Let us try describe Vanderbilt's fortune in terms of length, square and cubic measurement and of weight. If \$200,000,000 were in silver dollars it would present such features as this:—Put lengthwise, dollar after dollar, it would stretch a distance of 4,672 miles, making a silver streak from New York across the ocean to Liverpool. Piled up, dollar upon dollar, it would reach a height of 355 acres. Laid flat on the ground the dollars would cover a space of nearly 60 acres. The weight of this mass of silver would be 7,190 tons. To transport it, would require 358 cars carrying 20 tons each and making a train just 2 1/2 miles long. Ordinary grades it would require 12 locomotives to haul this train. On roads of steep grades and sharp curves, 15 or 20 locomotives would be needed. In one dollar bills this \$200,000,000 fortune would assume such shapes as this:—The bills stretched lengthwise would extend 23,674 miles, or nearly the circumference of the earth at the equator. Piled up one on another, close as leaves in a book, they would reach a height of 12 miles. Spread out on the ground they would cover 746 acres. A safe deposit vault to contain these bills would require to be 23 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 20 feet high.—N. Y. Times.

NEWS PAPER MEN'S TRIALS.

A SERMON ON THE PRESS BY REV. DR. TALMAGE.

ROCKLEY, N. Y., April 11.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., preached before a vast congregation this morning. The opening hymn begins:— "Before Jehovah's awful throne Ye nations bow with sacred joy!" After expounding passages in reference to the spread of knowledge all over the world the eloquent speaker announced his text, Zechariah v. 1, "Behold a flying roll!" Dr. Talmage said:— "This winged sheet of the text had on it a prophet. The flying roll today is the newspaper. In calculating the influence that affect society you can no more afford to ignore it than you can ignore the noon-day sun or the Atlantic Ocean. It is high time that I preach a sermon expressing my appreciation of what the newspaper press has done and is doing. No man, living or dead, is or has been so indebted to it as I am, for it gives me perpetual audience in every city, town, and neighborhood of Christendom, and I take this opportunity before God and this people to thank the editors and publishers, and compositors and type-setters the world over, and I give fair notice that I shall take every opportunity of enlarging this field. I have said again and again to the officers of this church, whoever else are crowded, DON'T LET THE REPORTERS BE CROWDED. Each responsible and intelligent reporter is ten or fifteen churches built on to this church. Ninety-five per cent. of the newspapers are now my friends, and do me full justice and more than justice, and the other five of the hundred are such notorious liars that nobody believes them. It was in self-defence that sixteen years ago I employed an official stenographer to take notes of the appalling misrepresentations of myself and church. From that things have miraculously changed, until now it is just as appalling in the marvellous opportunity opened. The newspaper is the greatest force of the nineteenth century. There is no force compared with it. It looks, pulp, platform, forum all in one. And there is not an interest—religious, literary, commercial, scientific, agricultural, or mechanical—that is not within its grasp. All our churches, and schools, and colleges, and asylums, and art galleries feel the quaking of the printing press. In the United States the people would not average one such book a year for each individual! Whence, then, this intelligence—this capacity to talk about all these, secular and religious—this acquaintance with science and art—this power to appreciate the fortunes of the world? Next to the Bible, the newspaper—swift-winged and everywhere present, flying over the fences, shoved under the door, tossed into the counting-house, laid on the work-bench, RAWLED THROUGH THE CARS! All read it, white and black, German, Irishman, Swiss, Spaniard, American, old and young, good and bad, sick and well, before breakfast and after tea, Monday morning, Saturday night, Sunday, and week day. I now declare that I consider the newspaper the grand agency by which the gospel is to be preached, crime extirpated, the world raised, Heaven rejoiced, and God glorified. In the clanking of the printing press, as the sheets fly out, I hear the voice of the beautiful and the terrible. "Lazarus come forth!" and to the retreating surges of darkness, "Let there be light!" In many of our city newspapers, professing no more than secular information, there have appeared during the past few years some of the grandest appeals in behalf of religion, and some of the most effective interpretations of God's government among the nations. There are only TWO KINDS OF NEWSPAPERS—the one good, very good, the other bad, very bad. A newspaper may be started with an unadvised character, but after it has been going on for years, every body finds out just what it is, and it is very good, or it is very bad. The one paper is the embodiment of news, the ally of elevated taste, the delectation of the elevated, the mightiest agency on earth for good, a brigand amid moral forces, it is a belcher of reputation, it is the right arm of death and hell, it is the mightiest agency in the universe for making the world worse and battling the cause of God. The one angel of intelligence and mercy, the other a friend of darkness. Between this archangel and this fury is to be fought the great battle which is to decide the fate of the world. If you have any doubt as to which is to be the victor, ask the prophecies, ask God; the chief lattices with which He would vindicate the right, and thunder down the

SKILLED WORKMEN.

Some follow a trade for years without becoming proficient in it, while other men acquire the aptitude of experts in two or three years after passing their apprenticeship. It is evident that the qualifications of skilled workmen do not necessarily come from a long term of shop practice. The skilled workman, it will be observed, exercises his brains as well as his hands. The man who acquires a skill superior to that of his fellow workmen and commands better wages is the man who thinks. While the take-it-easy mechanic, whose ambition it is to put in a certain number of hours each day and get away from the shop, is bothering the foreman for instructions in over-coming some difficulty, his thinking fellow-worker contrives a plan of his own and accomplishes the desired object. The demand is for mechanics who think, not only in the shop but out of it—those who probe outside sources of information in order to advance themselves in those qualifications which are sure to command recognition. Here the question arises whether mechanics are hired to think as well as to perform manual labor. Some act upon the supposition that hand work is all they are required to furnish. This class of workmen make no progress.—Ex.

In his Lenten sermon Dr. D. Costa, in New York, said that allowing the total population to stand at 50 millions, and the proportion of Episcopal population to be only three per cent. their proportion of the nation's tobacco bill, which was \$600,000,000 a year, would be \$18,000,000 against \$15,000,000 for bread and \$9,000,000 for meat. This amounted to \$49,314 a day for the Episcopalians' share of tobacco. This for 40 days would amount to nearly \$2,000,000. For several years, he said, the Church had been trying to raise a mission fund of \$1,000,000. Now, here was a chance to raise \$2,000,000 by Easter Sunday. Cut off the tobacco for Lent and it will be done. He would not say that Episcopalians consumed their share of the nation's drink bill, which is \$900,000,000 per annum, but if they did, that would add \$73,971 a day, which, for 40 days, would make \$2,958,844—both making nearly \$5,000,000 in Lent! Just now missionary secretaries are quite active sending circulars to Sunday Schools, advising boys and girls to save their pennies for missions, and they write feigningly out of their atmosphere of tobacco smoke, which costs more than the nation's bread. Until the elders could make a better Lenten exhibit they had better leave off advising children to go without milk and honey. Do not, said he, let us make a farce of Lent and render religion ridiculous.

"I have no patience," said Rev. Joseph Cook recently, "with the low white's mouth disease of chewing tobacco. I must say that if I had a dog which was addicted to chewing tobacco and expectorating or to smoke miscellaneously, I would shoot him."

ARMAGEDDON OF THE NATIONS.

is not to be fought with swords, but with steel pens; not with bullets, but with type; not with cannon, but with Hoe's ten-cylinder presses; and the Sunmets, and the Moultries, and the Pulsaks, and the Gibraltarers of that conflict will be the editorial and reportorial rooms of our great newspaper establishments. Men of the press, under God you are to decide the human race shall be saved or lost. God has put a more stupendous responsibility upon you than upon any other class of persons. What long strides your profession has made in influence and power since the day when Peter Shaffer invented cast metal type, and because two books were found just alike they were ascribed to the work of the devil; and books were printed on strips of bamboo; and Rev. Jesse Glover originated

THE FIRST AMERICAN PRINTING PRESS; and the Common Council of New York, in solemn resolution, offered \$40 to any printer who would come there and live, and when the Speaker of the House of Parliament in England pronounced with indignation that the public prints had recognized some of their doings, until in this day when we have in this country about five hundred skilled phonographers, and above five thousand newspapers printing, in one year, one billion five hundred million copies.—The press and the telegraph have gone down into the same great harvest field to reap, and the telegraph says to the newspaper, "I'll take while you bind," and the iron teeth of the telegraph are set down at one end of the harvest field and drawn clean across, and the newspaper gathers up the sheaves, setting down one sheaf on the breakfast table in the shape of a morning newspaper, and putting down another sheaf on the table in the shape of an evening newspaper; and that man who neither reads nor takes a newspaper would be a curiosity. What vast progress since the day when Cardinal Wolsey declared that either the printing press must go down or the Church of God must go down, to this time, when the

PRINTING PRESS AND THE FELICITY are in contemplation; and that the Sabbath day may preach the Gospel to five hundred people, while on Monday morning, through the secular journals, they may preach that Gospel to millions. Notwithstanding all this, that you have gained in position and influence, men of the press, how many of you sympathize with the cause of a year? Not ten. How many sermons of practical helpfulness for your profession are preached during the twelve months? Not one. How many words of exhortation and denunciation, and hypercritical do you get in that same length of time? About ten thousand. If you are a type-setter, and get the type in the wrong case, the foreman storms at you. If you are a foreman, and cannot surmount the inevitable, and get the "forms" ready at just the time, the publisher denounces you. If you are a publisher, and make mismanagement, then, the owners of the party will behold on you for lack of divided.

IF YOU ARE AN EDITOR, and you announce an unpopular sentiment, all the pens of Christendom are flung at you. If you are a reporter you shall be held responsible for the indelicacy of public speakers, and for the blunders of type-setters, and for the fact that you cannot work quite so well as the flickering gas-light and after midnight as you do in the noonday. If you are a proof-reader, upon you shall come the united wrath of editor, reporter and reader, because you do not properly arrange the periods and the semicolons and the exclamations points, and the asterisks. Plenty of abuse for you, but no sympathy. Having been in a position where I could see these things going on from year to year, I have thought that this morning I would preach a sermon on the trials of the newspaper profession, praying that God may bless the sermon to all those to whom this message may come, and leading those not in the profession to more kindly and lenient bearing toward those who are.

One of the great trials of this newspaper profession is the fact that they are compelled to see more of the trials of the world than any other profession. Through every newspaper office, day by day, go the weaknesses of the world, the vanities that want to be pulled, the revenges that want to be wreaked, all the mistakes that want to be corrected, all the dull speakers who want to be thought eloquent, all the meanness that wants to get its wares noticed gratis in the editorial columns in order to save the tax of the advertising column, all the men who want to be set right who never were right, all the crack-brained philosophers, with story as long as their hair, and as gloomy as their finger-nails, in mourning because of a bereft of soap; all the itinerant bross who come to stay five minutes and stop an hour. From the editorial and reportorial rooms all the follies and slanders of the world are seen day by day, and the

Local and Provincial.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!—Newest styles at Falconer & Durand.

THE REV. MR. BISHOP occupied the Baptist pulpit on Sabbath evening.

PLEASE call in the next inhabitant to find out whether or not this is the finest spring on record.

STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!—A large assortment, New and Cheap, at Falconer & Durand's.

MR. LANGLISH, of North Sydney, has taken the principality of the Amherst Academy, vacated by the appointment of Mr. Lay to the office of Inspector.

THERE is no mistake about it, you can save 20 per cent. by purchasing your clothing from Falconer & Durand, who are showing the largest stock in town.

LOCOMOTIVE No. 2 has recently been in the Machine Shop getting new tires on, and being otherwise repaired and painted. She looks fine, and works like a clock.

SEE THE "Balls Eye" Show Case at Falconer & Durand's, containing hundreds of useful and fancy articles, of which you can have your choice 12 cts. and 20 cts. each.

ALEX. URBRETT has arrived from Boston, and returns this week, taking his family along with him.

OUR YOUNG people are going in the same direction. We wish them all good success.

SINCE we read the report of Memorial Service, in our last issue, we are happy to learn that the remarks referring to our local temperance speakers had reference to the past and not to the real temperance workers of the present day, of which Acadia Mines can boast of a goodly number.

IN THE Principal's Department a prize was offered for the best essay written on Acadia Mines. There were several competitors, but Ernest Macdonald was the successful one.

OUR ENTERPRISING merchant, G. I. Smith, Esq., is at work on his new store. It is to be built on a lot at the rear of his present stand, on the corner of Curvo Road.

THE HEALTH OFFICER is now making his rounds. It is very important that the cleaning up of premises should be carefully attended to at this time of year.

MR. E. H. ROSE, of Truro, has been appointed Provincial Examiner of granting teacher's licenses, in the place of his brother, the late Dr. Ross, of Dalhousie College.

WE are called upon this week to record the death of John Patrick, whose sudden demise leaves a widow with three children to mourn their loss.

OUR OBITUARY COLUMN chronicles the death of the beloved wife of Dr. Macdonald, of this place.

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History of the Village of "Siemens," or Acadia Mines, Lunenburg County, N. S.

A PRIZE ESSAY.

The name of this place, the history of which we are about to sketch, has been the subject of much controversy.

It is known as Acadia Mines, it is an abuse, sanctioned by custom or by common consent.

In this connection it may be interesting to note the grounds upon which we base our conclusion concerning its ancient name.

While the memory of the oldest inhabitant is not at all ways reliable, yet in looking over the correspondence of gentlemen many of whom are living and are well known and notable in the province, viz. Thos. Carswell, C. D. Archibald, Sir Adams Archibald, David Forbes, Dr. Siemens, R. C. Selwyn, Esq., and in that of the late Robert Foran, Esq., we find Acadia used exclusively.

The sign-board on the Company's old office, the "Acadia Mines," and by the greater number of deeds recorded in Truro bear the same name.

The original company owning this property was called "The Acadia Iron Mining Association," and with them the name originated.

As long ago as the year 1848 Wm. Cairns, C. E., in a printed report always used the name as Acadia and never as Nova Scotia.

In a legal document bearing the date 1851 the old name is used, and the same holds good in a case tried in a Court of Chancery in 1860.

Just how the name degenerated into Acadia, it is impossible to say, but to this day the oldest inhabitants of this community insist upon using the final N, in order, as they say, to prevent it being mistaken for Acadia Coal Mines.

Let all this be as it may, in the spring of 1865 at a meeting of the Local Legislature, a bill was introduced and assented to changing the name to Siemens which is now its legal name.

It is now its legal name, and the name is printed on the cards affixed to the cars of freight sent out by the present company.

Acadia Mines is situated on the south side of the Cobequid Mountains, in the County of Colchester. It is distant some 20 miles from Truro the County town, and is about 80 miles from Halifax the capital of the Province of Nova Scotia.

A branch line some 2 1/2 miles in length, connects the village with the I. C. Railway by which a direct extensive route is provided to Pictou, Spring Hill, MacLean and other places.

Cobequid Bay, an arm of the Bay of Fundy, is upon the south side of the village. A distance of six miles intervenes, which up to the year 1845 was an unbroken forest, the road known as the "River Road," connecting the two points, a route which, most beautiful scenic effects, and will amply repay a long journey to witness it.

Two branches of a river, known as Great Village River, divide the town into two sections. The west branch takes its rise in the eastern base of Hart's Lake, the east branch is a deep ravine known as the "Hollow," into which, in the year 1844, two men named John and Chas. Vance, now deceased, were rolling logs for the purpose of forming a mill dam, and observed a curious mine of substance disclosed by the logs, which upon examination, was found to be hematite iron ore, and is assumed to be the first iron ore discovered in this locality.

In the year 1845, higher service in the purchase of Dr. Gesner arrived for the purpose of searching for deposits of iron ore, supposed to be located in the Cobequid Mountains, and in the visited the place for the first time.

In the following year, Sir William, associated with J. L. Hayes, of Port-mouth, New Hampshire, made a second visit, and upon the strength of a very encouraging report made by them to Mr. C. D. Archibald, a joint stock company, known as "The Acadia Iron Mining Association," was formed in England, and the development of the place commenced.

A large force of men under C. D. Archibald were at once set to work, principally clearing up brush and timber, and were burning it for charcoal. These were joined, on the 1st of July, 1849, by a party of ten miners from South Wales, under the management of James Butler, Esq., of whom six were married and accompanied by their families.

In the winter of this year the company was properly organized upon a sound financial basis. In the spring of 1850, Capt. Blanchard, of New Jersey, and others, commenced burning charcoal, and also began the erection of a Cottage farm. These forces were blown in late in the autumn of 1850, worked off and on until the spring of 1851, but proved complete failures, nearly resulting in the abandonment of the works by the company. However, in the fall of 1851, the company re-formed, and sent from England Mr. Thos. Carswell, Esq., and Mr. Thos. Cairns, Esq., to manage for them.

Under his supervision a small charcoal blast furnace was built, but it was not till after repeated

attempts that he was successful in producing pig iron from the soft red clay ores, which formed the out-crop of all these extensive beds.

The furnace was now run steadily until 1855, when an additional furnace was built at Nictaux, Annapolis Co. In 1853, the company, after a readjustment, dispatched Mr. Goodall from England as their manager. After some repairs the furnace was again blown in, under the new management, but proved a failure.

Hot blast pipes and fire bricks were imported from England, and with them arrived two masons, Mr. Wm. Scourrah and Benjamin York. In February of 1857, a number of Germans arrived from the Cobequid Mountains, and took the management into his hands.

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over, a more direct road was built, following the course of the Great Village River.

We pass over a few years of quiet routine work under the management of Mr. John Legesse, and take up our history at the time of the survey of the Intercolonial Railway in 1864.

The nearest shipping was at Great Village, by water, the distance some five miles. The importance of establishing some railway communication was very great, so Mr. Legesse exerted himself to obtain the location of the line as close to the works as possible.

Mr. Sanford Fleming, C. E., in his history of the Intercolonial Railway, says: "Mr. Legesse continually urged, both privately and officially, the importance of locating the railway on a route passing in close proximity to the iron works, in which he was interested. After numerous surveys of different passes across the Cobequid Mountains, Mr. Fleming favored a route along the west side of the works, and in consequence, a very warm discussion was carried on in Nova Scotia. After

