

The Family.

Beware of the Wolf.

You never need fear, little children, to meet a wolf in the garden, the wood, or the street; Red Riding-hood's story is only a fable, I'll give its moral as well as I'm able: Bad Temper, the wolf which we meet everywhere— Beware of this wolf! Little children, beware!

I know of a boy neither gentle nor wise, who tells his father a fault he never gives; If kept from his way in a story he flies— Ah! Passion's the wolf with the very large eyes; 'Tis ready to snap and trample and tear— Beware of this wolf! Little children, beware!

Such mean Curiosity really appears To me like the wolf with the very large ears, All pricked up to listen, each secret to share— Beware of this wolf! Little children, beware!

And Greediness, that's like the wolf in the wood With the very large mouth, ever prowling for food, That eats so much more than for health can be good; That would clear a whole pastry-cook's shop if it could; That never a dainty to others will spare— Beware of the wolf! Little children, beware!

Passion, Prizing, and Greediness, each thus appears As a wolf with fierce eyes, a large mouth, or big ears, They bring to our nurseries fighting and fear, O, chase them and euged them back to their lairs— Beware of the wolf! Little children, beware!

SYSTEM AND NO SYSTEM. "O dear! what an amount of work I have to do to-day!" said Eva with a frown and a sigh.

"I am sure I shall not get through with half of it. There are the beds to make, the rooms to sweep and dust, and then my apron ought to be finished. How I wish I had done my darning as soon as my stockings came up from the wash! I had plenty of time then, but now I am in a hurry about every thing. And when I get in a hurry the children are sure to bother worse than common. O dear! I do dread Saturdays!"

So in no very happy mood Eva began her morning's work. She made her bed, and then sat down by the window and watched some birds hopping about and bathing themselves in the little pools of water standing along the side of the carriage-walk. There had been a fine morning shower just before sunrise, and the birds seemed to enjoy their bath with the wildest delight. They would splash about in it with their wings, and sometimes roll quite over, chirping and singing their loudest notes.

It was such a curious sight that Eva forgot all about her work until the breakfast-bell rang. "O dear! how I shall have to hurry! I meant to have all my sweeping done before breakfast." But there was no help for it, so very reluctantly she went down stairs.

As the morning wore on Eva's work seemed to grow more and more tangled. I am sorry to say the little girl's temper, too, got into a snarl. Then you may be sure every thing else went wrong. Every one hindered and troubled her, and she contrived to make those around her as unhappy as herself. This is a very easy thing for an ill-natured person to do, as every one knows. When night came she felt that she had not accomplished half what she should, and what she wished. This thought made her still more unhappy; and the inconvenience and discomfort caused by neglected duties sadly marred the Sabbath rest and quiet. But this was becoming a regular thing with Eva. She was not so much to do, but she had no system in doing it. She did not lay out her work regularly beforehand, and then concentrate all her powers on one piece of work until it was done, and then take up another.

This was the way in which her neighbor Lucy managed. On that same Saturday morning, when Lucy first arose, she took from her table a little slate on which she had noted down, the evening before, her day's duties. I know she will not care if you read them over after her. They may serve as a hint to some one else who would like to form a good habit.

1. Prayer and learning my verse. 2. Put my room in order; throw open the beds, and raise the windows in all the chambers. 3. Set the table, and help Jane set on breakfast. 4. See that the parlor and dining-room are in order. 5. Finish Alice's apron; then practice one hour. 6. Weed my verbena; and tie up rose-bushes. 7. Set the table for dinner. AFTER DINNER. 1. Dress Alice's doll; mend Frank's ball. 2. Write to Aunt Emily; send paper to John. 3. Take basket of fruit to blind Sarah—let Alice go with me. 4. Lay out Sunday clothes for self and children; have Sunday School books looked up and ready; mite-box on the table.

Lucy felt she had the day before her, so she went leisurely and orderly about her work, singing like the birds in the apple-tree, as she tossed up the beds and threw up the covers. She knew just what she had to do, and the odds and ends of a whole week's duties, had not been crowded into Saturday. The afternoon in particular was usually a holiday time with her, and little brothers and sisters knew that she would not selfishly devote it to her own pleasures. If they had a favor to ask she was quite as ready to grant it as they to ask it.

One by one the day's duties were taken up and finished. Lucy had learned the excellent lesson of doing with her might what her hands found to do, and it is surprising how she saves time. Though accomplishing a great deal in the course of the week, she seemed always at leisure, and never hurried. This was one secret of her own temper and this way. Some one has said "it is not work but worry that kills people." And every one who has tried it knows how it worries and wears on the system to be always hurried.

When Sabbath morning came it found the household quiet and orderly, for they had remembered the Sabbath day, all through the week, and got ready for it. There were no buttons off, nor shoe-strings broken, no ripped stitches that required a thread and needle for a minute; no runaway garments to be hunted up at the last moment. Every thing was just at hand, and the children were all in their places at Sabbath School before the stroke of the superintendent's bell. By the time the last hymn was ended you might usually see Eva and her sister, coming in, looking hurried and uncomfortable, but no one ever knew them to be

getting ready for church you would only be surprised that they made out to come at all. I wish I could persuade you all to try Lucy's plan of working by system. A little six-cent hat with a pencil attached is all the capital you need to start with. But if used in this manner I will venture it will gain you double the time for work, and give you the satisfaction every day of seeing just what you have done. You will be forming, also, an excellent habit, which will turn into gold when you grow older. "He that is slothful in his business is brother to him that is a great waster," but "the hand of the diligent maketh rich."—Children's Repository.

CHILDREN'S ETIQUETTE.

Always say "Yes, sir." "No, sir." "Yes, papa." "No, papa." "Thank you." "No, thank you." "Good night." "Good morning." Use no slang terms. Rap before entering a room, and never leave it with your back to the company. Always offer your seat to a lady or to an old gentleman. Never put your feet on cushions, chairs or tables. Never overlook any one when reading or writing, nor talk or read aloud while others are reading. Never leave your clothes about the room. Have a place for everything, and everything in its place.—The Mother's Magazine.

THE POWER OF CHILDREN.

A man was leaning much intoxicated, against a tree, when some little girls coming from school saw him there, and at once said to each other, "What shall we do for him?" Presently said one, "O! I'll tell you; let's sing him a temperance song." And so they did. Collecting around him, they sang, "Away the bowl, away the bowl,"

and so on in beautiful tones. The poor fellow enjoyed the singing, and when they had finished that song said, "Sing again, little girls; sing again." "We will," they said, "if you will sign the temperance pledge." "No, no; we are not at a temperance meeting; there are no pledges here."

"I have a pledge," cries one; and "I have a pencil," cries another, and, holding up the pledge and pencil, they besought him to sign it. "No, no; I won't sign now. Sing for me." So they sang again, "The drink that's in a drunkard's bowl Is no drink for me."

"O! do sing again," said he, as he wiped the tears from his eyes. "No, no more," said they, "unless you'll sign the pledge; sign, if it is for you." He pleaded for the singing; but they were firm, and declared they would go away if he would not sign.

"But," said the poor fellow, striving to find an excuse, "there's no table here; how can I write without a table?" At this a modest, quiet, pretty little creature, with a finger on her lips, came and said, "Yes, you can. Spread the pledge on the crown of your hat, and I'll hold it for you." Off went the hat, the child held it, and the pledge was signed; and the little ones burst out with, "O, water for me, bright water for me!"

I heard that man in Worcester town-hall with upturned hands and quivering lips say "I thank God for the sympathy of those children. I shall thank God to all eternity that he sent those little children as messengers of mercy to me."—JOHN B. GOUGH.

MR. COLFAX ON TEMPERANCE.

Mr. Colfax, Vice President of the United States, addressed a crowded assembly, on the subject of Temperance, at Washington, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 6th. A number of members of Congress were present to listen to his impressive remarks. After reading of the Scriptures, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Newman, chaplain of the Senate.

Mr. Colfax said he knew very well when he accepted the invitation to speak that he could say nothing new upon the old story of wine. Yet he felt it a duty to stand before an audience so impressive in its numbers and in its weight and character, in the capital of the nation, and to give them the reasons for the faith that is in him. (Applause.) He never stood before his fellow citizens to speak to them of all the horrors that this enemy of the human race brings upon its victims without feeling sad. In our land there are to-day, 400,000 more of its citizens engaged in manufacturing and selling intoxicating liquors than there are in preaching and teaching in all religions and in all sects in our country. Our 40,000,000 of people pay \$12,000,000 per year for the support of God's ministers and one thousand millions of dollars per year to put into their mouths an enemy to steal away their brains and embitter their lives. Was it strange that these facts made him sad? Only a few days since he heard at the Capitol of an old friend of his boyhood days who migrated to another State and occupied a fine social and political position there, who during this winter had marched down to a drunkard's grave. If he could impress it upon the minds of his hearers as palpably as it appeared to him, it seemed to him that none would leave the hall without resolving to trample for ever under their feet the intoxicating cup. If they could have passed before them in panoramic review the dire results of intemperance for twelve months, what a sight it would be! They would see before them passing an army of fifty to sixty thousand men that with minds debased and dishonored by the thrall of intemperance, are marching on to the saddest of all deaths, the death of the drunkard. He remembered what had been said by Him who cannot lie—that no drunkard shall enter the kingdom of God. We are made in the image of God, we are the reflection of the mind that created us, and if we willingly degrade and debase and dishonor this image of the living God, in that land there is joy and peace for evermore; there is no home for us. Following that fearful army of drunkards is another army, sadder, if possible, than the first—the widows and the orphans, who have lost husband and father, protector and comforter, slain by this enemy of mankind. And following after is the still sadder army, if more sad than can be imagined, of widowed wives who have seen that affection which was pledged to them for life turned into hate and maltreatment and malignity by the cursed thrall of the cup. Unlock the bolts of our penitentiaries and our county jails, empty our almshouses and insane asylums and bring out before our eyes the work this fiend and tempter has done in this last twelve months in the unhappy wreck of mankind! If you could hear this afternoon said the speaker, all the cries of misery, all the wails of anguish, all the moans of the maltreated, all the appeals of the miserable which can be traced to this debasing and

in horror. "It is enough." "It is enough." But whence comes this aggregation of horrors? It comes from moderate drinking. That is the first step in the downward road. Upon this habit which destroys soul as well as body a greater than human hand has written "Danger!" and shall we laugh it to scorn? Mr. Colfax then made a powerful appeal to wives and mothers not to tempt with the intoxicating cup because it is fashionable and polite. To those who are seeking to be saved from the destroyer he would say that there is to one safeguard through life, and that is to resolve to taste not, touch not, handle not.

HOUSE AND FARM.

GRUELS.—Arrowroot—Pour a pint of boiling water on three fourths of an ounce of arrowroot previously mixed till smooth with a little cold water, stirring it constantly; return it into the pan, and let it boil a few minutes, adding sugar and lemon-juice, or raspberry vinegar. Arrowroot—Take an ounce of arrowroot, and two large table-spoonsful of preserved black currant. Put the currants into a pan with a quart water; cover the pan, and let them stew gently about half an hour; then strain the liquid, and set it on the fire; when boiling pour it gradually upon the arrowroot, previously mixed with a little water, stirring it well; return it into the pan, and let it boil for a few minutes gently, adding sugar if required. Oatmeal—Set a quart of water on the fire and when quite hot, and not boiling, pour it on a table-spoonful of oatmeal, previously mixed with cold water, stirring it well; take out the spoon and leave it to settle for about two minutes; then pour it carefully into the pan leaving the coarse part of the meal at the bottom of the basin; set it on the fire, stirring it till it boils; when boiled for five or six minutes, skim it, and add either salt, pepper, and butter, or sugar and nutmeg. Current—Take a quart of oatmeal gruel, strained, add two table-spoonsful of currants, after boiling a few minutes, add sugar and nutmeg. Groats—Pick the groats very clean and steep them in water for several hours; then boil them in spring water till quite tender and thick; and add boiling water sufficient to reduce the whole to the consistency of gruel, also currants, sugar, and grated nutmeg. Sage—Take two table-spoonsful of sage and one quart of water. Wash and soak the sage a few minutes in cold water; stir it into the rest of the water when boiling; boil slowly till the sage is well done, and add sugar and nutmeg as required. Tapioca—Wash a table-spoonful of tapioca, and soak it in a pint and a half of water twenty minutes; then boil gently, stirring it frequently, till it is sufficiently cooked and sweetened.

SOMETHING ABOUT BREAD-MAKING.

A subject that interests everybody is that of bread-making, and as a general thing there is too much popular ignorance respecting it. In the process of grinding wheat for superfine flour, the outer shell, composed chiefly of gluten, being tenacious and adhesive, comes from the mill in flakes with the bran, and is sifted out, while the starch is pulverized and constitutes the fine flour. Thus the starch, which is the chief element in fine flour, is saved, which contains no food for brain and muscle; and the gluten, containing phosphates and nitrates, which furnish support for brain, bone, and muscle, is cast away with the bran, and is fed to horses, cattle, and pigs. And this is the kind of flour that makes nine-tenths of the bread in American cities, besides all that is used in cakes, puddings, and pastry.

A method of making bread from whole wheat, without previously grinding it into flour, has been devised by a Frenchman named Seville. The grain is first soaked in water for half an hour; then put into a revolving cylinder with a rough, inside surface, and shaken up, so as to remove the coarser part of the skin; and then soaked twenty or twenty-four hours more in water of the temperature of 75 degrees Fahrenheit, with which a little yeast and glucose has been mingled. By these means the grain acquires a pasty, doughy consistency, and can be mixed up by machinery and made into bread in the usual way. The invention is an important one, both from its saving the expense of grinding, and from the greater economy of keeping and transporting the whole grain instead of flour.

MILKING WITH DRY HANDS.

A correspondent in one of our exchanges makes the following remarks, which are quite in accordance with suggestions given by us in an article entitled "Spring Work in the Dairy." "I believe that much of the milk gets tainted with noxious or bad odors before it reaches the pail. Some persons, and hired help especially, have a habit of wetting their fingers with the milk once in a while, and wetting the cow's teats, as they say, to make them milk easier. [Now, this wetting process causes much foul stuff to drop from the hands, or the wrong—cows can be milked as easily with dry hands as wet ones. I have been in the habit of milking cows; and although I have met with some hard milkers, that require to have their teats softened in order to draw the milk, I have generally found it both easier and pleasanter to milk with dry hands. If the teats are dirty, the udder should be washed with tepid water, and allowed to dry before milking; and if the teats are very hard and tough to draw, the cow had better be turned into beet, or kept to raise calves from.—Ez.

TICKS ON SHEEP.

For the benefit of your readers I will give you my experience for the last ten years with sheep in this Province. Ten years ago my sheep, like my neighbors, were very much annoyed with ticks, and their feed did not do them the good it would have done on that account; they lost wool by rubbing, and looked as though dozens of pinchers had been liberally applied, and at separating time they did not more than average two, three, and four pounds of wool. I tried snuff, but it did not answer to my satisfaction; neither did tobacco water. I then mixed sulphur in their salt for several times; it did good, but I was afraid to give much; not knowing what effect it might have on my sheep, but used it occasionally for five or six years with good success; my sheep gained in every respect. For one year I neglected them, and in the spring I tried Miller's Tick Destroyer; but, sir, sulphur is before any other tick destroyer I ever found. My sheep are free from ticks, and for the last two or three years have averaged six pounds at shearing time.—Cor. Farmer's Advocate.

PRAYING AND WORKING.

I like the saying of Martin Luther when he says, "I have so much business to do to-day that I shall not be able to get through it with less than three hours' prayer."

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES

AGENTS will leave Montreal for the several Provinces on or before the 8th of February next, to deliver and dispose of the DOMINION and PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES. They will visit all the chief places, and put up at the principal hotels.

Persons who have not already subscribed to either of the works may obtain them from the Agents, at the regular rates:

- Dominion Directory - - - - \$12
Province of Ontario Directory - 4
Province of Quebec Directory - 4
Province of Nova Scotia Directory 3
Province of New Brunswick Directory - - - 3
Province of Newfoundland Directory - - - 2
Province of Prince Edward Island Directory - - - 2

THE DOMINION DIRECTORY will be on sale at the office of Messrs. KELLY & CO., publishers of the Post Office, LONDON, England.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.
MONTREAL, Jan. 30, 1871.

DAILY NEWS

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Is published every Morning (Sundays excepted), in time for the Mail. It will be delivered at the residences or places of business of Subscribers in all parts of the City, or mailed to Subscribers in any part of the Province or the Dominion.

The Weekly Transcript

Is published on Thursday of each week, so as to reach Subscribers throughout the Country by Saturday evening. It contains all the News from the Daily, besides a large instalment of a current novel, and interesting Literary Selections.

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Removal. AMERICAN HOUSE. Kept by Misses Campbell & Bacon. THE subscribers have removed from Windsor Street, No. 12 Jacob Street, to that new and commodious House, 155 Argyle Street.

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W. C. PALMER, JR., & Co. New York, 1870. Provincial Wesleyan Alliance. MARCH, 1871.

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Table with columns: Day, SUN, MOON, H. Tide, W. Tide, Rises, Sets, Rises, Sets, H. Tide, W. Tide. Rows for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.

THE TIDES.—The return of the Moon's southing gives the time of high water at Paris-Isles, Cornwall, Hoston, Halifax, Windsor, Newport, and Truro.

High water at Pictou and Cape Bretonville, 3 hours and 15 minutes later than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N. B., and Portland Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes later, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes earlier than at Halifax.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.—Subtract the time of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning.

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