

## Protection in Germany.

Germany is no longer agitated by a contest between Church and State, but is amicably occupied in considering the future commercial policy of the Empire. The current has set in strongly in favor of Protection. It is a remarkable circumstance, for instance, that the Protectionist party have a majority of the members on the several commissions appointed to enquire into the condition of the principal branches of industry and trade. The commission appointed on the cotton and linen trade are reported to be in favour of higher duties than are at present levied on those goods entering the Empire.

## The Winter Port.

(Halifax Morning Chronicle.)

The winter is passing away, but there are no signs of the fulfilment of the Conservative promise "to constitute Halifax the grain and winter port of the Dominion." It has been noticed that Conservative gentlemen who a year ago were full of meetings and petitions and delegations and agitation generally on this question, have lately been resting on their laurels. After all that was said by Sir John Macdonald, Dr. Tupper, Mr. Richey, Mr. Duly and others a few months ago no further appeal should be necessary. But if appeals are to be made they should go right to the mark and go with the voice of the whole community.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Special Correspondent of the "London Telegraph," on the Canadian Volunteers.

I know it is the fashion to deprecate and depreciate irregular forces; I am aware that to the "regular" the idea of the militia is "something too absurd," but I may mention that gathered on parade that morning were more than one battalion that would have done credit to any army in the world; that Stevenson's foreign battery is almost the equal of some of our own famous batteries at Woolwich; and that the Scotch companies of the 5th Fusilier Regiment showed as handsome a set of fellows as ever marched passed the saluting point. I remember that with six weeks' drill only young Turks from Anatolia had defended the lines of Plevna, and as I looked at the militia of Montreal I could but feel that General Sir Selby Smyth had as effective a force under his control as could ever be expected in a country where the only training in the year is a twelve days' drill with one evening in work for exercise. The material was excellent, the uniforms good, even the new helmets being worn by the infantry; while the precision with which the men executed every movement spoke volumes for the care that had been taken with them, and their aptitude for instruction.

## Death of a Fireman.

(N. Y. Herald.)

The perils incident to the life of a fireman were illustrated in a melancholy way yesterday by the death of one man and the injury of eight of his gallant comrades, who were hurried under the ruins of the establishment that was burned down in Vesey street. No one seems to be responsible for the accident, by which, for the want of a better word, it must be called. When the deceased fireman and his associates followed their chief into the burning building all danger was supposed to be over; the flames had been extinguished, the peril to adjoining property was at an end, and nothing remained to be done except what is fire department phraseology is known as "washing down," or in other words, examining the building and putting out every smoldering ember. The falling in of the roof and the tumbling down of the walls were the very last things the hardy firemen looked for, although when we come to think of it, nothing could have been more natural. Firemen are, however, generally reckless; but, after all, the public are the very last who should bring the charge against them. To risk life unnecessarily is as honorable as not to attempt to save it at any hazard, and it is to be hoped the accident of yesterday will not be just upon the members of a force which deserves so well of the whole community.

## Whence Manitoba Derives its Name.

Manitoba Lake, which has given name to the Province formed of the Red River region, is called after a small island, whence in the stillness of the night, issue strangely sweet, mysterious sounds. The Ojibway Indians who dwell in that neighborhood believe the island to be the home of Manitobah, the speaking God, and will not land on or approach it for any consideration, thinking they would desecrate or profane it, and that they would meet with some terrible fate for their impiety. The sound is caused, it has been ascertained, by the heaving of the waves on the large pebbles along the shore. These with fragments of fire-drifted, compact limestone that have fallen from the cliffs above, are rubbed together by the action of the water, and give out a tone like that of distant church bells. The natural music is heard when the wind blows from the north, and as it subsides, low plaintive notes, resembling voices of an invisible choir, are heard. It has been compared to a chant of the monks at the Trinité de Mont in Rome, with which all travellers are familiar. The effect is impressive. Tourists have been awakened at night in the vicinity, under the impression that chiming of bells were ringing afar off, and that their tones were rippling over the lake. The mystic bells of Manitobah have acquired such reputation that travellers are never satisfied unless they are heard, and often spend days there waiting for the blowing of the north wind. The Ojibway have a number of poetic legends about their Speaking God, whom they profoundly revere.

## Strikes and Failures in England.

(New York Herald.)

With what friction the adjustment of the relations between labor and capital in the United Kingdom is attended can be seen in the cable despatches. Out of the depression of trade the capitalist sees no way but by a reduction of the price of labor, and labor sees no way to stop it but by going on strike. Then the capitalist suffers a little and the laborer a great deal. In nine cases out of ten capital wins, and the laborer returns, grumbling, to work. In the cotton, coal and iron trades the struggle is very bitter. It is gratifying to observe that in one case the dispute about a five per cent reduction has been referred to arbitration, and it is to be hoped that the arbitrators will give the grounds on which they base their decision, as well as the decision itself. The coal miners of South Yorkshire are preparing to resist a reduction of pay, and the amalgamated engineers are ready to resist an attempt to increase their hours of labor. All these are symptoms of the depression of business, of which a further idea may be formed by the record of failures for 1878. They are in all 15,650 or 4,017 more than in 1877. Of these, 2,413 are of large concerns, the Glasgow Bank, with its thirty million dollars of deficit, heading the list. No symptom of recovery from this state of affairs is yet visible. Wages paring and profit shaving may help English trade a trifle, but its great days are gone beyond recovery. It can no longer monopolize the markets of the world, and where it has recently lost ground another has taken its place. It is America's turn.

## Canadian Items.

The Prince Edward Island Provincial Exhibition Commission are considering the best means of encouraging the culture of the sugar beet.

A bazaar in aid of the building fund of a new church has just been held at Fort Erie which reflects great credit on the ladies of that village. The fancy work and other articles were more than ordinarily attractive, and as a consequence readily disposed of. The handsome sum of \$500 was realized, which, added to the \$726 banked by last year's effort, will largely help in the erection of the church.

## Miscellaneous News.

—Diphtheria is epidemic in Newfoundland.

—Lima went into mourning for eight days for Don Manuel Pardo, late President of Peru.

—Lord O'Hagan, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who has inherited through his wife the large Townly estates in Lancashire, was once a reporter.

—The Rev. Dr. Leonard Beaton says that the time seems to have come for a reconsideration of the differences between Congregationalism and Presbyterianism, with a view to union.

—On the 9th inst., the anniversary of the death of Victor Emmanuel, a funeral service for the repose of his soul is to be celebrated in all the churches of Rome, except the four great basilicas, by express authorization of Pope Leo XIII.

—Switzerland has been admonished by the great powers not to allow itself to become a refuge for the Communists; and the Bernese authorities have replied that they will banish any refugee trying to conspire on Swiss soil against neighboring countries and sovereignty.

—The custom of making New Year's calls, formerly almost confined to New York, has extended westward. The Cincinnati and St. Louis newspapers of Tuesday morning contained whole pages of the addresses of women who were to receive their acquaintances.

## Industrial and Commercial.

Three-quarters of a million pounds of wool have been shipped from Arizona this season.

The liabilities of the 915 failures in New York city the past year were \$61,000,000, an increase of \$12,000,000 over 1877.

The new gas works at Harrie are to cost \$25,000, and have already been leased for fourteen years to experienced parties.

A letter from Emerson, Manitoba, received last week, announces the shipment of three of seven ear-loads of flax seed, grown in the Memmorie settlement; destination, Minneapolis.

A Markham firm is said by an exchange to have received an order from Winnipeg for 400 wagons. The number suggests an error in figures; but even if we take off one of the cyphers the order is still a considerable one.

Westminster, B. C., exported during the season of 1878, no less than 165,000 cases canned salmon, 5,851 barrels salted salmon, 2 tons herrings, and 1,200 gallons herring oil, the manufacture of which last is a new industry there.

Recent years have been peculiarly unfortunate for the retail fur trade, but the present winter it was supposed would have been beneficially felt by the trade generally. Recent developments, however, have not borne out this belief.

The millers of Canada propose an insurance company on the mutual plan for the insurance of flouring mills only. Many underwriters predict unfavorable results. A like movement on the part of the proprietors of New England cotton mills proved a grand success.

Discussing the lumber trade of the country, the *Journal of Commerce* says: "The year 1878, like its recent predecessors, has resulted in disappointment and further falling off in sales and prices. The continued expectation of better times and a better demand has not been realized, and the year closes with a disheartening feeling amongst manufacturers and shippers as to what '79 has in store."

## Household Hints.

**TAPPOCA MERINGUE.**—Two cups of tapoca; sink in milk or water over night; in the morning put it on to boil, adding a little milk at a time until it becomes of the consistency of cream; add yolks of five eggs; sweeten to taste; flavor delicately; when cold cover with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs.

**CREAM PUFFS.**—One-half pound of butter, three-quarters pound flour, eight eggs, one pint of water. Stir the butter with the water, which should be warm; place upon the stove and bring to a boil; add the flour and boil one minute, stirring constantly; take from the fire and let cool. Beat the eggs very light and add to the cooled paste first the yolks and then the whites. Drop in large spoonfuls upon buttered paper, though they are nicer shaped baked in muffin tins placed into a dripping pan. They must be placed far enough apart so as not to run into each other. When cold, cut out the centre with a sharp knife and fill them with thin boiled custard. Season with lemon or vanilla.

**FORMULA FOR EAU DE COLOGNE.**—Cologne made in this way resembles, as nearly as possible, the imported Parfums Cologne. Known under designation of "4-Jules's Plant." Attar of neroli, 5 drams 20 minims; attar of bergamot, 8 drams; attar of rosemary, 1 dram 20 minims; extract of lavender, 8 drams; pure alcohol, 6 pints; water, 2 pints. This mixture is slightly milky but becomes quite clear when filtered, if a little powdered carbonate of soda is added on the filter. To those who desire a cheaper perfume, it is suggested to dilute the above mixture of three parts of alcohol to one of water. The preparation may thus be reduced to half the strength, and yet be sufficiently fragrant.

**CHARLOTTE RUSSE.**—The day before wanted make a stiff plain jelly of calves' feet, or you may use Cox's gelatin, but the feet are best; put four calves' feet in a gallon of water and boil slowly until the meat drops from the bones and the water is reduced to less than two quarts; let it stand over night in a cool place; in the morning scrape off carefully the fat and sediment, and strain it to see if there is just three pints; boil one pint of milk, flavoured lightly with vanilla, and set away to get cold; take three pints of rich cream, and beat both together; melt the jelly in a pan over the fire; beat very light the yolks of six eggs, and then stir gradually into them half a pound of powdered loaf sugar; next add by degrees the melted jelly to the sugar and stir, stirring very hard; keep the vessel sitting on the fire, and continue stirring until the mixture is firm enough to retain the mark of the spoon; then stir in the cream as quickly as possible; have ready a tin mould lined with plain or almond sponge cake, cut very thin, and each piece brushed over with beaten white of egg; after the whole is allowed to stand set it on the ice till wanted. When you wish to turn out the Charlotte, which must be done with great care, wrap around the outside of the mould a coarse towel dipped in cold water and lift it from the Charlotte.

## Domestic Hints.

**SUFFLED POTATOES.**—Peel potatoes, cut them in the direction of their length into slices a quarter of an inch thick; fry them till they are three parts done in moderately hot fat. Take them out, drain, and let nearly get cold. Then throw them into very hot fat, and plenty of it; keep them moving with a slice till they are well suffled or spiced, and of a light brown, which takes place almost immediately.

**INFLUENCE OF FLOWERS.**—What can give an air of refinement to the meanest place more effectually than flowers? I know a row of dingy-looking city houses, in front of which a few ragged, dirty trees drag on a miserable existence; but between the end house and a dreary blank wall there is a triangular bit of ground, which is literally carpeted with lilies of the valley whenever May comes round. They scent the squalid street, and not a single pair of leaves comes up without its attendant spray of blossom.

**DEEP Cakes.**—Take some cold roast beef—that which is underdone is best—and mince it very fine; mix with it grated bread crumbs and a little chopped onion and parsley; season it with pepper and salt; and moisten it with some beef dripping and walnut sauce; some scraped cold tongue or grated ham will be found an improvement; form it into broad, flat cakes, and spread a layer of mashed potato thinly on the top and bottom of each; lay a small piece of butter on the top of every cake; place them on a dish, and set them in an oven to brown.

Few people would think that there are several wrong ways of washing the face, and but one right. Dr. Wilson's directions are: "Fill your basin about two-thirds full with fresh water; dip your face in the water, and then your hands. Soap the hands well, and pass the soaped hands with gentle friction over the whole face. Having performed this part of the operation thoroughly, dip the face in the water a second time, and rinse it completely; you may add very much to the luxury of the latter part of the operation by having a second basin ready with fresh water to perform a final rinse."

## The Interior of Newfoundland.

The interior of the island is at present almost wholly uninhabited. Traces of deer fences, thirty and forty miles long, only remain to tell of the sports and labors of the Bocthicks, the aboriginal Red Indian tribe, long ago exterminated or driven away. The short-sighted policy of the whites in killing the goose that lays the golden egg led to the destruction of the unfortunate Bocthicks, for the sake of the valuable fur of fox, otter, etc., which they alone could procure. With them, of course, died out the fur trade. After they had been wantonly persecuted for over two hundred years, the local government, in the beginning of the present century, woke up to the idea of protecting a tribe that no longer existed! But, though the Indian has been exterminated, the white man has not taken his place, the country lying desolate. Over regions that should yield rich harvests to the farmer's hands now flaunt the golden lily and the purple iris; tangled vines of cranberry, partridge-berry and delicate capillaire carpet the ground with the darkest green, flashing with fruit of scarlet and white, and thickets of blueberry, raspberry and blackberry in their season clothe in blue and crimson and amber the wasting plains. Great forests declare that beneath their lies a rich sub-soil that should furnish food for thousands; and no man is found to till this great lone land, which is the secure homes of wolves, deer, black bears, hares, foxes and all manner of vermin. Osprey and owl, raven, crow and blue jay, woodpecker and robin, martin, wren, thrush, titmouse, blackcap, flycatcher, grosbeak, snowbird and sparrow, all abound in the woods; plover, bittern snipe, whimbrel and sandpiper haunt the wilds and marshes. Partridges abound everywhere. Water-fowl of many species are found in the lakes and ponds, while gulls, cormorants, eider-ducks, geese, loons and puffins abound on the sea coast, and are to be had for the shooting. Penguins, were once plentiful, but have been almost exterminated, and almost within the memory of man, that now extinct bird, the great auk, found a breeding-place on the adjacent islands. Trout and salmon abound in the rivers and streams, but though well protected by law, are wantonly destroyed in districts where law is practically without effect, from the want of an efficient staff of water bailiffs.

## THE GREAT AFRICAN SAHARA.

What M. de Lesseps Thinks of It.

A Paris letter says: M. de Lesseps, whose activity puts to shame the strength and power of endurance of men who have reached only half his age, has just returned from a short trip to Tunis. He had a double object in visiting the African coast—to bring home the remains of a brother who died out there, and to investigate the possibility and advisability of letting the waters of the Mediterranean into the desert of Sahara, so as to convert a great portion of that desolate expanse into an inland sea. M. de Lesseps says that the Arab chieftains of the south of the Aures keep up the tradition of there having existed in former times a sea in that neighborhood from five to six hundred leagues in circumference; he also has been enabled to disprove the idea that the formation of a new lake would do away with the oases, for he has discovered that these are all from fifteen to forty metres above the level of the sea, whereas the desert itself is below the level. Traces of Roman civilization—where did not those wonderful colonizers penetrate?—have been found in the desert, and among them the remains of an amphitheatre like that in Rome.

## Pisciculture.

While Canada has devoted considerable sums annually to pisciculture, the United States have not been lagging in their efforts to replenish the lakes and rivers with the more valuable kinds of fish. The fish hatcheries are now in full operation. From ten to fifteen million whitefish will be dumped into the Detroit river next spring from the American side, while the Dominion establishment will contribute twenty millions. Two million trout will also be placed in the lakes from the American side. Wisconsin will turn out four million lake trout and ten million whitefish. At Madison half a million brook trout eggs have been taken, and from that hatchery 150,000 California salmon will be set at liberty in the inland lakes and rivers of Wisconsin. At the hatchery in Iowa, 100,000 California trout have been placed in the rivers. The different States are devoting much attention to fish breeding, and with the assistance of the Canadian establishments the supply in the lakes will doubtless continue to be abundant.

Princess dresses should be made over a stiff foundation if a perfect fit be desired. The host, whether he be the lady's husband, nephew, or friend, leaves the drawing room first with the lady of highest rank; hostess leaves it after her guests.

Under no circumstance whatsoever can visiting cards be sent by post. If sent by a servant they should be left as if by the owners, and not enclosed in an envelope.

## Domestic Reading.

**TERRORS OF SPEECH.**—About forty years ago the Yorkshire dialects were very numerous and very puzzling. A clergyman was presented to a living in Craven, in the West Riding, and, on going to see the place, stayed at a farm-house, the only available place of lodging in the neighborhood. There were two churches, one of them four miles distant, so he inquired on Sunday morning if he could have some conveyance in which he could reach it. "There's no doubt our stage," was the reply; "you can have that if you like, it's lacking." A vision of a horned quadruped swimming in some adjoining water rose to his mind; but, after much explanation, he learned that the sentence, being interpreted, meant: "There is nothing but our cart, which you can have, as it has nothing to do." A West Riding factory hand who is out of work will, at the present day, reply to the question, "What are you not at the mill?" with the answer, "No, I'm lacking."

**LINED AND CAUGHT.**—A naturalised fellow-countryman of German extraction, who landed in this country several years ago without a skilling in his pocket, but who has contrived during his residence in the country of his adoption to amass a considerable fortune, with the characteristic gratitude and good taste of his kind, decries, says a contemporary, British institutions in a room full of Englishmen, and drawing unfavorable comparisons between them and the Germans. "As for your army," said he, "leaving ze insignificance of your numbers out of question, ze cannot hold a candle, man for man, viz ze Germans. Our Guards are finer men than yours, and your line is noveres compared viz ours." "I think," said a young Englishman quietly, "that I could name a regiment in our army, one which you have probably never seen, that is a far finer one in every respect than its corresponding one in the German army." "Yat iz it?" shrieked *mein Herr*. "The Horse Marines," calmly answered the young Englishman. "Dat iz a lie!" excitedly yelled the German. "I have seen four ze ours, and ours iz mosh ze finer of ze two."

**THE MAN WHO SAW DOUBT.**—A citizen of Detroit stood gazing at his own house so long, the other afternoon, that a pedestrian who knew him felt called upon to approach and see if anything was wrong. "No, no, nothing wrong," replied the man—"everything just right—tip-top—bully for me!" "You feel good?" "Speak I do. When I went down I had only one house; come back now an find two!" "Where?" "—Right there, sir," answered the house owner, pointing to his domicile. The pedestrian was an old man. He remembered various occasions when he had seen double, and he didn't care to dispel his friend's pleasant illusion. "When I went down town I had one house worth free fousand doll'rs; come back an find I worth six thousand doll'rs—two houses—much agin—slake!" They shook. While they were shaking, the man's wife appeared at the front door. He turned and saw her, and grew pale. "Do you still see two houses?" asked the friend. "I do—I do!" was the earnest reply; "but hang me if I don't also see two wives, too, an' loaf of 'em waitin' fr me ter git inside er door! Wish I wasn't worth but free fousand doll'rs!"

**A STEAM JURYMAN.**—An American judge was recently displaying the usual amount of judicial indignation at the absence of several jurymen who had been summoned to attend his court. Presently the clerk of the court called out the name of "Thatcher Magoon," when a man stepped forward and informed the judge that it was impossible for Thatcher Magoon to attend as a jurymen. "Impossible!" exclaimed the late judge, "but he must." "He can't," replied the man, "he's too busy." If he did come he'd make things unpleasant all around. Besides he turns the scale at 5,000 pounds; you'd have to send a derrick and truck to fetch him. The judge began to make remarks tending to cast a doubt on the sobriety of the man before him, but the latter proceeded to explain that "Thatcher Magoon" was a steam-engine, named after a man to whom it had some years previously belonged. The ingenious compiler of the "New York Directory," who visited the dock where the engine was fixed, saw the name of the engine, and finding no one about capable of giving information, entered the name in his book as that of the owner of the wharf, so far as we are aware, it was sought to try prisoners with the aid of a steam jurymen.

## The Eye of the Eagle.

When we recollect that an eagle will ascend more than a mile in perpendicular height, and from that elevation will perceive its unsuspecting prey and pounce upon it with unerring certainty, and when we see some birds scrutinizing with almost microscopic nicety an object close at hand, we shall at once perceive that he possesses the power of accommodating his sight to distance in a manner to which our eye is unfitted, and of which it is totally incapable. If we take a printed page we shall find that there is some particular distance, probably ten inches, at which we can read the words and see each letter with a perfect distinctness; but if we move a page to a distance of forty inches we shall find it impossible to read it at all; a scientific man would, therefore, call ten inches the focus or focal distance of our eyes. We cannot alter this focus except by the aid of spectacles. But an eagle has the power of altering the focus of his eye just as he pleases. He can only look at an object at the distance of two feet or two miles in order to see it with perfect distinctness. The ball of his eye is surrounded by fifteen little plates, sclerotic bones. They form a complete ring, and their edges slightly overlap each other. When he looks at a distant object this little circle of bone expands, and the ball of the eye, being retracted by its pressure, becomes flatter, and when he looks at a very near object the little bones press together, and the ball of the eye is squeezed into a rounder or more convex form. The effect is very familiar to everybody. A person with very round eyes is near-sighted, and only sees clearly an object that is close to him; and a person with flat eyes, as in old age, can see nothing clearly except at a distance. The eagle, by rare will, can make his eyes round or flat, and see with equal clearness at any distance.

## French Cavalry Horses.

(From a "Paris Letter.")

Up to the present the inferiority of French cavalry horses has been considered to be due to the animals being fed on the Gascon principle, and to excessive cheese-paring in the price offered for the animals to breeders, which compelled the latter, despite the best patriotism in the world, to prefer English purchasers. But money has no odor, or if any at all, not fragrant. Senator Latour raised the cavalry defects to the horses being badly shod, the consequence of inefficient farriers. The latter it seems, when their period of service is completed, desire to enter into private life, as rapidly as non-commissioned officers. For want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe, &c.

## AGRICULTURAL.

Science and Agriculture.

POISON IN PRESERVED PEAS.

The subject of the use of salts of copper as coloring matter for articles of food has been before the French Academy. In the course of the discussion M. Pasteur stated that, having bought fourteen cases of preserved peas at random from several shops in the principal quarters of Paris he found ten of them containing copper sometimes as much as 1-70,000th of the whole weight of the article, exclusive of the liquid—the latter always containing some copper when the peas contain it, but in less quantity; in the peas, the copper is generally to be found mixed under the exterior cortical envelope. It was also stated that preserved peas may always be considered as being tainted with copper when they have, even in the least degree, the fresh green color of natural peas. In the interests, therefore, of public sanitary safety, M. Pasteur urged the absolute proscription of such treatment of alimentary substances—toleration of the articles in question to be permitted only on condition that the seller label the packages. "Preserved peas colored green with salts of copper."

HOW SKIPPERS GET INTO CHEESE.

SKIPPERS are hatched from the eggs of the cheese fly. The cheese fly is a very small insect, one of the smallest of the fly family. The fly is most troublesome in hot weather and in September. It lays its eggs usually where the bandage laps over on top of the cheese, and under any little scale, often directly on the top of the cheese and on the sides; often, too, on the boards which hold the cheese.

If there is a small crack or crevice, the skippers commence to work into the cheese, and when cheeses are what is termed loose or porous, they work into the cheese rapidly and if not arrested will work into the centre and through the cheese, spoiling it. They require air, and this fact is taken advantage of by the dairymen, in covering the surface of the cheese with a greased paper, plastering it down securely on the cheese, or on the hole where they are working. This brings them to the surface, when they may be removed.

One of the objects of rubbing cheese smartly every day is to rub off or destroy the eggs of the fly. The tables, in warm weather should also be washed off with hot water, or with soap and water and lye, in order to remove grease, so that the fly will not lay eggs on the boards.

Never heard of the fly depositing eggs on cheese curd, and by that means getting into the centre of the cheese. Do not think they could live and hatch in the centre of cheese for want of air.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

WINTERING FLOWERING BULBS.

HYACINTHS, NARCISSUS, TULIPS, CROCUS, and the other classes of bulbs often flowered in winter in glasses will be found more satisfactorily in pots to the greater number of window gardeners. A four-inch pot will do well—five inch is better—for single bulbs of all except crocus and other of the small bulbs. A clump of these latter may be planted in a four-inch pot, the proper soil being decayed turf, leaf mould, and sand, about equal parts. Once potted, set them away in a cool dark place until the roots are pretty well advanced, giving water sparingly, or only when the soil is dry. If flowered in glasses or vases, the same rule will apply as to keeping them in a dark place until well rooted.

In potting hyacinths, the bulbs should be only half covered; tulips, crocuses, etc., entirely so. When they begin to show leaf growth bring them to the window, and give water often enough so the soil never gets dry, always remembering the larger the pot the less frequent will they need watering. A little experience will soon enable those who have the care of the plant window in winter to decide when water is needed.—*Prairie Farmer.*

SCIENTIFIC RELIANCE ON SOAP.

Dr. RICHMOND recently lectured in New York city on the germ theory of disease. He acknowledged his obligation to Tyndall for his microscopic investigation on air dust, spores and other comforting and salutary topics. It is worth while for common people to learn that fifty thousand typhus germs will thrive, in the circumference of a pin head or a visible globe. It is worth while for them to note that these germs may be desiccated and be borne, like thistle-seeds, everywhere, and, like demoniacal possessions, may jump noiselessly upon any throat. But there are certain things spores cannot stand, according to the latest ascertained results of science. A water temperature of 120 degrees boils them to death and soap chemically poisons them. Here sanitary and microscopic science come together. Spores thrive in low ground and under low conditions of life. For redemption, fly to hot water and soap, ye who live in danger of malarial poisoning. Hot water is sanitary. Soap is more sanitary. Fight typhus, small pox, yellow fever, and ague with soap. Soap is a board of health.—*Philadelphia Press.*

## Farm Notes.

Coarse manure may be applied around currants and gooseberries; the soluble portions will fix their way into the soil, leaving the rest as a mulch in hot weather.

A barrel of plaster should be kept in a handy place in every stable and manure cellar. Where this is used constantly, there will be freedom from the usual strong odor of stables and fermenting manure, and a saving of valuable material which would otherwise escape.

Pork is lower than for many years past. There have been about 10,000,000 pigs marketed within twelve months. That this vast number should have been disposed of at any price is an extraordinary fact. It proves that the market is practically unlimited, if the price is low enough. The way to do this, is to keep only the best, and have pigs heavy enough for pork, without wintering over. A pig of the best breeds may be made to weigh 300 lbs. within a year. Only such pigs pay at present, and poor stock won't pay at all.

If there is any one respect in which farmers take the country through—do not live up to their privileges, it is in the matter of small fruit. The table of the city mechanic is better supplied with these fruits than that of many a wealthy farmer. We hope to see the time when every farmer's family shall have their fill of fruits, from the beginning of strawberries to the end of grapes. The chief reason why small fruits are scarce on large farms is that the preparatory work comes in spring, when the farmer is overwhelmed with other matters. The farmer's wife, the boys or even the girls might look after these. We therefore commend the consideration of a fruit garden to the farmer, primarily as a source of health and comfort to his family, and as affording light and healthful occupation to his younger members, and secondarily, as a source of profit.—*American Agriculturist.*

The oddest of the new neckties for gentlemen are brocaded in a pattern representing the faces of the statesmen who figured at the Berlin Congress.

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