BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

(By Thomas C. Watkins, 1886.)

This is the youngest, though by no means the most insignificant of the numerous progeny of the grand old mother land. In December, 1877, and January, 1878, Mr. Dent and a few other gentlemen engaged in the eastern trade obtained the cession of the whole of North Borneo, from the Kimanis river on the west to the Sibuco river on the east coast, which, with the recent cession of the Pandas district, stretches over a territory containing about 31,000 square miles, with a coast line of 600 miles, and several of the finest harbors in the Eastern seas. It is asserted that Kudat, in Maruda Bay, the most northern point, is so favorably situated that it will be able to obtain all the trade from Palawan, Balabac, Sula and Cagayan-Sulu, which now passes westward through the Mallawalli passage; and probably a large portion of the trade of the Southern Philippines also. Amongst the great harbors which give importance to North Borneo, in view of the vast trade in the Chinese seas and future eventualities in time of war, are Gaya and Amboug on the west coast; Kudat, already named, to the north, and the nearest to the great gateway of our trade between India and China, Japan and Australia. The last lies in close proximity to the Palawan passage and lies nearly midway between Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements and Australia, being within five days of each by steam. Sandakan Bay, on the east coast, where the Government has its headquarters, has been described by a late writer in a report to Sir Stamford Raffles as "the finest in the world." This colony was founded by the "British North Borneo Company," under a royal charter bearing date the 1st November, 1881, so that it is but

AN INFANT GIANT

yet. The recent excessive anxiety on the part of Germany and France for the acquisition of colonial possessions in the East, and the numerous annexations made in furtherance of this object in Africa, in the Pacific and in the Eastern seas, give increased importance to the acquisition of North Borneo by the British at the present time. From its central position it possesses important advantages, both commercial and strategical, which no other island in the Eastern Archipelago affords. And under existing circumstances, considering the almost invaluable possessions held by Britain in the East, and the enormous interests she has there, its value in an international no less than a national point of view cannot well be over-estimated. Its past history shows that at one period it had a flourishing trade with China and the adjacent archipelago, and a large and industrious population, until the advent of the Portuguese, the Dutch and the Spaniards into those regions, after the discoveries of Bernardo Dias and those of Vasco di Gama round the Cape, opened the way to India and China by sea four centuries ago. The cupidity and ruthless policy of all the first settlers in the Eastern Archipelago, amongst islands so rich and populous, destroyed all security for life and property amongst the natives. With the loss of security their commercial and agricultural prosperity disappeared rapidly, and Borneo was reduced, in common with many other most productive and flourishing islands, to a wilderness, and the inhabitants converted into pirates, and murderers by the barbarity of these tyrannical Christians, who drove the inoffensive islanders from the more peaceful and productive pursuits of agriculture and commerce to

PREY UPON THEIR FELLOW CREATURES

wherever they could catch them in the neighboring seas. Large territories in Borneo, rich in all the natural products, with ranges of mountains to the tropical climate, and numerous rivers to afford cheap and easy means of transport from the interior, have thus remained for two centuries a jungle—a wilderness, with a very scanty population, a standing monument of the cruelty of their former tyrannical Christian masters! The land came into the possession of the original grantees in 1877, and was only transferred to the present company in 1882. Judging from the great variety, beauty and perfection of the products shown by this colony at the great family gathering in the Exhibition, great progress must have been made in such a short period, and the efforts made to introduce civil government in harmony with British laws must have been conceived in wisdom and carried out with great energy to develop the resources of a country reduced to such a ruinous state into such perfection in such a short period. There was not sufficient time to enable the resident officials to make a complete and exhaustive exhibition of even all the natural products spread over so large an area, much of which has not yet been fully explored or settled. But great exertions must have been made to bring together, at such short notice, such a magnificent display of the indigenous products of that fertile land. If some may think this colony to be of little consequence to the trade of the world, let them refer to the smallness, unpromising and insignificant trade of Hong Kong and Singapore in the first period of British ownership, though now forming the great centre of a trade which encompasses the whole world in its circuit. Fifty years has not yet elapsed since Hong Kong was a barren island, a bare rock with only a few fishermen for its inhabitants. But at present Victoria rises as Queen of the seas in that island, with many British foreigners and 100,000 Chinese residents there, while ships of almost every nationality crowd its capacious harbors continually. A similar history has been wrought out for Singapore and the Straits Settlements. The commencement of the present century saw those places poor and insignificant, and it is only during the present half century that the

GREAT FLOODGATES OF TRADE AND PROSPERITY

have flown in upon them. From the geographical position and great natural advantages of Borneo there is every reason to believe the same prosperity will visit her people e'er long. The united imports and exports of Singapore in 1880 were £25,740,174, which was chiefly due to its position, an honest Government and a plentiful supply of cheap labor by the Chinese colonists. British goods are being shut out of the European markets more and more every year. Hence, in view of the present changes taking place in Europe and the United States, where British manufactures are being shut out by the large quantities of goods produced in nearly all those countries, which were until lately large customers of Great Britain, but are competitors now, and are offering their own manufactures to Britain at present, and hence the necessity of the British manufacturers finding markets for their enormous productions amongst the Oriental nations, where, owing to the slow, antiquated processes of manufacturing, Britain can undersell the native manufacturers. The markets of the East are still open, where Russian tariffs do not exist, and no prohibitive or hostile duties are likely to be imposed under native rule. If Britain does not waken up fully to the great danger affecting her commercial and manufacturing interests she will, before the lapse of many years, lose her rank as the greatest manufacturing and commercial nation of the world. The French, the Germans and the Americans are her competitors now for the trade of the world. She should

GIVE UP HER ANTIQUATED IDEAS,

send agents or consuls to the countries she desires to trade with, and ascertain the exact patterns and styles of goods that will suit them, and then they can manufacture with a good prospect of success. Her Eastern trade will be increased enormously, as it is now only awaiting development. The shackles and semi-barbarism of ages are being broken off. The great strides of the West in civilization, in religion, in the arts and sciences, are being felt in the most remote Eastern towns and villages. Those nations are now moved as they were never moved before. God has opened up a grand opportunity to the missionaries, to the philanthropists, to the inventors, to the manufacturers, to the shippers; and if Britain accepts her great, her God-given responsibility—sends forth faithful, honest men and women, full of wisdom, of love to God and love for the souls of men—they will win those nations to Christ and hasten on millennial glory; while the artisan, the manufacturer, the merchant, the shipper and in fact all classes in Great Britain will make an immense amount of wealth from the trade which will without doubt spring up amongst those Orientals, while the Christian will have his heart rejoiced to see the great, the noble, the grand pedestal of glory on which God has placed her as mistress of the seas, to blow the gospel trumpet over every land. The ordinary jungle products of the Eastern Archipelago form the chief trade of the colony at present; being guttapercha, india rubber, rattans, camphor, birds' nests, beeswax, timbers of various valuable species. Tobacco, sago, pepper and gambier have been introduced lately. On the sea coast pearl oysters and *beche de mer* abound. The colony has not many settlers, and no great fighting tribe like those in other parts of the island. Gold and some traces of tin have been found in several of the rivers. The soil and climate are considered by competent people from Ceylon, Sumatra and Australia to be well suited for the cultivation of sugar and other tropical products, especially tobacco and pepper, which

THE NATIVES HAVE CULTIVATED FOR AGES.

Nearly 200,000 acres of land have been selected for plantations, but owing to the dulness of trade there has not been much progress made yet. By the company's regulations the price of land is fixed at a dollar per acre, and under special circumstances at 30 cents. The valuable bilian or iron wood tree is abundant. The Government is a Crown colony, administered by the Governor, assisted by a council composed of the Colonial Secretary and residents. The rainfall is very equally distributed over the colony. There are mild types of wet and dry seasons. The rain falls mostly at night, and a continuous wet day is seldom seen. The temperature varies little during the year, being about an average of 67.5 to 77.5 degrees Fahrenheit. The nights are cold, the coldest time being from 2 to 5 a.m. The highest temperature recorded is 93.5 degrees Fahrenheit. The coldest period in the year is from November to March inclusive, while in the middle of the warm season the temperature falls in June and July. The temperature depends greatly on the rainfall, if it is heavy the weather will be cooler. It is never oppressively warm, a straw hat at any hour of the day is a sufficient protection against the heat. The southwest monsoon prevails from April to November, and the northeast from December to March. The first and last months of each monsoon are variable, sometimes the wind is stronger and at other times lighter. The changes of the monsoons are the most unhealthy periods of the year.

SQUALLS OCCUR OCCASIONALLY

in the evening or at night, but they are not severe. Hurricanes do not occur so near the equator. Some parts of the colony are unhealthy, but will no doubt improve as the country is cleared up. When the forests are chopped down and the wind gets free access the sea breezes will purify the atmosphere, and North Borneo will in all probability be one of the healthiest climates of any tropical country. There has not been any bank established yet, but a paper and a copper currency are issued under the guarantee of the company, with proper reserves, and the banking facilities afforded by the Government Treasury assist in providing for the requirements of the country, as the company's notes are payable by their agents in Hong Kong and Singapore. North Borneo is greatly blessed in being out of the line of typhoons and earthquakes, which cause such devastation and havoc in the Philippines in the north and the Dutch possessions further south. The forest trees of British North Borneo comprise seventy-eight varieties, the quantities of which are vast; many of these are valuable the world over, particularly in China and Australia, each of which are only about 1,100 miles distant by sea, and will require enormous quantities of them. The colony has 700 miles of sea coast, dotted with creeks, harbors and large rivers, affording great facilities for carrying on enormous lumbering establishments, which would be sure to pay immense dividends if skilfully managed. The colony contains 31,000 square miles, the greater portion of which is covered by dense forests, containing trees up to ten feet in diameter, and 100 feet to the lowest branch. Some of the woods are very handsome, and have received from cabinet-makers the names of

BORNEO MAHOGANY,

Borneo walnut, Borneo cedar, Borneo ironwood, etc. The woods shown at the exhibition were as follows, and exist in large quantities in the colony: The billian wood, or Borneo ironwood; it grows on low, swampy ground; as it is seasoned it turns a dark red, is very hard and durable; it grows from one to three feet in diameter and fifty feet up to the lowest branch, and is proof against ants, teredos and sea worms. Mirabou is a heavy, dark yellow colored wood; it becomes darker with age; has a fine, regular grain; is very tough and durable; it makes beautiful furniture and takes a fine polish. Kiempas, or impas, is a reddish, coarse-grained wood, distinguished from mirabou by its coarseness and a curious cross-grain; it attains a large size and makes excellent beams, joists, etc. The massive, four-inch planks, of from four to five feet wide, of these and many other beautiful woods, polished like mirrors, had a surprising effect on the mind and plainly told the vast trade that must spring up e'er long between this colony and the neighboring nations, for these beautiful timbers for furniture, house building and many other useful purposes, as the supply is large enough to last for a century or more. The jungle produce consists of an immense variety of articles, amongst which the following were very conspicuous in the North Borneo Court: Mangrove bark, Damar tanah, Damar mata kuching, gutta-susa or india-rubber, tepi, sulang putch, gutta-merah or gutta-percha, tortoise-shells, beche de mer, Armadilla scales, beeswax, clams, rattans, sugar, sagama (used for collecting birds' nests), camphor, camphor wood, camphor oil, tobacco, alluvial gold, black sand or mundie, found with gold. The jungle sea produce was represented by batu tepi, sharks' maws, black birds' nests, white birds' nests, land shells, black sharks' fins, white sharks' fins. Amongst the native manufactures on exhibition there were silk handkerchiefs, silk trousers, silver tobacco boxes, silver betelnut pincers, silver finger rings, brass finger rings, brass sirih boxes, brass tobacco boxes, knives for splitting rattan, cocoa scrapers, Malay knives, Malay perangs, or axes, Malay chandong, Malay billiongs, or adzes, Malay mats, bed curtains, pillow case and dish cover, Sulu plains and embroidered cloth, Sulu pipes, turbans for men and for women, dress trousers, Sulu dress coat, woman's shawl and slippers, Sulu Chief's coat, and

MALAY ORNAMENTS FOR CHILDREN.

In native musical instruments there were several Bornean flutes (one of which was played by the nose), and jewsharps. Native implements of husbandry and household implements were represented by a rice decorticator, harrow, reaping knife, rice crushers, distaffs, lombar leaf cloth, a Dusun hat, guitar or *sindatong*, reed and gourd instrument called a *sampotong*, a bamboo lyre, rope made of the timbaran tree, female waist ornaments, sago flour, sleeping mats made of pandau grass, native hood worn by the female aborigine, native baskets for carrying burdens on their backs, aboriginal ropes, rice pounding machines and pounder. Samples of petticoats worn by the Dunsun women made of the fibre of gunob jackets made of the bark of the timbaran tree, worn by the Dunsun Dyaks of the Upper Kamanis, by both men and women, who make them by heating the bark to make it workable; other jackets worn by the men and women of the Upper Kamanis, made by the Kijows of cotton grown by themselves; petticoats worn by the Dunsun Dyak women of the Upper Kamanis; ropes made of the bark of the ijok tree, used for cables; tobacco cases and flints for striking fire; quivers for holding

THEIR POISONED DARTS,

belts made of the bark of the ijok tree, and other articles of dress worn by the Dunsun women round their hips like our ladies' bustles; Dunsun bracelets, hats, knives worn by the Tegas and Kijows of Papar suspended by a string round their necks; bear skin hats, baskets made by the Kijows, and used by them and other native tribes around the coast for carrying burdens, war jackets (bunghats) and (leatules) war hats and bajow shields used by that tribe, ornaments worn by the Dunsun and Tegas women round their ankles. Yanti, head dresses worn by the Dunsun priestesses when performing religious rites. Gold embroidery made by the Brunei Malay women for covering dishes, water bottles and other utensils. Coal, sago flour, seed pearls found in the pearl oyster shells, vegetable tallow, Brunei sashes, Dunsun knapsacks, pearls, elephants' tusks, Illanum swords, Brunei swords, Dyak swords, suit of mail, poisoned arrow quivers and hundreds of other curious articles used by the various native tribes for dress, household purposes, war, travelling, religious rites, etc. Quadrupeds were represented by elephants' teeth, armadillo skins, monkeys, wild cats, squirrels, rhinoceros' skull, horn, feet and tail, buffalo horns, an immense stuffed ourang-outang skin, which might be styled a biped, as it stood about five and a half feet high on its feet, with its arms extended so as to be in a position to give a rather loveable embrace. I had just been examining the aborigines of Australia, one group in particular, composed of a man, a woman and infant, and a boy of perhaps 15 years of age, exhibited on a patch of white sandy ground, the lad lying naked on the sand, the man and woman in sitting postures, he with a raw bird in his hands, which he appeared to be eating, while the woman sat by his side with the baby in her arms. The parents dressed in the heighth of primitive fashion, with scanty loin clothes only, and the baby and boy in mother nature's full dress of very black soft hides. The whole *tout ensemble* of the group was low and animal in the extreme. The man's face, almost to the eyes, was covered with exceedingly black, bushy hair, with the bird with its feathers on held in both hands, which he seemed about to devour, the high cheek bones, the sunken ferret like eyes, the villainously low forehead, the long slight fingers, with black nails, the broad, open mouth, all

BETOKENED THE ANIMAL MORE

than man. Passing from them I came into the Court of North Borneo, and *vis-a-vis* with His Majesty, the orang-outang above named. I examined him carefully, his hands, arms, feet, legs, body and head. His nails were the same semi-rounded form as my own, only black like the aboriginal Australians; his head, like the latter, had a large, base-retreating forehead, very little brain to represent the perceptive faculties, none to represent the moral faculties—the God-given reasoning powers of mind had no place in his brain to correspond with, to manifest the soul—all was animal on close inspection and immensely inferior to the wild Australian aborigines in the moral faculties and reasoning powers. I took hold of his hand and said, "How are you, brother?" but from the miserably small development of brain, and its purely animal shape, I felt that God had never breathed into the monkey race the breath of lives—the immortal spirit He breathed into man—the never-dying soul. Ornaments for the adornment of the fair sex were shown largely. Pearl breast pins, a diamond and pearl bracelet found in Bornean waters, gold cloths, mother of pearl shells, pearl oyster and other shells, also warriors' dresses and caps with feathers, shields with human hair, Malay execution Kris, Saribus Dyak instrument for procuring fire, Milanow instrument for flattening the heads of children; coal, a native wooden hat;

THE LAST PIRATE FLAG

taken by the British in Darvel Bay; model of the pirate Depong, of Darvel Bay; bark of the Russack tree, used by the Dunsans for mixing with their toddy to make it intoxicating. The sources from which the revenue is chiefly drawn are licenses for purchasing and retailing opium for smoking, licenses for selling spirits and other excisable articles, all of which are farmed out to private individuals; 10 per cent. royalty on jungle produce exported, a poll tax which is an established source of revenue among the natives in lieu of land taxes, and stamp duty. The land revenue comprises the proceeds of sales of public lands, quit rents and fees on transfers. There are, in addition, judicial fees and post-office stamps. These and a few remaining miscellaneous items make up the various sources of revenue.

A THRILL OF HORROR FILLS MY SOUL

when I see that men from England—sons of Britain—with the blessed Bible in their hands, which teaches them to love God supremely; to love their fellow creatures as themselves; which commands them to do unto others as they would that others should do unto them; which tells them to love their enemies, to bless those who curse them, to do good unto those who hate them and despitefully use them and persecute them—that they who have probably attended church all their lifetime, who have promised before God and man at their confirmation to renounce the devil and all his works, that they, for the sake of a paltry revenue, would license a lot of fiends in human form to procure and sell to the poor ignorant inhabitants of a heathen land, over which they have become the rulers and ought to be the protectors of the people, those foul agents of death, those poisons which weaken their brain power, make them imbecile, or madden their brains, excite the foulest passions of their nature—imbruit them—make them murderers—and then hang them, because they killed their fellow creatures while bereft of their reason by those very alcoholic poisons that they licensed an army of fiends to go forth and sell to them, well knowing that those poor aborigines would drink and smoke those deadly drugs until they would be quite unable to control their brutish passions. Certainly the North Bornean judges make fearful mistakes in this matter—they should have the members of the Government arrested,

TRIED FOR THEIR LIVES AND HANGED

for being accessories before the crimes were committed. But while condemning the North Bornean license system, permitting hundreds of the vilest creatures who ever wore the human form to murder the poor aborigines by the thousand, we are led to look at our own most degrading system—our own wretched laws, which grant licenses to thousands of saloons, and tens of thousands of taverns in our Dominion, to sell the distilled damnation to millions of our boys, young men, old men and women too, well knowing that alcoholic liquors impart no strength to the human system, they merely excite the brains of the dupes who drink them, and make them feel strong and rich while under the excitement; the next morning their systems are quite unstrung, weakness and lassitude prevail until the morning glass is taken to raise the excitement again. Every time it takes a little more to satisfy the morbid craving for the poison. The quantity of liquor which would make a young man drunk one day would (if he practiced drinking a glass or two daily) have no visible effect on him a year later. Every glass creates an appetite for another, and hundreds of our young men have become drunkards before they are fully aware of the fearful danger which is threatening them. They fancy they can take it or let it alone, as they wish; but, alas! they will not let it alone. They feel a forbid burning thirst for something to buoy them up. They take heavier and still heavier draughts of the deadly poison, which imparts no strength, but which prevents the natural discharge of the effete matter from the bodies of its victims, which, were it not used, would pass off through the skin, and good health would be maintained, but the pores of the skin of the face being obstructed, the alcohol, fusel oil and other poisonous drugs in the liquor cause disease to attack the liver, the

NOSE AND CHEEKS ARE SOON PAINTED RED,

the skin of the face becomes glossy, as if rubbed over with oil, the nose grows redder and still redder as the disease of the liver advances, the heavy drinkers make themselves walking advertisements by their evil practices, telling every one who studies human nature, and looks at their faces, that they are drunkards. Disease still fed by poison fastens more fatally on the vital parts, a slight cold, a hurt from a fall or a contagious disease seizes them, which a person whose blood was not poisoned would throw off in a few days, but it inevitably carries their poisoned and generally bloated carcases to the grave some twenty, thirty or forty years before they would have died had they never taste alcohol, which biteth like a serpent, which stingeth like a scorpion. Many of those who get saloon and tavern licenses, when times are a little dull, stand at their doors and accost every likely person they see passing, in hopes of drawing them into their bar-rooms, to drink the accursed thing. Then on Saturday nights and Sundays there are many places where all the initiated who are thirsty, by giving a certain kind of rap at back doors, can get in and get all the liquor they wish. The drinking habits of society are wrecking thousands of once happy homes in our Dominion. Idleness, sickness and death are wasting our resources and carrying off thousands of our people in every Province thereof, very many years before their time; filling our jails with criminals, our charitable institutions with orphans and helpless beggars, our penitentiaries and lunatic asylums with thieves, murderers and madmen, all on account of licensing places to sell poison, to destroy our people. Thousands of poor drunkards

ARE KILLING THEIR WRETCHED WIVES

and miserable children by inches in this fair land, though kind and affectionate when free from the effects of alcohol, that curse of Canada, whether in beer, whiskey, wine or brandy, it is the devil in solution—it maddens the brain—it fires the imagination into frenzy, and all the ire of the demon falls upon his miserable, heart broken, half-starved wife and terror-stricken children. Twice in my life I have known those poor victims of saloon and tavern keepers, whose companions were the idols of their hearts e'er they fell into the awful snares which imbruted them. When married they were the kindest of husbands, but, alas, as the love of liquor increased their poor wive's sorrows increased also—at last, worn out with misery untold, they died broken hearted—kind friends called to see those who should have been their protectors, to try earnestly, if at all possible, to rescue them from destruction—to pluck them as brands from eternal woe. Supposing that contrition had reached their hard hearts upon the death of those they had formerly loved so well, they thought it a favorable opportunity, while they expected they were crushed down with sorrow for their past conduct towards the poor and helpless children, to try to draw them to review their past lives—to think of the happy days that they and those who now lie peacefully folded in the arms of death, where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary are forever at rest—had spent together in early wedded life—to think of the sorrows they had brought on them and themselves—to think of the misery—the inexpressible woe which these dear ones who were the best of wives—who had kept their houses and children clean, neat and pleasant looking through all their agony,

UNTIL THEIR POOR HEARTS BROKE

with the weight of woe which crushed their weary spirits from their frail tenements—to think of these things—of the sad consequences which had resulted from their fall, of the fearful consequences which would still result to their poor children, and the awful consequences to themselves if they still continued to drink. But Oh! horror of horrors! Let the frightful revelation spur on thousands, yea, tens of thousands, to fight the drinking practices of the day—to fight the license system—to fight for an absolutely prohibitory law, which shall at once and for ever banish alcoholic liquors from our Dominion—from the rock-bound stormy shores of the Atlantic to the placid bosom of the Pacific on the sandy shores of Western Victoria. The heart-broken wives died in the morning, the husbands were lying in drunken stupors for many hours later, quite unconscious of the awful fact.

Some Old London Lady Celebrities.

Lady Colin Campbell looked extremely handsome in black, with yellow flowers and orange velvet introduced into her black lace bonnet. It rose in a peak above her forehead, a shape which suits her admirably. Orange velvet strings were pinned back in loops under each ear with its wonderful diamond earring. A bunch of daffodils in the front of her dress matched exactly with the flowers in her bonnet. * * * Mrs. Oscar Wilde remains an exponent of the school departed. Her dress made her look "straight up and down," as children say, like the "human" figures in a Noah's Ark; and the contrast of a very large hat (very becoming, by the way) was one of prolixity with brevity. This lady has given up wearing birds. I am very glad. I do wish every nice woman would.

Photographing in Colors.

A new process of taking photographs in colors is thus described by a writer in *Life*: "I think it but just to Mr. Mayall, the eminent photographer of Bond street, that I should place on record his wonderful discovery in colored photography, which he exhibited to the press for the first time on Tuesday. Mr. Mayall, who is a member of most of the learned societies in the Eastern and Western hemispheres, took advantage of the occasion to detail at some length his fifty years' experience of the camera, and expressed great pleasure that at his advanced age he could still look forward to the development of the idea which would make colored photographs as common as those at present in vogue. Magnificent specimens of the new departure were inspected."

A Man to be Pitied.

Here comes a man whom I wish to observe. Behold him. His face is pallid and his eyes are lusterless. His lips are set in pain. His steps are slow and the dull throbbing of a heavy headache beats at his temples. His days are heavy and his nights are sleepless, and life is a weariness to him. He is a mere wreck of his early manhood. His friends avoid him. When he goes home his children hunt for the dark corners, and his poor wife wishes she were dead. What has wrought all this ruin and misery? Rum? The demon Rum? Oh, no, not exactly; pie and hot bread and fifteen minute dinners did it. The poor man has the dyspepsia, that's all. But that's enough.—*Burdette in Brooklym Eagle.*

A merino ram at Middlebury, Vt., produced a weight of 29 pounds and 11 ounces of fleece from 376 days' growth, although the carcass weighed only 100 pounds, the wool being nearly 30 per cent. that of the carcass. Another ram, which was sheared of his sixth fleece, gave 38½ pounds of unwashed wool.

It is better to build up than to tear down. Harmony must rule, or we will all be the sufferers.—*Craftsman.*