

# THE FISHERIES TREATY.

## A Summary of its Provisions.

**Article 1**—The high contracting parties agree to appoint a mixed Commission to delimit in the manner provided in this treaty the British waters, bays, creeks and harbors of the coasts of Canada and of Newfoundland, as to which the United States, by Article 1 of the Convention of October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, renounced forever any liberty to take, dry or cure fish.

**Article 2**—The Commission shall consist of two commissioners, to be named by her Britannic Majesty, and of two commissioners to be named by the President of the United States, without delay after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty. The Commission shall meet and complete the delimitation as soon as possible thereafter.

**Article 3**—The delimitation referred to in Article 1 of this treaty shall be marked upon British Admiralty charts by a series of lines regularly numbered and duly described. The delimitation shall be made in the following manner and shall be accepted by both the high contracting parties as applicable for all purposes under Article 1 of the Convention of October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain. The three marine miles mentioned in Article 1 of the Convention of October 20, 1818, shall be measured seaward from low water mark, but at every bay, creek or harbor, not otherwise specially provided for in this treaty, such three marine miles shall be seaward from a straight line drawn across the bay, creek or harbor in the part nearest the entrance at the first point, where the widest measurement does not exceed ten marine miles.

**Article 4**—Mentions certain bays on the coast of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland from which measurement shall be made.

**Article 5**—Nothing in this treaty shall be construed to include within the common waters any such interior portions of any bays, creeks or harbors as cannot be reached from the sea without passing within the three marine miles mentioned in Article 1 of the Convention of October 20, 1818.

**Article 6**—The commissioners shall from time to time report to each of the high contracting parties such lines as they may have agreed upon, numbered, described and marked as herein provided, with quadruplicate charts thereof, which lines so reported shall forthwith from time to time be simultaneously proclaimed by the high contracting parties and be binding after two months from such proclamation.

**Article 7**—Any disagreement of the commissioners shall forthwith be referred to an umpire selected by the Secretary of State of the United States and the British Majesty's Minister at Washington, and his decision shall be final.

**Article 8**—Each of the high contracting parties shall pay its own commissioners and officers. All other expenses jointly incurred in connection with the performance of the work, including compensation to the umpire, shall be paid by the high contracting parties in equal proportions.

**Article 9**—Nothing in this treaty shall interrupt or affect the free navigation of the Strait of Canso by fishing vessels of the United States.

**Article 10**—United States fishing vessels entering the bays or harbors referred to in Article 1 of this treaty shall conform to the harbor regulations common to them or to the fishing vessels of Canada and of Newfoundland. They need not report, enter, or clear when putting into such bays or harbors for shelter or repairing damages, nor when putting into the same, outside the limits of established ports of entry, for the purpose of purchasing wood or of obtaining water; except that any such vessel remaining more than twenty-four hours, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, within any such port or communicating with the shore therein may be required to report, enter or clear, and no vessel shall be excused thereby from giving due information to boarding officers. They shall not be liable in any such bays or harbors for compulsory pilotage nor when there for the purpose of shelter, of repairing damages, of purchasing wood or of obtaining water shall they be liable for harbor dues, tonnage dues, buoy dues, light dues or other similar dues; but this enumeration shall not permit other charges inconsistent with the enjoyment of the liberties reserved or secured by the Convention of October 20, 1818.

**Article 11**—United States fishing vessels entering the ports, bays and harbors of the eastern and north-eastern coasts of Canada, or of the coasts of Newfoundland, under stress of weather or other casualty, may unload, reload, tranship or sell, subject to the Customs laws and regulations, all fish on board when such unloading, transhipment or sale is made necessary as incidental to the repairs, and may replenish outfits, provisions and supplies damaged or lost by disaster; and in case of death or sickness shall be allowed all needful facilities, including the shipping of crews. Licenses to purchase in established ports of entry of the aforesaid coasts of Canada, or of Newfoundland, for the homeward voyage, such provisions and supplies as are ordinarily sold to trading vessels shall be granted to United States fishing vessels in such ports promptly upon application and without charge, and such vessels having obtained licenses in the manner aforesaid shall also be accorded upon all occasions such facilities for the purchase of casual or needful provisions or supplies as are ordinarily granted to the trading vessels. But such provisions or supplies shall not be obtained by barter nor purchased for re-sale or traffic.

**Article 12**—Fishing vessels of Canada and Newfoundland shall have on the Atlantic coast of the United States all the privileges reserved and secured by this treaty to United States fishing vessels in the aforesaid waters of Canada and Newfoundland.

**Article 13**—The secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall make regulations providing for the conspicuous exhibition by every United States fishing vessel of its official number on each bow, and any such vessel required by law to have an official number and failing to comply with such regulations shall not be entitled to the licenses provided for in this treaty. Such regulations shall be communicated to her Majesty's Government previously to their taking effect.

**Article 14**—The penalties for unlawfully fishing in the waters, bays, creeks and har-

bors referred to in Article 1 of this treaty may extend to forfeiture of the boat or vessel and appurtenances, and also of the supplies and cargo aboard when the offences were committed. And for preparing in such waters to unlawfully fish therein penalties shall be fixed by the court, not to exceed those for unlawfully fishing, and for any other violation of the laws of Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland relating to the right of fishery in such waters, bays, creeks or harbors. The penalties shall be fixed by the court, not exceeding in all \$3 for every ton of the boat or vessel concerned. The boat or vessel may be held for such penalties and forfeitures. The proceedings shall be summary and as inexpensive as practicable. The trial, except on appeal, shall be at the place of detention, unless the judge shall, on request of the defence, order it to be held at some other place adjudged by him to be more convenient. Security for costs shall be required of the defence except when bail is offered. Reasonable bail shall be accepted. There shall be proper appeals available to the defence only, and the evidence at the time may be used on appeal. Judgments of forfeiture shall be reviewed by the Governor-General of Canada in Council, or the Governor in Council of Newfoundland before the same shall be executed.

**Article 15**—Whenever the United States shall remove the duty from fish oil, whale oil, seal oil, and fish of all kinds (except fish preserved in oil) being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Canada and Newfoundland, including Labrador, as well as from the usual and necessary casks, barrels, kegs, cans and other usual and necessary coverings containing the products above mentioned, the like products being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States, as well as the usual and necessary coverings of the same, as above described, shall be admitted free of duty into the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. And upon such removal of duties, and while the aforesaid articles are allowed to be brought into the United States by British subjects without duty being imposed thereon, the privilege of entering the ports, bays and harbors of the aforesaid coasts of Canada and Newfoundland shall be accorded to United States fishing vessels by annual licenses, free of charge, for the following purposes, namely:

1. The purchase of provisions, bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits.
  2. The transhipment of catch for transport by any means of conveyance.
  3. Shipping of crews.
- Supplies shall not be obtained by barter, but bait may be so obtained. The like privileges shall be continued and given to fishing vessels of Canada and of Newfoundland on the Atlantic coasts of the United States.

**Article 16**—This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by Her Britannic Majesty, having received the assent of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Newfoundland, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

Done in duplicate at Washington, this fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

J. F. BAYARD, [Seal]  
WILLIAM L. PUTNAM, [Seal]  
J. CHAMBERLAIN, [Seal]  
L. SACKVILLE WEST, [Seal]  
CHARLES TUPPER, [Seal]

### HERE AND THERE.

John Tintoretto is an Italian lemon pedler of Cincinnati, who has the proud record of having eaten twelve dried apple pies at one sitting.

The telephone is expected to work between Paris and Marseilles on the 1st of July. The wire will be of bronze, and will be underground as far as Nogent-sur-Marne, where it will join the railway telegraph line. The distance is 500 miles.

A non-speaking telephone is exhibited at Pittsburg. A sensitive plate presses against the larynx and glands of the neck, and as the jaws are moved in conversation, the motion sends the words along the wire as distinctly as the telephone now in use.

Harry Elmsman a very skillful and rapid potter of Providence, recently attempted to make an entire tea set of forty-four pieces in seven and a half minutes. Many spectators watched him. First he turned out twelve cups and saucers; then a dozen plates; then four large plates; and then a teapot, sugar bowl, cream jug, and water bowl. The last piece left his hands in just eight minutes from the start. The set was of excellent shape and each piece was nearly perfect.

I was in a Cambridge (Mass.) horse car last winter when there entered a lady of perhaps 30, handsomely dressed, and carrying a well-coddled pug. Both sides of the car were filled and not a man made a move. Presently the lady said in a haughty tone: "Is there no gentleman on this line who will give the wife of the mayor of Cambridge a seat?" There were some smiles, but on proffered seats. "Stop this car!" cried the woman in tragic tones. The conductor obeyed and the wife of the mayor stalked out.

### Aerial Navigation.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 25.—Dr. Arthur de Bausset, of Chicago, president of the Transcontinental Aerial Navigation Company, is in the city placing a contract for steel to be used in the mammoth air ships which he proposes to build. Each of these ships will be 654 feet long and 144 feet in diameter. They will be coneshaped and made of steel. The vessels will cost \$150,000, and it is the intention of the inventor to build several of them. De Bausset says aerial navigation is no longer an experiment but a fact, and that during the present year he will start on a voyage to the North pole. He can develop a speed of 120 miles per hour.

A novel feature was introduced at President Carnot's last ball. It is called a new "figure," though it is rather a species of game—a contest of agility, in fact, between the male dancers, who alone take part in it, the prize being a waltz with the lady who gives the signal for it. This she does by launching a toy balloon in the air, and the salutatory competition which it provokes among the young men in their frantic efforts to reach the miniature aerostat and secure the prize is said to be extremely diverting.

### FARM.

#### NOTES.

Allow no cruelty to domestic animals. If you want plenty of eggs take good care of the "biddies."

It pays to encourage farmers' clubs, institutes, granges, etc. Let laying hens have a supply of gravel, etc., to make egg-shells.

Useful books and periodicals for these long evenings and leisure days. Kalamazoo, Mich., has 2,000 acres devoted to the cultivation of celery, with a stated average profit of \$400 an acre.

The Hubbard is one of the best winter squashes, for both table and stock, if kept in a place where the temperature is even.

Returns from eight canning firms in Maine show that in 1887 they put up, of corn, fruits and vegetables, 13,424,000.

A Connecticut dairyman tried warming the water for his cows to drink in winter, and the increase of butter in ten days paid the expense of piping the trough.

No horse should be allowed to take a large draught of water for an hour after eating, in fact he will not do so if he be allowed to drink what he wants before eating.

A farmer in Jackson county, Michigan, has a spring of warm water on his farm which in winter keeps the snow melted for yards around. The spring serves as a winter rendezvous for frogs.

The largest horse in the United States is owned by Mark Thole, of Mattoon, Ill. He is only three years old, measures nineteen hands high, has gained 250 pounds in the last five weeks, and is still growing.

The improved mutton breeds of sheep cannot be kept in the manner usual with common sheep. They demand good pasture, liberal feeding and attention, but they pay well for the care bestowed. There is a great demand for superior mutton.

When vegetables are stored in cellars they must be kept from fermenting, as they surely will ferment when piled in large bulk. This may be accomplished by piling on shelves so as to allow some circulation of air among them, or by packing in barrels.

The problem of farming consists in making the soil fertile. Manure is the farmer's savings bank, and if more of them would have large heaps of it every spring to spread upon their lands instead of money at interest, they would prosper better in the end.

Small losses are not always observable. A loss of one quart of milk per day, at five cents per quart, 200 days, amounts to ten dollars or more than the interest on the value of the cow. It should be the object of the dairyman to gain an additional quart, and to keep up the flow at all seasons.

Geese do not receive as much attention as they should on farms especially adapted to the rearing of water fowl. Besides yielding a regular income in the way of feathers, they are one of the most profitable fowls for the market. Much easier reared than turkeys, they sell as readily in most seasons at as good profits.

From trials made at the Rural Grounds with poultry houses in which the windows are in the south in some, and in the east and west in others, we greatly prefer the latter. They get the morning and afternoon sun, while the others get only the midday sun. The temperature during the entire day is more equal. With windows in the south, the houses are warmer during mid-day and colder in the morning and evening, during cold weather, while in the latter, during mid-day they are as hot as an oven!

A patent has been granted to a resident of Madison, Indiana, for the manufacture of maple sugar by mixing an extract of hickory with ordinary sirup, such as cane-sugar or sorghum sirup. The inventor says that he has discovered that the hickory tree will yield the precise flavor of maple sugar; and therefore he has sought the endorsement of the Government for perpetrating a fraud on the public. The object of the patent is to impose on the people a bogus article for a genuine one, not for the benefit of the public, but for that of the inventor and middleman, whether manufacturer or dealer.

Last year Charles Fozle, a farmer living near Westminster, Md., bought 25 bushels of wheat from a speculative company at \$10 a bushel, giving his note for \$250. In return they promised to sell for him, when the crop was gathered, 50 bushels at the same price. A bond was given to this effect; but, of course, the "company" failed to come to time. The other day two men representing another speculative concern of the same kind, offered to take the bond off his hands for his note for \$150. Thinking that by doing this he was canceling the \$250 note, he gladly consented. A few days ago, however, he learned that both notes were out against him, and this fact so preyed on his mind that he blew his brains out.

A poor horse eats as much as a good one; scrub cattle as much as grades or thoroughbreds; mongrel poultry as much as grades or pure breeds. Then why keep inferior stock? If this be sound reasoning in regard to animals, why may not the same reasoning be applied to trees and shrubs? The rare and beautiful forms of evergreen and deciduous trees take up no more space and cost no more to grow than the inferior kinds everywhere seen and nowhere prized. In the one case we have variety which is ever pleasing to the eye, and which always stimulates thought and inquiry. In the other case, we have a three-told tale, which no one cares to listen to.

### The Russian War Party.

The Russian journals may protest too much when they say that war is not desired by the Czar and his advisers. There is always a war party in St. Petersburg. There are ambitious officers and restless dare-devils who cannot endure the dull, plodding routine of barrack life. They crave opportunities for distinguishing themselves in the field and winning rapid promotion. There are more officers in the Russian service who love the excitement of war for its own sake than there are in any other European army. These mad cap soldiers always exert great influence in St. Petersburg, and the innermost circle of the Czar's advisers frequently feel the pressure of this aggressive class.

Seven persons were buried by the avalanche that blocked one end of the St. Gothard tunnel.

All the Italian arsenals are working night and day, and there is great activity throughout the entire naval department.

### SCIENTIFIC.

In spite of the prejudice against it, cremation appears to be making its way into popular favor. In a recent review of the progress of the reform in the *Nineteenth Century*, Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent English surgeon, who began to advocate cremation fifteen years ago, states that it has been more generally adopted in Italy than elsewhere, but that it has been introduced in Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Norway and the United States; and a crematory has been built at the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, Paris. There is reason to believe that sanitary considerations alone will in time lead to the general adoption of this mode of disposing of the dead.

Still they come. In these days inventions crowd one another's heels so fast that one has barely time to call "behold me" when another is clamoring for attention. The telegraphic typewriter is a combination of ordinary typewriter and telegraph instrument, by means of which an operator by pressing the keys of a typewriter at one end of a telegraph wire may produce a typewriter copy at the other. The transmitting machine makes a copy of the message. Those who have control of this invention hope to supersede with it, in mercantile confidence the use of the telephone. Its message is said to be absolutely secret, as the operator can cut off, from the circuit all the instruments except the one he wants. Next.

Experimenters have observed that grass sod may give off as much as from two to five pounds of water for each and every square foot of surface every 24 hours. The furthest north grain is grown, so much the shorter is the term of its vegetation. Barley ripens 25 days earlier in Alten, in 70 degrees of north latitude, where the average of years the mean summer temperature is only 54 degrees, than it does in Christiania, in latitude 60 degrees, where the mean summer temperature is 60 degrees; and yet the plants are as well developed in the one place as in the other. "Curiously enough, this power of ripening speedily becomes hereditary in the course of some generations, so that plants springing from seeds that have been brought from the far North to more southern localities grow as fast as first, or about as fast, as they would have grown at home."

I advise those who have warm comfortable sleeping rooms to refrain from making winter visits unless sure of similar accommodations; and I also advise those who have no way of heating the "spare room" to refrain from inviting company during the winter season. There can be no more chilling hospitality (!) than putting a guest into a cold room to sleep. An idea used to prevail (I am thankful that it was before my day) that a warm sleeping room was productive of ill-health. I prefer artificial heat with ventilation, to the old-fashioned room that used to be considered wholesome. Years ago a friend of mine contracted a sickness from which she has not yet recovered, by sleeping in a spare room in a farm house on a bitter winter night. Accustomed to a warm room at home, the idea of occupying a cold room did not occur to her, or she would not have accepted the cordial invitation to spend a few days at her friend's house.

The importance of sufficient daily exercise to the health of intellectual men cannot be exaggerated. The same may be said also of adequate and regular repose, as few causes are more potent in shattering the nervous energies, weakening the constitution, and hastening on the infirmities of old age, than deficient and irregular sleep. For those devoted to intellectual employment frequent relaxation and amusing recreation are imperative. The natural tendency of the student is to avoid society and its innocent frivolities. Such a course is deplorable, as it tends to pervert nature and make one gloomy, irritable and misanthropic. Few can profitably devote to study more than seven hours a day, and the intellectual efforts should cease when the brain grows weary, as its capabilities diminish, and productions, in consequence, are labored and feeble. It has been truly said that "there is scarcely any book which does not savor of painful composition in some part of it, because the author has written when he should have rested."

The axe and block for human execution passed away with the introduction of the gallows, and now the gallows bids fair to give place to the electrical chair. A commission appointed by the New York legislature to enquire into the best means of inflicting capital punishment, has reported in favor of death by electricity. All that would be needed, the report says, is a chair with a metallic head-rest and foot-rest, and some means of connection either with electric light wires or with some independent generator of electrical energy. It is thought that the suggestion will be acted upon. If so the plan will undoubtedly be adopted elsewhere and then the wretch who in his blind passion has no consideration for his victim, will simply take his seat as in a barber's chair, the electrical shock will be applied, and painlessly, except for the preceding agony of momentary suspense and anxiety, his spirit will take its flight to that bourne whence none return. The only question to be considered is, will death under such circumstances lose its terrors and fail to convey its awful warning. We think not, but rather that in the suddenness and silence of such a taking off that there will be a solemn and inexplicable impressiveness that the cumbersome nature and parade of death by the gallows prevents.

The London School Board has concluded that in the administration of corporal punishment teachers should not strike their pupils about the head or face. This is a wise decision. Very serious results flow from the old-fashioned "boxing of the ears." One professional man declares that fully fifty per cent. of the cases of deafness come from that form of castigation. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that Montreal employers of juvenile talent are too careful of the little ones to strike them on the head.

A London sensation is a new reredos for St. Paul's Cathedral. It is a life-size representation of the crucifixion, and introduces the figures not only of St. John, but also of the Virgin. A very few years ago its erection in the cathedral would have produced a riot. The new addition is admitted to be a work of very high art. The figures are in white marble.

The Imperial Government proposes to grant a loan to the local authorities to tide the crofters over the present period of distress.

### PLANTS IN THE CELLAR.

WILLIAM TALCONE.

Keep passion-flower, antigonon, cubae and other vines a little moist at the root, but, by keeping them cool, as inactive as possible, pinch back any growths they make now. Mr. E. M. Allan, who grew some of the finest chrysanthemums ever shown at the exhibitions of the New York Horticultural Society, had no greenhouse, but wintered his plants on his cellar floor; kept them slightly moist, but as cool as he did his potatoes all winter long, and brought them out and divided and replanted them outside in April and May.

Roses, either in pots or heeled in, kept very well in the cellar over winter. Don't let the roots get dry. The tops, even of tea-scented roses, don't mind a sharp frost, but there is nothing gained by freezing the roots. Keep these bushes in a part of the cellar that is pretty cool, but should they be in pots and show a determination to start into growth, fetch them upstairs first to a shady window in a moderately cool room and after a few days bring them into a sunny window and a warm room, and encourage them to bloom. At Mr. Wilson's greenhouse at Astoria, the other day, I saw thousands upon thousands of cuttings of hardy roses that were recently stuck into the sand on the propagating benches. These cuttings are secured in the fall, bundled and wintered in a cool cellar as we treat apple scions, and when they show a disposition to callus they are brought into the greenhouse and stuck into the sand on the benches, about half an inch apart. But we don't want a greenhouse at all for this; just let them alone in the cellar till the end of March, when we can fill up a four-inch-deep box of sandy soil and into this stick the cuttings, and bring them into a sunless window in the house, and let them start into growth as slowly as they please.

English ivy, camellias, myrtles, pittosporums, Japanese privet, English holly, sweet bay, Spanish laurel, laurestinus, tender rhododendrons, araucarias, and all other evergreens of that type, which can be wintered very well in cool, airy, tight cellars, should never be allowed to get dry at the root; indeed they like plenty of moisture. As the same with out-door evergreens. Evergreens always are more winter-hurt when the ground is dry in winter than when it is well wetted, and the same is the case with fine, fibrous-rooted plants like azaleas, Fuchsias, crocus, myrtles, promegranates, lemon-scented verbenas and lantanas may be kept pretty dry; but not dust-dry by any means. Erythrina and faturas, however, are often kept dust-dry over winter and with seeming impunity. But, except in the case of bulbs, tubers and corms, and I like I should advise anyone keeping plants dust-dry over winter.

There is nothing gained by allowing dahlias to sprout into growth before April; therefore keep them inactive and nip back any growths that may appear before that time. Cut out all decaying parts of the tubers and rub the wounds over with powdered charcoal or dry dust.

Examine your canna roots. If there is a tendency to wet or to dry rot among them, spread them out on some moist sand or earth on the floor, and let them root a little. Some of our best roots are from New York and Florida, and are poor keepers when dried off in the ordinary way, but they keep very well indeed if kept growing a little all winter long.

Caladium esculentum and other tubers like a warm soil in the cellar. Now is a good time to "fix" your tuberoses; separate the little from the medium sized, and these again from the large flowering bulbs, and have all in readiness for planting time next May. Keep gladioluses in moderately cool quarters. If warm, they start to grow before planting out time and thus become considerably weakened. A few of the latest and most advanced for flowering in spring, Brunchleyensis is one of the cheapest, brightest, and best, and the easiest of all to get in good condition. Count on about 3 to 4 four months from planting till blooming time.

Take care that mice or rats don't get to your tigridia bulbs, for they are very fond of them. As tigridia flowers last only one day they are of little use as pot plants, but very beautiful out of doors in summer. If you have any lily bulbs stored in your cellar, don't let them get dry and shriveled. Plant them either in pots or flats filled with sandy soil, and in order to prevent their growing keep them in a cool part of the cellar, but away from frost. The main object is to keep the bulbs plump and fresh.

Cactuses, especially opuntias, want looking to. Cut out clean every bit of decayed matter you find about them. Then have some sharp white sand that has been washed clean from all loamy matter, and on a hot stove or red-hot shovel burn the sand. When it cools rub it over the past wounds. If cushion cactuses are rusting, or rotting bring them up out of the cellar at once, and put them in a dry, warm window. But or rot leaves a permanent disfigurement, and is generally caused by cold or wet.

Scarlet geraniums that have been wintered in the cellar will now begin to "break." Cut them back to sound wood and healthy eyes and promote them to warm, light quarters. If you are short of stock, bring them upstairs to a warm window and give a little water, and they will soon push forth new growths from which you can secure good cuttings in March. And if you don't want the cuttings you may retain the growths and enjoy the flowers.

Keep your cellar sweet and clean. Don't splash water around on the floors and walls as you would in a greenhouse unless the cellar is overheated by a furnace. A moist cellar rots the plants. While a slight frost won't hurt many of the plants we usually winter in our cellars, it will not do any of them any good, hence keep it out altogether. Ventilate by opening the hatchways and windows in warm, mild weather, and by partly opening a window when the sun is shining on it even in slightly frosty weather. But at all times avoid draughts. Look out for mice and rats.

Owing to the less favourable symptoms of the Crown Prince, Dr. Mackenzie has delayed his departure from San Remo. The Queen is very anxious about the Crown Princess, whose nervous system, owing to the continued strain of the last few months, is getting seriously out of order.

Tennyson feels keenly the stings of adverse criticism. He once said:—"I am like a traveller in a lonely desert, when suddenly there appears on the horizon a figure which shoots an arrow that reaches me, enters the flesh and rankles there; and although the wound is small, 'tis a smart I cannot forget."