Huron Signal.

"The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

VOL. XXVII. NO. 6. GODERICH, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY. FEB. 25, 1874. WHOLE NO. 1410.

The Huron Signal,

(ESTABLISHED 1848,)

One of the Largest Papers published in Canada, printed and published at Goderich, Ontario, every

WEDNESDAY MORNING,

at the Office, Montreal Street, adjoining the Market Square, by

J. J. BELL,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—$1.50 per annum, in advance, $2 if credit is given. No paper discontinued till all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Eight cents per line for the first insertion, and two cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Business cards not exceeding 6 lines, $4 per annum, from 6 to 10 lines $5.

The number of lines to be reckoned by the space occupied measured by a scale of solid Nonpareil.

Advertisements without specific directions, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

YEARLY AGREEMENTS:

The following rates will be charged to merchants and others who advertise by the year,—

One Column	1 year	$60
" "	6 months	35
" "	3 months	25
Half "	1 year	25
" "	6 months	25
" "	3 months	15
Quarter "	1 year	20
" "	6 months	12
" "	3 months	8
Eighth "	1 year	12
" "	6 months	8
" "	3 months	5

This agreement is to be confined to the ordinary business of commercial houses, and for such it will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-Partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, Houses to let or for Sale, &c.

☞ The above rates will in all cases be strictly adhered to.

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue should reach the office by noon on Tuesday.

The large circulation of the SIGNAL makes it an unsurpassed advertising medium.

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS

Executed with neatness and despatch. Bills printed while you wait. Orders by mail punctually attended to.

Business Directory.

M. NICHOLSON,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Office and residence, West Street. Three doors below Bank of Montreal, Goderich. 1311-ly

John Campbell, M.D., C.M.,
(Graduate of McGill University, Montreal),
SEAFORTH.
OFFICE and residence—One door south of Ross' Hotel, Main street, and opposite McCallum's hotel.
Seaforth, April 23rd, 1873. 1367

G. C. Shannon M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c.&c., Goderich, Ont. 13:10-ly

DR. McLEAN.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER, &c. Office and Residence 2nd door east of Central School

Dr. Cassady,
McGill College
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Office, Hamilton Street, Goderich, Ontario. sw102

Ira Lewis
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c. Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Crown Attorney, Goderich, Ont. Office in Court House.

Cameron & Garrow.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Market Square, Goderich.
M. C. CAMERON. w52 J. T. GARROW.

H. L. DOYLE.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c., Goderich, Ont. 1357

ELLIOTT & WATSON
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SOLICITORS, IN Chancery, Conveyancers, &c. Crabb's Block, Goderich.
MONEY TO LEND. 1373

Sinclair & Seager
BARRISTERS, &c., Goderich.
J. S. SINCLAIR. CHAS. SEAGER, Jr
Goderich, Dec. 1st, 1871. ly.

W. R. SQUIER.
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c. Goderich, Ont.
Office, Acheson's Block, West Street, Goderich. 1353

P. E. WALKER.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office, opposite the Post Office, West Street, Goderich, Ont. 1378-ly

G. CAMPAIGNE
LAW CHANCERY AND CONVEYANCING. Office at Dixie Walker's, Official Assignee.
Goderich, Ont.
s87-tf

Malcomson & Keating,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c. &c., Clinton, Ont. w35
MONEY TO LEND.

HUGH HAMILTON
CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL LAND Agent, Crown Lands office, Goderich, Ont.
Money to Lend. 138

JAMES SMAILL,
ARCHITECT, &c., &c., COURTHOUSE SQUARE Goderich. Plans and Specifications drawn correctly. Carpenters', Masterers' and Masons' work measured and valued. 1397-ly.

Buchanan, Lawson & Robinson
HAVE on hand all kinds of Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, and Dressed Lumber, at the Goderich Planing Mill. 1309.

J. T. DUNCAN, V. S.
GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.
OFFICE AND STABLES,
Newgate Street, Fifth House East of Colborne Hotel.
N. B.—Horses examined as to soundness. 1313

PATENTS
FOR INVENTIONS
EXPEDITIOUSLY & PROPERLY
secured in Canada, the United States and Europe.
PATENT procured free of charge. Send for printed instructions. Agency in operation ten years.
HENRY GRIST.
Ottawa, Canada,
Mechanical Engineer, Solicitor of Patents and Draughtsman.
Feb, 11th 1871. w4-ly—

NOTICE.

MISS BARNES in returning thanks to her friends in Goderich for past patronage, begs to say that she is now prepared to give Lessons on the Pianoforte and Cabinet Organ and in Singing. Residence opposite Mr. Savage's, Colborne St. 1363

CARD.

MISS SKIMMINGS, Teacher of Music on Piano Forte and Organ. Terms as usual in advance. Residence, Stanley Street, Goderich.
January 5th. 1874. 1403

RESTAURANT.

JAMES VIVIAN
HAS REMOVED HIS RESTAURANT TO Acheson's New Block, West Street, where he will be glad to see all his customers and the public generally.
FRUIT, VEGETABLES, OYSTERS, &c., &c. in their season.
HOT AND COLD MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

THE ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG LADIES UNDER THE direction of the SISTERS of ST. JOSEPH will be re-opened on
WEDNESDAY Jan. 7th 1874.

TERMS

Tuition per quarter,	$3 00
Music, Instrumental,	7 00
" Vocal,	5 00
Guitar,	5 00
French,	2 00
Drawing,	4 00

Payment quarterly and in advance. Plain and ornamental needle-work do not form extra charges to pupils.
Jan. 6th 1874. 1403-6m

Meetings.

GODERICH LODGE NO. 33
G. R. C., A. F. A. A. M.
THE REGULAR COMMUNICATION is held on the first Wednesday of each month at 7.30 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
W. DICKSON, Sec.
Goderich, 4th May, 1871. sw73-1y

Money to Lend.

$25,000
TO Loan on Farm or Town Property at 7 per cent. Apply to
G. CAMPAIGNE, Solicitor, &c.,
Oct. 30th, 1871 41tf Goderich.

MONEY TO LEND.
ON IMPROVED FARM PROperty, at 8 per cent simple interest per annum. Apply to
SAMUEL SLOAN,
Colborne Hotel.
Goderich, 8th Oct., 1872. 1338

MONEY TO LOAN
AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST.
FREEHOLD Permanent Building and Savings Society of Toronto.
For particulars apply to
A. M. ROSS.
Agent at Goderich.
Secretary and Treasurer,
CHAS. ROBERTON,
Toronto. 1343.

MONEY TO LEND
At Greatly reduced Rates of Interest
THE undersigned has any amount of money to loan from two to fifteen years, at a low rate of interest and favourable terms of repayment, payable by yearly instalments; rate of expenses will defy competition.
HORACE HORTON
Appraiser for the Canada Permanent Building & Savings Society, of Toronto.

INSURANCE CARD.
The Subscriber is agent for the following first-class Insurance Companies
PHOENIX of London, England
HARTFORD of Hartford.
PROVINCIAL of Toronto
BRITISH AMERICA, of Toronto.
Fire & Marine business done at the lowest possible rates
HORACE HORTON
Office Market Square, Goderich
Oct. 26th 1870. s36-1r.

Insurance.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Available Assets, $27,000,000.
Losses paid in the course of Thirty-five years exceed
FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!
Claims by CHICAGO FIRE estimated at nearly $3,000,000, are being liquidated as fast as adjusted WITHOUT DEDUCTION. Security, Prompt Payment, and Liberality in adjustment of its losses are the prominent features of this wealthy company.
FIRE and LIFE POLICIES issued with very liberal conditions.
Head Office, Canada Branch, MONTREAL
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, MONTREAL
A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$400,000
SURPLUS FUNDS.....208,369.60
RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th 1871. 357,838.26
HON. J. McMURRICH
President.
B. HALDAN Managing Director.
FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE AT Lowest Current Rates
SPECIAL LOW TARIFF OF RATES, COVERING Insurance for one or three years on detached Dwellings Churches and Schools with contents, in Cities, Towns and Country places. These rates and terms of policy particularly favorable to the Farming Community.
First Class man wanted for a travelling Agency for the townships outlying this Town. Apply in writing with references to the undersigned for transmission to the Head Office.
D. WATSON.
Local Agent.
Goderich 12th Sept. 1871

GODERICH AGENCY
OF THE
Trust and Loan Company of CANADA.
Incorpoated by Royal Charter.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.
Funds for Investment.
LOANS made on the Security of approved Farm City or Town Property for periods of Five years or to suit the convenience of Borrowers, and either repayable at expiry of time or by annual instalments. Payments in reduction of Loans will be accepted at any time on favorable terms.
☞ Approved Mortgages purchased.
G. M. TRUEMAN,
Agent
1317 Next Squa e, Goderich

NEW CONVEYANCING LOAN Agency Office, Blyth.
W. H. G. COLLES,
Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, and Attorney of the Law and Equity Courts of Ireland, Genealogist, Land, Loan and Estate Agent, Law, Life and Fire Insurance, and General Agent.
Has opened an office in Blyth, at the late residence of Dr. Hutchinson, next house south of the Registry Office, Deeds, Wills, Mortgages, &c., carefully prepared; Titles and claims to Irish Estates investigated, and Law Business in Ireland transacted in connection with a First-Class Dublin Firm; Genealogies traced and Pedigrees prepared; Forty Years Experience; charges moderate. Money to Loan—private funds; and for Public companies, Debts collected. Notes protested and collected.
☞ Office next house south of Registry Office.
1407

STOCK'S EXTRA
MACHINE OIL
Has been in general use for the past two years and giving the best satisfaction, as may be seen from testimonials from many of the leading houses in Ontario. It will not congeal in the coldest weather, it is therefore suitable for the lightest machinery, as well as the heaviest machines in use.
TESTIMONIAL
From the Joseph Hall Machine Works, Ottawa.
I consider Stock's oil cheaper at $1.50 per gallon than olive oil at 80 cents. Yours respectfully,
F. W. GLEN, President.
For sale only by
G. H. PARSONS & CO., Hardware Merchants, Goderich.
SOLE AGENTS.
1312.

Hotels.

BRITISH EXCHANGE HOTEL,
MARKET SQUARE GODERICH.
CAPT. W. COX, - PROPRIETOR
LATE OF THE HURON HOTEL.
A continuance of the favor and support of the Commercial and Travelling public that was accorded before the fire, respectfully solicited. 1334

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
PASSENGER ACCOMODATION UNSURPASSED
Rates of Passage from Sun Bridge or Buffalo to Glasgow, Liverpool or Londonderry, Cabins $65, $70 and $80 Gold according to location. Intermediate $29 gold, Steerage $34 gold.
DRAFTS ISSUED AT LOWEST RATES.
For passage or further information, Apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
7 Bowling Green N. Y.
Or their Agent
1407 MRS. E. WARNOCK,
Goderich.

NEW DRUG STORE!
SIGN, RED MORTAR,
East Side Market Square.
J. BOND
Of 26 Years' Practice,
NOTED FOR PURE DRUGS.
IS just receiving from European and American markets weekly the following articles:—
Drugs, Chemicals, Sponges, Hair Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Large stock of Tooth Brushes, Hair Restoratives, Hair Dyes, Perfumery, Atkinson's Lubins Magnolia Balm, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Lily White Touch Paste and Powder, Sea Salt for Baths, Patent Medicines, Black Oils, Yellow Oils, Dye Stuffs of all kinds fresh and good, Fellows' Compound Syrup Hypophosphites, Radway's Medicines Ayer's do Worm Medicines for Children, Bowel Complaint remedies the best in the world, try them, Pain Killers, too numerous to mention, Sarsaparilla, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Lamps, Lamp Glasses,
Bond's Tonic Bitters,
the best in the world for
DYSPEPSIA,
Any quantity of Certificates can be produced if required of its efficacy.
Horse and Cattle Medicines.
1385

THE
Very Thing Wanted
NEW HARDWARE STORE
In GODERICH
OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE.
SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW
THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG TODAY THAT THEY have just completed opening out an Entire New and
COMPLETE STOCK OF
HARDWARE.
of all kinds which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Before purchasing elsewhere, Please give us a call.
B.—Lot of Goods sold, next week
G. H. PARSONS & CO
Opposite The Market House
Goderich June 23rd 1871.

DOMINION CARRIAGE WORKS.
R. J. WHITELY
BEGS TO THANK THE PUBLIC for the liberal patronage accorded him in the past and to announce that he still carries on Carriage and Sleigh making in all its branches, at the old stand, opposite E. Martin's Colborne Hotel. Carriages Buggies, Waggons, and everything else in his line kept on hand or made to order of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Goderich, 25th Feb. 1873. 1358

OPENED OUT AGAIN.
DOUGLAS McKENZIE
Watchmaker & Jeweller,
DESIRES to return his sincere thanks to the public for the patronage bestowed on him for the past year, and to acquaint his friends that he has now recovered from the effects of the late fire and is now prepared to offer his customers and the public generally the
RUSSELL WATCH
Which is unsurpassed by any Watch, England or Swiss. He has a large and well selected stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, West Street, Goderich.
JEWELLERY
REPAIRING DONE AS USUAL
A CALL SOLICITED.
Goderich November 11th 1870 D. McKENZIE. 1365

Poetry.

True Love.

I would that every angry shaft
From Trouble's bitter sheaf,
Would wing its flight to pierce my heart,
To give to thine relief.

I would that every ill and woe,
And every carking care,
Would force their way within my breast,
That I for thee might bear.

I'd genial deem the icy chill,
The biting frost and cold,
The stormy tempest, Love, if thou
Wert sheltered in the fold.

If my frail bark were tossed about,
Of angry waves the sport,
Calm as on glassy lake, I'd feel,
If thou wert safe in port.

And if thy choice o'er me should pass,
To bless another's life,
His truest friend I'd ever be,
Because thou wert his wife.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

A vigil.

BY HARRIET M'EWEN KIMBALL.

Dark shore, and desolate sky
Unquickened by a star;
Sad sea where wandering sails are lost
In night afar!

No human presence sweet,
Nor other sound beside,
Save that to silence near akin—
The ebbing tide.

Only a lonely wreck,
High on the lonely beach,
Whose hopelessness defies at last
The breakers' reach

O Earth, that keeps no watch,
O Heaven that lights no star,
He is who cares for for every sail,
Each broken spar!

THROUGH SHADOWS TO SUNSHINE.

Walter Carlton and Ethel Gordon met at Newport, one summer, danced together once or twice, went on two or three pic-nics and sailing parties, where he acted as her devoted cavalier, and in four weeks they were engaged.

Ethel was quite young and very attractive. She was an orphan and poor. Her aunt sent her to boarding school after her parents died, gave her one winter in society, and took her to Newport in the summer. She meant to do her duty by her, but, after all, was anxious to have her settled in life and off her hands. She saw that Walter Carlton seemed attracted toward her niece, and she took care that no obstacles should be placed in the way of his wooing.

When Ethel blushingly told her that he had made her a formal offer of his hand, she congratulated her warmly, and scarcely listened to her faintly offered objections.

"Of course you will accept him, my dear," said she. "You did perfectly right in asking for a little time to consider his proposal. It would not look well to appear too anxious to fall into his arms. But, of course, you will accept him. He is comparatively rich, and rapidly rising in his profession. You would be very foolish to let this chance slip by, and really, my dear, it will be a relief to me to feel that you are comfortably settled in life. You have no fortune but your face, and will, probably, never receive such an offer again."

Ethel was very young, as I have said, and her dependent position was rather galling to her pride. So she accepted Walter Carlton, and in a few weeks they were married, knowing as little of each other's inner lives and aspirations as entire strangers

During this very short courtship each had seen only the best side of the other. Their faults had been carefully hidden from sight. Walter had never seen Ethel cry and pout, because she could not go to this or that party, or because she could not have that new silk she coveted; and Ethel had never heard Walter grumble at his valet or abuse his office boy.

After marriage the veil was torn aside. The faults were sedulously kept out of sight before marriage, were painfully apparent after. Walter found Ethel far from being the angel he imagined, and she found her husband very unlike her lover. They were neither of them better or worse than the majority of people, but their tastes did not assimilate That was all. Ethel was fond of society, and took a childish delight in receptions, balls and parties. Her husband considered these things childish and frivolous. His days were spent in his office, and his business gave him little time for fashionable dissipation.

Ethel's nature required much loving and petting. She tried to love her husband, but she did not understand him. If she spent an evening alone with her husband she wanted him to notice her, talk to her, and interest himself in what interested her.

Walter felt no such craving for sympathy. He wanted his dressing gown, his slippers, his law books or newspapers, and they satisfied him. He loved his wife, of course; if he had not, he never could have married her. Then why should he repeat it to her every day? It might do for the spoony days of courtship, but they were now married, and what was the use in being soft and sentimental any longer.

One evening Ethel was unusually elated. She had been shopping with a friend, and received an invitation to a grand party the following week. She sat down on a low stool by her husband's side, and commenced to prattle about the gossip of the day, and the splendid party at Mrs. Denver's, like the winsome, sweet, but thoughtless child she was.

He was thinking of a perplexing law suit, and her small talk bored him. He spoke impatiently.

"I have more important business than attending parties, and you should have, Ethel. You are so childish, dear. Married women ought to think of other things than parties, dresses and scandal."

He meant to speak playfully, but he really spoke harshly. The tears started to Ethel's eyes.

"I do think of other things," said she. "I think of you; but you do not think of me, nor of anything but those tedious law suits."

"Yes, you think of me in one way, I suppose," said he. "You want some one to listen to your nonsense, talk nonsense in return, and pay for the silks and laces you wear. I cannot talk sentiment during the few hours I have at home. You have many leisure hours every day, which might be improved. You might read instructive books, for one thing, that would be better than idling away your time, or going down with Mrs. Enderby. In that way you could fit yourself to be an entertaining companion for a thoughtful man."

"As much as to say I am not entertaining now," exclaimed Ethel, her quick temper aroused by his words. "If you wanted to talk theology or law all your life, you should have married a female minister or lawyer. You did not scold me for being childish before we were married; and, as to parties, Mr. Carlton, if I remember rightly, it was at a party that I first met you. Consistency is a jewel which you do not seem to possess."

Walter's face reddened. "No wonder I am prejudiced against parties, then," said he, half in jest, and half in earnest. "But let us drop this angry talk. Let me tell you, Ethel, that if you wish for any comfort or luxury, or for the money wherewith to procure any, you have to be but to ask for it and receive it. But if you wish for petting and sympathy in every affair that interests you, I cannot give it. Go to all the parties you choose, provided you go with suitable company, and I shall not object. Only don't come to me to talk over the details."

"Very well," answered Ethel, proudly. "I will not trouble you with my nonsense or my love. You may go on in your path and I will go in mine." And she walked proudly from the room.

"Walter Carlton smiled supercilliously.

"She is angry now. To-morrow she will be entirely over it, and will come to me the same as ever," said he.

But he was mistaken. Under her thoughtless, child-like manner was concealed a pride as strong as his. He had spoken his mind, as she believed, once for all; and she accepted the situation. Most women would have cried for an hour, then forgotten it, and gone to him for love and sympathy the same as ever. But she was of different material.

They had no more little outbreaks of temper. Ethel consulted her husband's comfort and taste in all home matters.

Sometimes when she had been to some entertainment with friends, while he had been absent, he would wonder who was there, and long to hear all the little details she would have once have delighted to tell him. But no nonsense was vouchsafed, and he was too proud to ask. He never talked to her of his business, and they drifted farther and farther apart as the weeks passed on. Both were to blame for this estrangement. They both realized it in a measure; but each was too proud to make overtures to the other.

After a time, God gave them a child, and, for a time, they seemed nearer an understanding than they had been for months. But the golden hours passed, and the hearts, which seemed drawing nearer each other, were farther apart than ever. Their mutual love for their child was the one tie that kept them in nominal wedlock. Neither could endure separation. So the time passed on until their boy was two years old. To the eyes of the world, they were a happy, united family; but at heart the husband and wife were as far apart as strangers.

One day their bright, noble boy was suddenly stricken with fever. Together they watched over their suffering child. Walter Carlton forsook his clients and his law books, to watch by the bedside of his sick and dying boy, and Ethel forgot all the claims of society in her absorbing anxiety.

All their care and skill was of no avail. The fierce fever burned in his veins, until, one day, the dark death angel paused in his flight to press a kiss on the child's fevered lips. When the dark angel flew on the white, dead clay was left; but the little, hot, restless hands were still, the sweet, blue eyes were closed forever, and Charley was with the angels.

But Charley's death, sad as it seemed, accomplished what, perhaps, his life never would have done. The barriers that anger and pride had raised between the two, who mourned over their only child, were torn down in an instant.

Over the lovely piece of inanimate clay, they wept together; and Charley's dead hand rivetted the links which bound their hearts together; and drew them both to the foot of the cross.

Do not imagine that anger and pride both died without a struggle. Many times did they endeavor to drive the wedge of distrust between these two united hearts. But one thought of that little grave in the neighboring cemetery drives away all distrust and anger.

God has given them other children, and, in training their immortal minds for usefulness in this world, and happiness in the next, they themselves have risen into a higher and purer life than they ever knew before.

Ethel's ambition is not now to shine in society, but to make light and happiness in her own home. And Walter's heart is no longer buried in his law books, but his hopes, his ambition, and his affections are concentrated in his wife and children.

His home is the grand centre of his earthly affections, but gradually widening circles of influence will rise from this centre, and will extend further than they may ever know.

Taking care of Tools.

It will not do in these days of panic and rumors of war to leave the plough in the furrow, the harrow in the field, and the mower or reaper under an open shed with a leaky roof. These and all lesser implements must be carefully put away in dry quarters, for to allow them to rust during the winter will injure them more than several campaigns of active service. The depreciation of machinery is very rapid, even when properly cared for; when neglected, this depreciation is simply destruction, quick and sure. Reapers, mowers, and drills should be taken apart and cleaned, each bolt dipped in melted tallow, and then replaced. Every portion of wood and exposed iron should be covered with a good coat of paint, if not already thus protected, and all parts made of steel should be taken off, well anointed with olive oil, and wrapped in paper or put away in a damp-proof tool-house or store-room. The machines themselves should be kept in a building with a tight roof over it, and fowls should not be permitted to get access to them. Poultry take a perverse delight in perching upon such implements, but no tidy farmer will gratify them to this extent. Ploughs should be brought in, well washed and cleaned from the soil; the wood work coated with petroleum, and the shares and mold-boards scoured off, polished, and then brushed over with a thick wash of lime. They will not then rust in the least, and in spring will come out clean and bright. No salt should be brought in contact with tools of any kind, nor old salt-sacks be thrown over them. Harrows should be cleaned, the wood-work oiled with petroleum, or painted, and the teeth taken out and sharpened for next season's service. All repairs should be made against time of need, to avoid vexatious delays in the hurry of planting or harvest. Mechanics will work for somewhat less in the winter than in summer, when they are busier, and that is an important consideration. Besides, that old adage about "a stitch in time" applies most forcibly to farm tools. Waggons should now be washed clean, and immediately painted and put under cover. It is only a simple truth that such care of tools and implements as we suggest will lengthen out their period of usefulness far beyond that of their ordinary endurance.

BRYAN'S WAFERS, (The great public remedy,) have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a safe, harmless and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affections. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25 cents per box.

Goderich District Sabbath School Convention.

On the 21st January, the Sabbath School Convention for the Goderich District was held in Clinton, and was very interesting and highly successful. There were but four circuits on the district unrepresented, viz.: Kincardine, Bervie, Trowbridge and Howick. These absent brethren lost an opportunity of great interest and profit to themselves, and also one important means or giving increased efficiency to their Sabbath School work.

The Chairman, Rev. C. Lavell, M. A., with his characteristic punctuality, was at his post at the appointed hour, ten a. m. After devotional exercises and the appointment of a Committee on nominations and another on resolutions, the Convention proceeded to the discussion of the various topics prepared for consideration. All the speakers appointed to lead were off present, except Mr. George Leversage, of Fullarton, who rose early that morning to be with us, but the prospect of a long drive on a rainy day, and in poor health, led him to conclude that, under the circumstances, the best part of valor was retreat.

There were three services of the Convention, morning, afternoon and evening. The time was too short for the amount of work proposed to be done; and consequently several of the topics were disposed of too hurriedly. A free and open conversation on the state of the Sabbath School work in the district was held previously to entering upon the discussion of particular topics, in which delegates from all the circuits represented engaged, which showed that the Sabbath-school work on the district was marked by a good degree of progress.

The following were the topics, with the names of the leading speakers:

1. "Origin and Progress of the Religious Instruction of Children by the Church"—Rev. W. S. Blackstock.
2. "Utility of Wesleyan District Sabbath-school Conventions"—Rev. J. Graham.
3. "Relation and duties of the Church to the Sabbath-school"—Rev. W. C. Henderson, M. A.
4. "Relation and Duties of Parents to the Sabbath-school"— Rev. Isaac Crane.
5. "Importance and Management of the Infant Class"—Mr. J. B. Fisher.
6. "The best means of interesting Children in the Missionary Enterprize" —Rev. A. Hurlburt.
7. "The Importance and Management of Sunday-school Music"—Mr. Robt. Callander.
8. "The Sunday-school Library—its importance and management"—Mr. George Leversage.
9. "Personal Preparation for the work of Sabbath-school Teaching"—Rev. J. Broley.
10. "The Duty of the Pulpit to Children"—Rev. S. Wilson.

The Committee on resolutions presented the following, which were adopted as the recommendations of the Convention in reference to the above topics:

1. Resolved,—That this Convention, having heard the reports presented by the representatives of most of the schools in the district, feels called upon to present its devoted acknowledgment to Almighty God for the measure of success vouchsafed to his servants in this important department of Christian work; but, being impressed with the necessity of a deeper religious influence in our schools, earnestly prays that the Great Head of the Church may be plessed to pour out His Spirit more copiously on these nurseries of the Church.

2. Resolved,—That this Convention considers that, by the diffusion of information on the various Sabbath-school questions which meetings of this kind are calculated to secure, and the stimulous which they give to the practical working of the Sabbath-school enterprise; therefore, these district Sabbath-school Conventions should be heartily and zealously sustained by the ministers, preachers, and Sabbath-school workers on this district.

3. Resolved,—That while the Convention rejoices that there is a growing interest on the part of the Church in the Sabbath-school cause; yet this infant enterprise has not as large a place in the heart of the Church which it deserves; and that this Convention earnestly urges upon the Church to consider the Sabbath-school as its nursery, and to work and pray for its success; and, by its pecuniary contributions, to give to it the material aid it requires.

4 Resolved,—That this Convention is obliged to recognize the justness of the complaint so often made by Sabbath-school workers, of the little interest taken by parents generally in this enterprize; and would earnestly recommend all parents to do what they can to aid the efforts of those who labor for the spiritual welfare of the children.

5. Resolved,—That this Convention, having heard the many interesting and valuable observations which have been made by several speakers on the subject of infant classes and their management, desires to record its sense of the great importance of these classes; and, in order to secure their efficiency, would recommend that, wherever practicable, a separate room be provided for the infant class; that great care should be taken in the selection of teachers for such classes, believing that for no department of Sabbath-school work is a special adaption more imperatively required; and, finally, that the blackboard, pictures, and object lessons, with frequent singing, be employed, as a means of exciting and keeping the attention of the children, and impressing the truth upon their minds.

6. Resolved,—That this Convention consider that one great means of interesting children in the missionary cause, is for parents themselves to take a lively interest in it; and would recommend parents to encourage their children to contribute to the missionary cause; and also to furnish their children with all the information possible on the subject of missions.

7. Resolved,—That this Convention, being impressed with the great importance of singing in our Sabbath schools, not only as a means of awakening attention and promoting feelings of devotion, but also of lodging saving truth in the minds of the children, recommends that increased attention be paid to this matter by the superintendents and officers of our schools; and that, when practicable, at least a quarter of an hour each week be devoted specially to teaching the children to sing.

8. Resolved,—That in respect to the management of Sabbath-school libraries, this Convention recommends the method devised by Brother R. F. Moore, of Goderich, and already adopted by several schools on the district, as worthy of the careful examinations of all who are interested in this matter; and would also recommend that as children's papers and periodicals would sometimes be read when books would not, and that the truth is often presented in a simpler, more interesting, and more pointed manner in these than in such works as are generally found in Sabbath school libraries, that, therefore, the circulation of both books and papers be combined as far as possible in all our schools.

9. Resolved,—That this Convention deems personal piety as one of the most important qualifications required in the teacher, whose professed work is to lead the children to Christ; and that, next to piety, would recommend all who are engaged in this work to be diligent students of God's Word, and to thoroughly study the lessons of the Sabbath-school; and also that teachers permeate all their efforts by earnest and believing prayer for success in this great work.

10. Resolved,—That this Convention is obliged to acknowledge that the children have been too much neglected in our pulpit ministrations, and would earnestly recommend all the ministers and preachers on the district to give more attention to the children in their pulpit labors.

The following were appointed the officers of the Convention, on the recommendation of the nominating Committee:

President, Rev. C. Lavell, M. A.; 1st Vice-President, Rev. A. Hurlburt; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. A. S. Fisher, of Clinton; 3rd Vice-President, Mr. Wm. M. Gray, of Seaforth.

Secretaries: Rev. S. Wilson, of Mitchell, and Mr. J. B. Fisher of Varna.

Treasurer: Edward F. Moore, of Goderich.

Committee of arrangements: Rev. C. Lavell, M. A., President;—Rev. S. Wilson, Secretary; Rev. J. Graham, Goderich; Rev. W. C. Henderson, M. A., Stratford; Wm. Hill, Seaforth; Edward F. Moore, Goderich; J. B. Fisher, Varna; John Hodgins, Clinton.

It was also resolved, on the recommendation of the nominating Committees that the next Convention be held in the town of Goderich, in the month of January; the day to be fixed by the Committee of Arrangements.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. W. S. Blackstock, Mr. A. S. Fisher, and the friends of Clinton, for the cordial hospitality shown to the members of the Convention. At a few minutes past 10 p. m. the Convention closed with the doxology and benediction.—*Guardian.*

"Taking it out in Trade."

Of the many ways in which merchants step out of their depth and deceive themselves about their financial condition there are few so seductive as the sort of careless barter by which, in thinking only to secure a debt, perhaps, or to indulge an expensive fancy, they buy what they do not need, undertake what they cannot afford, and thereby pave the way for future embarrassment, by relying on the attractive fact that such and such a purchase effected or sale made, is to be "taken out in trade." It is a deception which leads to disastrous results to consider that a thing costs nothing because it was got in payment of a debt, and it fosters extravagance to buy what one is unwilling to pay money for, on the condition that it may be paid for in goods or other commodities which it is forgotten for the moment, cost money, and for which payment must be made.

Take the case of a young shop-keeper, who, having allowed a doubtful customer to run up too large a bill, in his anxiety to get something on account, buys a horse, and comforting himself by reflecting that he 'got him on a debt,' he buys a buggy or a sleigh, perhaps hires a man as a groom, and founds a habit which, in his case is extravagant, because out of proportion to his income, and unjust to his creditors, whose money he is using. If he plead that by taking the horse he covered his debt, which otherwise would have been lost, we answer that two wrongs do not make one right. He was wrong in the first place to trust a doubtful man so much, and wrong in the second to indulge a luxury he could not afford. The shrewd plan would have been to sell the horse and put the money into his business, where it belonged. Instances have been given us since the appearance of our recent article on 'Bad Book-keeping' which demonstrate how bad the book-keeping often is amongst those who sell goods, and how much unrecorded buying or bartering goes on, which saps many a trader's solvency, and is the key to frequent puzzles on the part of creditors as to 'what in the world made so and so fail?'

A village merchant who failed not long ago on being asked how much he had drawn from the business for personal and family expenses in three years, stated the sum at $1,500. On being further questioned how he could have lived so well and dressed his family so well on $500 a year, he admitted that he had supplemented this sum withdrawn in cash by taking produce from the farmers, finery from milliners, wood from teamsters, a side of beef here and a barrel of apples there, to apply in payment of accounts; had sent them to his house, but never charged them to himself and sometimes never credited them to his customers. The result was that he spent far more than he knew of, and further, that the accounts he looked upon as assets to be collected in time, were found, on examination, to be in many cases paid, and himself deceived about his position through his own carelessness.

Another mode of trading which is most hazardous is that of selling to people whom we distrust, in the hope of being able to buy something from them that will cover the amount and so cheap that a weak man, if he is refused credit in one warehouse is reasonably sure of finding it in another; and this consideration impels many to say, 'If we don't sell him some one else will; we may as well have his trade, and if he does not pay his note, or if we think he is going to break, we will buy some of his stuff and save ourselves.' Do not traders who act thus run a double risk of loss? First, a direct risk in case of failure, and then the chance that the goods bought 'to cover' will not bring the price that is paid for them. We are quite well aware that 'trading it out' is a system that, in country districts especially, is by some regarded as inevitable, but we would impress upon country merchants the view thus however legitimate it may be in some circumstances, it is a system in which, if money is to be made, the closest watchfulness and the most careful calculation are needful. Indeed it requires more shrewdness, more natural bargaining ability and more book-keeping than selling wares only for notes and cash.—*Monetary Times.*

Burns.

As in reading Shakespeare, so in reading Burns, if we would but look beneath the surface for the source of inspiration have attained the highest popularity, we shall find that it was the sacred altar of home, and that they are frequently the autobiographical fragments, from which the poet's character as a man. Everybody knows the anecdote of the little boy, whose opinion was given in the presence of the poet himself as to which of the poems he liked best, who, though still clinging with boyish delight to the recollection of "The Twa Dogs," and of "Death and Dr. Hornbook," exclaimed, "but I like far best 'The Cottar's Saturday Night,' although it made me 'greet' when my father bade me read it to my mother. The poet, with a sudden start, looked into the boy's face intently, and, patting him on the cheek, said, the tear glistening in his eye, "Well, my callant, it made me greet too, more than once, when I was writing it at my father's fireside."

DIARRHŒA REMEDY.—We have known the following simple remedy to cure every case of chronic diarrhœa that has come under our notice: A tea, made of common field strawberry vine and root, steeped and drank daily. It is harmless. Eat whatever digests well.

The coming tailor will incorporate a square of sand paper in smoker's pants.

A Useful Table.

In view of the recent change in the law respecting Weights and Measures, the following table will be found very useful, showing as it does at a glance the price per cental of the different kinds of produce when the rate per bushel is given, or *vice-versa*. The bushel rates are given in the left hand columns, and directly opposite them is the proportionate rate per cental. The calculation may be relied on as strictly correct. Cut this out and paste it in your pocket book.

TABLE
OF THE COMPARATIVE VALUE OF
BUSHELS AND CENTALS.

Wheat.				Barley.		Peas.		Oats.	
Bush. 60lb.	Cental. 100lb.	Bush. 48lb.	Cental. 100lb	Bus. 50lb	Cental. 100lb