

Bleaching and Dividing.—A partial bleaching is effected on the and fibres before they undergo further division, sometimes by boiling at others by pounding on a plank with a mallet. These are in some places repeated. After being dried in the sun, an important operation then succeeds by women and children, to whom is entrusted the tedious process of splitting the fibres, which they do with their finger nails. Expert hands are able to carry this division very far. When this process has been preceded by hackling, the shreds are finer and softer. The threads are formed into balls, and subjected to frequent seakings and washings. The ashes of the mulberry leaf are recommended to be put into the water with the hemp, others use lime for a whole night. Some simply expose it to dew and sun. In rainy and cloudy weather, it should be exposed to a current of air in the house; moisture darkens it. The threads are now ready for splicing, the work of women and children, the labours of the agriculturist being concluded when the threads are rolled into balls, after being sized or stiffened with rice-water. Before the thread is ready for the weaver, the balls are steamed over the vapour of boiling water in a closed oven. They are then spread out to dry. The subsequent stages, until the cloth is removed from the loom, include nothing which interests, or at least instructs artisans in the West.

II.—ON THE RHEEAS, or NETTLE GRASSES, OF ASSAM. By Major F. S. Hannay. From Vol. VII, Part I, of the "Journal of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India."

Cutting and Removing the Fibre from the Stalks.—The stalks are considered fit for cutting when they have become of a brown colour for about six inches above the roots. To cut them the Doom seizes the leaves at the upper end with his left hand, and, passing the right hand down to the root, strips off the leaves, and cuts the stalk close to the ground. The stalks are made up into bundles, and the scraping off the outer bark commences at the same time, or this operation is deferred until the whole crop of the plot has been cut. The scraping off of the fibre from each stalk is a very tedious operation, and is performed with a blunt-edged knife; all that is left is the fibre and the woody part of the stalk, which are exposed to a hot sun for two or three days to dry. The third morning, after having been exposed to the dew for several hours, the fibre is drawn off. This is done by breaking the woody stalk right through towards the thicker end, and then separating the fibre therefrom, drawing it off slowly towards the small end, some care being required in giving the same a peculiar twist, so as to draw off as much as possible. Having finished with the smaller end, what remains on the thicker end of the stalk is pulled off in the same manner. It will be seen that this is a very clumsy way of extracting the fibre, and, as far as I can judge, one-fifth of the fibre still remains in the stalk, which may be taken off, however, at a second breaking; but the Dooms are not particular, so long as they get what they require. The hanks of fibre are then separately twisted at the upper end, and tied up in bundles of long hanks of about one seer in weight, if to be kept for sale. As the fibre, however, thus extracted, is quite ready for the purpose of net-making, little or nothing more is done than to open out and prepare the threads for spinning, which is done first by drawing the single hanks several times with a blunt-edged slip of bamboo, held in the right hand. This softens and strengthens the fibres, and they are more easily opened out to the required fineness with the fingers and thumb-nails, and then made up into small hanks ready for the spinning process, the first stage of which is performed by the women, with the common *takro*, or spindle, in general use throughout India, the hanks having been well opened out and spread over the top of a high circular open bamboo frame set end ways on the ground. The further operations of spinning the first threads to the requisite thickness, and the weaving of the nets, is performed by the men.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature, Michaelmas Term, 31 Victoria, A. D. 1867.

IN the matter of an application for Execution to be issued against the Lands of Alexander McLean, late of Lot Thirty-three, in Queen's County, in the said Island, farmer, deceased, and his Right, Title and Interest therein, under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the said Island, made and passed in the Twenty-fourth year of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act in amendment of and addition to the Acts relating to Judgments entered of Record in the Supreme Court of Judicature," in a cause wherein Thomas Heath Haviland was plaintiff, and the said Alexander McLean and John McCallum were defendants:

Whereas application hath been made to this Court on the part of the above named plaintiff, Thomas Heath Haviland, stating that the sums of Fifty-nine pounds, principal money and interest, and Three pounds costs, are due and owing to him on and secured by a certain Judgment entered of Record, at his suit against Alexander McLean

and John McCallum, on or about Trinity Term, A. D. 1857, for the sum of One hundred and thirty pounds debt, and the said sum of Three pounds, costs of suit; and execution on such Judgment has been moved for on behalf of the said Thomas Heath Haviland, it is ordered that unless all or some of the persons interested in the Lands formerly belonging to the said Alexander McLean, deceased, shall, on the Second Tuesday in January next, coming, at Charlottetown, come forward and shew cause why execution should not be issued upon the aforesaid Judgment as prayed for, then execution will be issued against the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments of the said Alexander McLean, deceased, in pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of Prince Edward Island, passed in the Twenty-fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act in amendment of and in addition to the Act relating to Judgments entered of Record in the Supreme Court of Judicature."

On affidavit of Thomas Heath Haviland, and on motion of Mr. Brecken, of Counsel for the Plaintiff.

By the Court,

4th November, 1867.

D. HODGSON, Prothonotary.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature, Michaelmas Term, 31 Victoria, A. D. 1867.

IN the matter of an application for Execution to be issued against the Lands of Neil Shaw, late of Covehead, Township Number Thirty-four, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, deceased, his Right, Title and Interest therein, under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the said Island, passed in the Twenty-fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act in amendment of and addition to the Acts relating to Judgments entered of Record in the Supreme Court of Judicature," in a cause wherein Frederick Brecken was plaintiff, and the said Neil Shaw and Malcolm Shaw were defendants:

Whereas application hath been made to this Court, on the part of the above named plaintiff, Frederick Brecken, stating that the sums of Sixty-eight pounds one shilling, principal money and interest, and Three pounds costs, are due and owing to him on and secured by a certain Judgment entered of Record, at his suit against the said Neil Shaw and Malcolm Shaw, on or about Easter Term, A. D. 1852, for the sum of One hundred and thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight pence debt, and the said sum of Three pounds, costs of suit; and execution on such Judgment has been moved for on behalf of the said Frederick Brecken, it is ordered that unless all or some of the persons interested in the Lands formerly belonging to the said Neil Shaw, deceased, shall, on the second Friday in January next, coming, at Charlottetown, come forward and shew cause why execution should not be issued upon the aforesaid Judgment, as prayed for, then execution will be issued against the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments of the said Neil Shaw, deceased, in pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of Prince Edward Island, passed in the Twenty-fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act in amendment of and in addition to the Act relating to Judgments entered of Record in the Supreme Court of Judicature."

On affidavit of Frederick Brecken, and on motion of Mr. Haviland, of Counsel for the plaintiff.

By the Court,

31st Oct. 1867.

D. HODGSON, Prothonotary.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at the suit of Edwin Locke and James Kingdom against James Duffy, I have taken and seized as the property of the said James Duffy, all the Right, Title and Leasehold Interest of the said James Duffy in and to Fifty acres of land, little more or less, with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate on Lot (29) Twenty-nine, in Queen's County; and I do hereby give Public Notice that I will, on Tuesday, the Twelfth day of November, 1867, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown, in the said County, set up and sell at Public Auction, the said property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on the said writ, being thirty-four pounds three shillings and seven pence, with interest thereon from the First day of February, A. D. 1865, debt, together with four pounds thirteen shillings and four pence costs, besides SHERIFF'S fees and incidental expenses.

JEREMIAH SIMPSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, April 30th, 1867.

Frederick De St. Croix Brecken, Plaintiff's Atty.

The above sale is postponed until Thursday, the 13th of February, 1868, then to take place as above mentioned.

JEREMIAH SIMPSON, late Sheriff.

Queen's County, Nov. 12, 1867.