Method on the Farm.

The first duty of the rural citizen at this juncture is to carefully review the past year's labors—to thoroughly investigate his farming affairs and ascertain their true condition. This will enable him to arrive at a definite conclusion as to whether he is making progress in the right direction or retrograding. A critical examination will not only advise the one making it of the results attained during the past season, but give him such an insight into the causes of failures and successes as will prove a valuable guide in planning for future operations. The farmer who knows whether and how much he gained or lost, and can tell why and wherefore mistakes occurred, possesses a great advantage of one who runs his farm and accounts by guess-work and is conse-The first duty of the rural citizen at this a great advantage of one who runs his farm and accounts by guess-work and is consequently uncertain as to the real state of his affairs. Every farm owner or manager should have definite knowledge as to what has been done on his premises, and the condition and capacity of its various parts and appurtenances, in order to intelligently and safely arrange a programme for the future. Therefore it behooves all soil tillers who would well and wisely enter upon the active Therefore it behooves all soil tillers who would well and wisely enter upon the active labors of the good year 1891—may it prove both good and prosperous to every ruralist who reads this journal—to become fully advised as to their situation before (and as a means of) maturing their plans for the coming season.

RECORD OF DAILY DOINGS.

Definite information in regard to one's progress and circumstances—such as is necessary to form wise plans for future operations—can only be secured by keeping a correct record of the principal events of the farm through the whole year. The man who would manage his affairs prudently should begin the year by keeping daily data of his doings—not only a record of his receipts and expenditures, but also a farm diary containing an account of all that is done on the premises. By starting such diary containing an account of all that is done on the premises. By starting such data with January—making entries every day in a diary, and whenever necessary, in an account book—it will soon be comparatively easy to keep a complete record of all transactions, so that one may at any time readily ascertain what has been done on the farm, and also as to its owner's monetary. farm, and also as to its owner's monetary dealings and condition. In opening farm account books for the year it will be necessary sary, in order to secure accuracy, to make a careful inventory of farm property on hand (including live stock, implements and (including live stock, implements and machinery, produce, etc.) appraising each animal or article at a fair valuation, and place the same on record. A map of the farm, with each field numbered or otherwise darm, with each field numbered or otherwise designated (noting size, quality of soil, previous crops, etc., where necessary), will also be of special use in keeping track of one's doings and belongings, and as a guide in arranging for rotation or any change in system or management that may be deemed advisable.

FORECASTING FOR THE FUTURE.

Being fully posted in regard to his actual position, the condition of his premises and the facilities at his command, the farmer will be prepared thus early in the year to making plans for the company season, include will be prepared thus early in the year to mature plans for the coming season, including crops to be raised, changes desired, and improvements necessary to enhance his prosperity. This forecasting and providing for operations to be performed in garden, field, and orchard during spring summer and autumn demands care. ed in garden, field, and orchard during spring, summer, and autumn demands careful study and consideration, and the brain work devoted thereto is often of more value than the muscular labor required for their execution. Still the thinking, progressive farmer, knowing his condition and facilities, usually has little difficulty in arranging a promising programme. Wisely taking time by the forelock, he prepares during the leisure of winter for the season of activity and arduous labor, and therefore prevents the waste of time and means that so frequently results from procrastination. Guided by the lamp of experience, and mindful of its often costly light, he exercises caution and plans prudently, thus avoiding the mistakes and failures to which many of the hap-hazard and go-as-you-please members of the rural persuasion are constantly subjected.

PLAN FOR PERMANENCY.

bandmen often make grave mistakes by arranging for cheap and flimsy dwellings, barns, and other structures which should ranging for cheap and filmsy dwellings, barns, and other structures which should be built for both convenience and durability. The too prevalent practice of making buildings, fences, and the like, of poor material and in a slapbang manner, is all wrong and should be reformed. The true way is to build, plant and improve for the future—for the children and grandchildren, if you please—having special regard to permanency and fine surroundings. If one has not the means to build for comfort and durability this year it will be better to wait unti able rather than erect a poor structure. But whatever is undertaken should be done well, carefully estimating the cost before But whatever is undertaken should be done well, carefully estimating the cost before commencing. Whether it be a house, barn, or lesser building, fences, drainage planting an orchard, or other improvement that will enhance the value of the farmstead, it is wise to plan with care, figure closely on the expense, and so arrange other necessary pre-liminaries that when the time for action arrives the work may be carried on promptly and satisfactorily.

The Best Apples.

The American Pomological Socie y's list of apples contains but twenty native sorts to the names of which are affixed the letter "b," indicating that, in the judgment of the society or of such of its membership as were present in the meeting where the quality of apples was under discussion, these alone are entitled to rank, as to dessert quality, above all other apples native to this continent. This list contains no sweet apples. As to season, four are summer, three early to late fall, and thirteen are winter varieties.

May it not be permissible and profitable to review this list with an eye to its amendment, and perhaps its increase, at some fu-The American Pomological Socie y's list

ment, and perhaps its increase, at some fu-ture meeting of the society? May it not be true that in other states, from a wider range true that in other states, from a wider range of country, there are apples deserving a place in this roll of honor? Perhaps a majority to the society might favor dropping the names of a few which have ceased to be planted from cultural defects or because they are superseded by more desirable sorts. Mere high quality, or local preference, without true that in other states, from a wider range of country, there are apples deserving a place in this roll of honor? Perhaps a majority of the society might favor dropping the names of a few which have ceased to be

other merit, ought not to admit to a select fruit list indorsed by a continental society of practical fruit growers. The word "best" should not be made too narrow in its application here. The quality being the same, or equal, other merits, ought, I think, to be taken into consideration. Beauty must no be entirely ignored. Adaptation to general or a wide range of cultivation is worth considering. Health and productiveness of trees are important considerations. Not that these should admit, but that the lack of them may exclude an apple which, considered merely little plagues. This bath not only destroys should admit, but that the lack of them may exclude an apple which, considered merely on its flavor, would be a proper candidate. I think we may take Pomme Grise, for instance, as an apple of so few other merits that its excellent quality alone should not give it a place.

give it a place.

AMERICAN SUMMER PEARMAIN.—This fine apple, tracing its decent to an equally popular, but really inferior, English apple, is well entitled to its place. It has beauty, medium size and a fairly productive and healthy tree, requiring high culture, however, to develop the merits of the fruit.

requiring high culture, however, to develop the merits of the fruit.

Belmont.—From all points here is a first-rate apple, of good size, great beauty, a healthy and productive tree, with a crisp, delicate and most agreeable fruit. Its season extends beyond the holidays.

Bethlehemite—Like the preceding, this apple is of unknown origin, and the excellence of both was first widely recognized in Ohio, this being named for an Ohio town, as Belmont is for an Ohio county. Downing thinks it plainly a seeding of Newtown Spitzenberg, which it much resembles. The tree is a good grower and producer, while the fruit, of medium size, is well formed and well coloured. The flesh is juicy, rich mild and aromatic. An all winter apple.

Bullock's Piptin is the oldest American Golden Russett, also locally known as Sheep's-nose, a small, plain-looking apple, but of a most remarkable pear-like flavor. The flesh is yellow, tender, juicy, spicy, and rich. Early winter. It does not always ripen up perfectly, and the tree is subject to disease. Perhaps this variety might be

and rich. Early winter, it does not always ripen up perfectly, and the tree is subject to disease, Perhaps this variety might be dropped from the "b" list, along with the Pomme Grise, which seems to be a close relative.

Cogswell.-Here is an old Conneticut cogswell.—Here is an old Conneticut fruit, and to it are assigned by the books almost every merit—a vigorous productive tree, fruit of a size above medium, regular in form and size; a rich yellow colour, well marked with red; fine grained yellow fiesh, tender rich jujoy aromatic and a good

marked with red; fine grained yellow flesh, tender, rich, juicy, aromatic and a good keeper. Why is not such an apple more often eaten in the general market?

EARLY JOE.—A well known little August apple, which is often seen in market and deserves its place. Yellow, with red striping; flesh white, tender, juicy, vinous. A general fewerite.

favorite. Esopus Spitzenberg.—Downing says this Spitzenberg is considered by good judges equal to the Newtown Pippin; but the society excludes the latter from a list where the former stands prominent. "Flesh rather firm," says Downing, and it is all of that. In fact, it is a hard apple that never softens until it decays, and its high flavor alone gives it a place here. It is really a "best" pie apple. Unfortunately, the tree is not vigorous, and it is usually an unprofitable apple to grow for market.

FALL WINE.—This fruit is so subject to disease as to be not worth growing, except perhaps in a few localities, and I think it should be dropped, although a fine apple and the nearest to a sweet one that appears on this list. Esopus Spitzenberg.—Downing says this

On this list.

GARDEN ROYAL.—Here is my favorite and yet it must be said of it that it is strict. and yet it must be said of it that it is strictly a garden apple, and worth growing only on the condition of high culture. It is of sea-side origin, and I have never seen it thrive so well as within the range of the Atlantic fog-banks. The tree is healthy and productive, and with the high culture it requires I do not see why it may not be it requires I do not see why it may not be grown profitably in all the maritime pro-vinces. Wherever it can be well grown there is money in it. Season, August and Sentember.

September.

Melon.—An apple of good size, yellow, handsomely striped and shaded with red. Tree a moderate grower, and usually a good bearer. The fruit is of full medium size, often ribbed, but not prominently. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, vinous. It bears handling poorly, but carefully packed it can be sent short distances in good order.

rder.
Mother —Another apple of the sea-coast With the opening year many farmers form plans for making such permanent improvements as may be needed upon and will add alike to the beauty and value of their homesteads. But well add alike to the beauty and value to the beauty and value of their homesteads. But well add alike to the beauty and value to the beauty an

NORTHERN SPY.—It is difficult for me to NORTHERN SPY.—It is diment for me to understand why the Spy is taken and King of Tompkins left off this list. In quality the Spy varies greatly, and at its very best is better than the King; but not as usually

seen in the market.

Porter.—This is the favorite fall apple of PORTER.—This is the favorite fall apple of the Eastern section of North America and when well grown its quality is certainly very good. It has, however, been to a great extent superseded by the Gravenstein, and growers call it an unprofitable apple in competition with that variety.

PRIMATE.—There is no better late fall and early autumn apple than the Primate, and it is easily grown.

early autumn apple than the Primate, and it is easily grown.

RED CANADA.—It is hard to find fault with the old "Nonesuch," and they still grow it large and fair in some parts of Western Ontario. But it is an apple very apt to "go back" on the planter. Generally in the east it is a sad failure.

SPITZENBERG.—This (Newton) Spitzenberg is much more to my taste than its brother of Esopus. The tree is more healthy and productive in the long run, and the fruit is not only rich, spicy and vinous, but it is tender and crisp.

is not only rich, spicy and vinous, but it is tender and crisp.

SUMMER ROSE.—Here is a nice little apple, not much larger than the Lady apple, and quite as good in its season, but no more worthy a place in a select list.

SWAAR.—A noble apple truly, as Downing calls it. No one will object to the Swaar; but few have the soil to grow it in perfection. It ought not, therefore, to be recommended for general cultivation.

WAGENER.—A good tree and a choice apple, provided the fruit is severely thinned. It is only so that it can be entitled to the place assigned it. As usually grown it is unprofitable and its high quality much obscured.

Hints on the Care of Plants.

ture by simple and harmless stimulants. Then the red spiders and green flies are another enemy to the poor housed plants, and are not usually discovered until the plant begins to show evidences of the presence of an unseen foe.

in the kitchen sink and wash them thoroughly. Repeat this operation daily until there are no further signs of the pestiferous little plagues. This bath not only destroys the insects, tut it washes the leaves free of dust—another most desirable thing to be done, as dust is an enemy to the plant-growth also. The leaves are the lungs of the plant and need to have the pores kept free from dust by frequent douchings. Simply watering a plant at its roots is not

the plant and need to have the pores kept free from dust by frequent douchings. Simply watering a plant at its roots is not enough—it should be thoroughly drenched several times a week.

A small hand broom makes a good article with which to spray plants. Dip it into a basin of luke warm water and then beat the broom smartly against the other hand; this motion sends a shower of fine drops all over the plant, and several dippings of the broom will enable one to give the leaves a good drenching.

drenching.

All plants do not require the same amount of water, nor are all plants suitable for window gardening. Those that have thick shining leaves are more desirable than the valvature have a property leaves. snining leaves are more desirable than the velvety-leaved species, and require less water and attention than any other plant. The ivies, begonias and strong hardy plants, uch as the Wandering Jew or Joseph's coat are good house plants—a begonia, by name semperflorens gigantic carminea, being especially fine on account of its profuse flowering.

A very good soil for heaves.

A very good soil for house plants is found near rotted logs or in decayed stumps, but this rich soil should be mixed with some dry, lighter earth from the yard. Be careful that your flower pots are provided with a good drainage—bits of broken crockery do nicely— and do not press the roots too solidly.

If one buys stimulants, one should use it It one buys stimulants, one should use it sparingly and carefully. Liquid manure from the barnyard is excellent. A few drops of ammonia added to the water with which plants are watered benefits them greatly. To destroy worms, mix a little soot from the stovepipe with the earth. Roses are especially benefited by this treatment.

Old bones burnt to ashes in fire are a great help in enriching poor soil. Loosen the soil carefully about the roots and sift the ashes of the burnt bones thickly about

A Model Resolution.

The recent action of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in formally voting to retain on the church roll the name of a convicted forger who had confessed his sin, avowed him to be a converted by the confessed his sin, avowed him to be a converted by the confessed his sin, avowed him to be a confessed him to be a con his repentance and expressed his desire to pay the full penalty of his offences, is worthy pay the full penalty of his offences, is worthy of all praise. The resolution, which is as follows, has the true ring and breathes the spirit of Him who came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance:

Resolved, That this church, fully recognizing the sin of Albert H. Smith in the acts for which he is now suffering the legal penalty, retain his name upon the rolls, in

penalty, retain his name upon the rolls, in the faith that no man more needs the watch and care of a Christian church than one who and care of a Christian church than one who has fallen into sin, but has sincerely repented of his sin and desires to return to the way of righteousuess and life. Our message to our brother is: that God pardoneth and absolveth all those that truly repent and unfeignedly believe His Holy Gospel, and we commend him to the prayers of the we commend him to the prayers of the members of our church and to such special offices of spiritual aid as it may be po for the pastors or other officers of this c to render to him.

Than this no church society ought to do less, although it may be that under similar circumstances some churches would not have manifested a spirit so Christ-like and forgiving. It is hardly fair however, to the hundreds of thousands of churches scattered throughout Christian lands to insinuate, as the New York Tribune has done, that because such actions on the part of Christian congregations are rare the spirit which prompts thereto is generally absent in the churches. The fact is that such resolutions are rare because such confession and repentance on the part of convicts are rare. He will require to search long and carefully the records of crime who would duplicate the case of the Plymouth Church member. By all means let Phariseeism and self-righteousness be exposed and held up to public contempt, but let critics be fair and logical and not draw general conclusions from particular premises.

will require to search long and carefully the records of crime who would duplicate the case of the Plymouth Church member. By all means let Phariseeism and self-righteousmes be exposed and held up to public contempt, but let criticis be fair and logical and not draw general conclusions from particular premises.

**About the Mormons of Utah have really abandoned polygamy appears to be the general opinion of those who have the best on of the Saints in giving up their "peculiar institution." That they are deserving of great praise for so doing is not so clear. The fact is, that so stringent has the legistation been against them in recent years, mission. But as a contemporary points out flight was at once impracticable and impossible. In the first place, the Mormons have been long settled and grown rich, and a migration would involve the abandonment of great possessions. In the second place, there is no place for them to go to. The exploring parties they have sent in the past into Mexican territory have returned with unfavorable reports. To move ag in would seve their purposes for a short time; but if they were to establish themselves on an island, as soon as the island became desire.

**MIl require to sear of hor who would deserve which and any other raise. It is very difficult, therefore, to see points which the American might choose to raise. It is very difficult, therefore, to see why he did not consent to a reference which are would have elicited a determination of every pounts on the raise. It is very difficult, therefore, to see why he did not consent to a reference which are would have elicited a determination of every pount on the raise. It is very difficult, therefore, to see why he did not consent to a reference which are would have elicited a determination of every pount on the twent would and the matter, but on the would have elicited a determination of every pount on the twent would and the matter, but the motivation of right which could be stup."

**While there is absolutely no cause for a feeling of some island might be found there that would serve their purposes for a short time; but if they were to establish themselves on an island, as soon as the island became desirable to any one of the great powers that power would seize it without the least regard to the outcry of the Mormons, and it would be sustained in doing so by all the other powers. For such a slender and desperate chance the Mormon community has grown be sustained in doing so by all the other powers. For such a slender and desperate chance the Mormon community has grown too old, too rich, and too torpid. But while the meritoriousness of their loyalty will hardly be regarded as its most striking characteristic it is well to remember that into the realm of motives the State has no right to mater. Her sele covern its it. into the realm of motives the State has no right to enter. Her sole concern is with the outward act. He is a good citizen who obeys all the laws imposed by the State, whether he is a Good Christian or not, or whether he is a Christian at all or not. The failure to recognize the State's limitations in this matter has led to much confusion

The Rehring Sea Difficulty.

Not a little excitement has been caused during the current week by the publication of some official correspondence between the British and United States governments on the Behring Sea matter. It is shown that instead of sacrificing Canadian interests, as was popularly supposed, Lord Salisbury has been jealously guarding them. In fact he notified Mr. Blaine so far back as last June that any attempt to molest Canadian been jeaiously guarding them. In fact he notified Mr. Blaine so far back as last June that any attempt to molest Canadian sealers outside the three-mile limit would be met with resistance. This notification led to the subsequent civility manifested by the United States government. But Mr. Blaine is very obstinate on the proposition to submit the points in dispute to arbitration. He practically wants Great Britain to waive all legal claims and then go to arbitration on what is left. Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice at Ottawa, who is advising the Imperial government, in an interview the other day explained the whole case thus:

No one disputes that whatever rights Russia possessed were acquired by the United States, and Mr. Blaine's arguments respecting this point were therefore ad cap-

Russia possessed were acquired by the United States, and Mr. Blaine's arguments respecting this point were therefore ad captandum. The Russian treaties of 1824 with Great Britain only proved that Russia receded from her pretensions of 1821, which were at the time, as Lord Salisbury points out, combatted by Great Britain. This point is very clearly put by Lord Salisbury in the following words:—

"The convention between the United States of America and Russia of April 17, 1824, put an end to any further pretension on the part of Russia to restrict navigation or fishing in Behring Sea so far as American citizens were concerned, for by article 1 it was agreed that in any part of the great ocean commonly called the Pacific Ocean, or South Sea, the respective citizens or subjects of the high contracting powers shall neither be disturbed nor restrained, either in navigation or fishing, and a similar stipulation in the convention between this country (England) and Russia in the following year (May 15, 1825) put an end as regarded British subjects to the pretensions of Russia, and which had been entirely repudiated by her Majesty's Government in 1821 and 1822."

Great Britain, Sir John added, never to conceded the rights exercised by Russia in Behring Sea. Russia's rights and the rights she exercised were different things. As regards the absence from Behring Sea for so long a time of British sealers, it was easily accounted for by lack of enterprise. Mr. Blaine could deduce no argument from the

long a time of British sealers, it was easily accounted for by lack of enterprise. Mr. Blaine could deduce no argument from the British regulations respecting the pearl fisheries of Ceylon, as these regulations applied only to British subjects. Great Britain did not even claim a right of territory. Sir John continued:

"The proposes for exhibitation

"The proposal for arbitration grew out of the insistance by Great Britian on compensation being made to the seized vessel the one side and on the insistance by th United States of the necessity for a close season on the other. What Great Britain proposed on behalf of Canada in relation to proposed on behalf of Canada in relation to a closed season was an inquiry by experts as to the necessity for a a close season, and she offered to observe a reasonably close season pending the inquiry, and the breeding islrnds to be protected from any approach by the vessels of any country. It was contemplated that on the report of the experts it would be decided, either by arbitration or mutual agreement, whether it was necessary or not to extend the close season astablished temporarily either as to geograsatablished temporarily either as to geographical extent or as to duration of time. Mr. Blaine during the negotiations expressed his willingness, when alluding to the claims for compensation, to refer to the question simply as to whether, under all the circumstances, and taking integration. to the claims for compensation, to refer to the question simply as to whether, under all the circumstances, and taking into consideration the claim of the United States that the seizures were necessary in order to prevent the extermination of seal life, the United States should pay damages. When the negotiations for a close season were broken off last summer and no disposition was manifested by Mr. Blaine to negotiate further with regard to compensation, the proposition was broadly made to refer the whole question of the right of Great Britain to compensation, and of the amount, to arbitration. Mr. Blaine now professes that he is willing to refer certain questions, such as the rights which Russia exercised, the alleged concurrence of Great Britain in the exercise of those rights, and how far those rights were acquired by the United States, but it is obvious that the proposal by Lord Salistoury included these points and any other points which the American might choose to raise. It is very difficult, therefore, to see why he did not congent to a reference of the state of the service of

fratricidal war with England than submit to arbitration, is too silly and absurd to need a moment's consideration. It is clear that Mr. Blaine speaks not for the nation, but for his party, that he means bluff and plays to the anti-English gallery. It is earnestly to be hoped that the good sense and moderation of the American people will speedily make themselves heard. Even a paper warfare between the two great families of the same race would be a blunder—a crime."

St. James Gazette: "There is no reason St. James Gazette: "There is no reaso

deep regret. America may count upon receiving the full measure of courtesy, patience and firmness which England has already displayed. But Mr. Blaine will do well to bear in mind that firmness will be commensurate, should the moment arrive for its exercise, with the patience and courtesy with which he has so far been treated. He seems extravagantly anxious to put himself wrong. Mr. Lincoln cannot too soon upon his return devote himself to ascertaining the resolutions of our Foreign Office and communicate them to his government. There is not a person in England but would hear it proposed with profound regret that shots should be exchanged between British and American vessels except in courtesy. But it would changed between British and American changed between British and American vessels except in courtesy. But it would excite greater regret to hear that the British flag had been insulted and the national honor not vindicated by prompt reprisals. But we can never believe that the American people will suffer its public servants to force a conflict by wanton out-rage upon her flag. We with samer the public servants to force a con-flict by wanton out-rage upon her flag. We will gladly bow to the tribunal of interna-tional law, but not to the nod of Mr. Blaine. We trust that he will not persist in menace, which is certain to be resented and resisted."

London Telegraph: "No arbitrator would listen for an hour to the American claim. American statesmen are liable to excessive swagger when dealing with British rights, because America has practically no listory apart from its connection or conflicts with Eagland. Mr. Blaine's eloquence, rudeness, industry and party craft are absolutely unrivalled, but he has not even been suspected of having any fixed principles to guide him while in power. In fact, the bulk of the Americans admire rather than trust him. The chances are, therefore, that, although he twists the lion's tail and flirts with free trade in order to catch the Irish and south-London Telegraph : " No trade in order to catch the Irish and south ern vote, he will lose the presidency because the people will not confide their destinies to a mere partisan, however brilliant. There are Americans who are not Irish and with them common sense is king.

The London Globe attributes the fiction to The London Globe attributes the fiction to Mr. Blaine's bragging spreadeagleism, and it is of opinion that in view of a possible, though unlikely. American display of force in Behring sea Great Britain ought instantly to strengthen her Pacific squadrons. The Globe also advocates the settlement of all the matters in dispute by means of arbitration.

May Rue Their Bargain.

May Rue Their Bargain.

The statement that history is constantly repeating itself is often stikingly confirmed. More than eighteen hundred years ago it was recorded of one that he concluded a bargain for a piece of land before assuring himself of the value of his purchase. And now it appears that notwithstanding this instructive example, the American government of 1867 paid over to Kussiá the sum of \$7,200,000 for a country of which they knew but little at the time, and of which they still know comparatively little. Such ignorbut little at the time, and of which they still know comparatively little. Such ignorance concerning about one-fifth of the nationa domain is beginning to be regarded as discreditable, and so after twenty-three years Congress has taken the matter up, and is discussing a bill which provides tor sending a thoroughly equipped party to a central point on the Yukon River, and thence to explore in all directions. It provides that competent astronomers, popographers, photographers, naturalists, geologists, and other specialists shall accompany the expedition. These observers are to take an outfit that will assure the comfort and safety of other specialists shall accompany the expedition. These observers are to take an outfit that will assure the comfort and safety of the party. The proposed series of explorations has been carefully planned, and it is estimated that \$100,000 will be required for the purpose. It is to be hoped that when these explorers and specialists return our neighbors will not find themselves in the position of the boy who paid too dear for the whistle.

The Brazilian Constitution

The following from a document that is declared to be an abbreviation of the funda-mental provisions of the Federal Constitution of the new republic of Brazil will give an acce of the general character of the laws and which the Brazilians will henceforth be held. The quotation refers to the rights of citizens, and savs :

"First: They may do or cease to do what "First: They may do or cease to do what they think best so long as they respect the rights of others. Secondly: Protess freely their religion. Thirdly: Express their opin-ion freely. Fourthly: Teach and learn what they choose. Fifthly: Select the mode of living that suits them. living that suits them. Sixthly Meet publicly without interference of the police. Seventhly: Come into, remain in, or quit, Brazil as suits their interest. Eighthly: Ask for any thing they require. Ninthly: The house of a citizen is an inviolable asylun. Tenthly: All are equal before the law. The republic will abolish special privileges, titles, and other class distinctions." and other class distinctions

Surely these are wise provisions, and manifest a remarkable insight into the foundation principles of thoroughly free governments. They provide at once for the liberty of the individual and the liberty of the public, and if faithfully carried out, will ensure for Brazil a high rank among the free governments of the world.

Invalids who hope to be treated with the Koch lymph and critics who are constitution-Koch lymph and critics who are constitutionally captious are complaining because only a very small supply of the preparation has been received in this country. Sufferers who have been inspired with a new hope are naturally impatient of delay, but even they ought to remember that the whole world is beginging the German professor's laboratory. besieging the German professor's laboratory. It appears from the testimony of American physicians who have gone to Berlin that it is totally impossible even for those upon the ground to obtain their desire. One of them says that he does not expect to be able to procure a share of the precious commodity in a shorter time than four weeks.

Not for seventy-eight years has the weather in England been as severe as it was last week, the mercury dropping one day to 10 degrees above zero. The river Humber was wholly frozen over, and the Thames partially so. On the Continent the weather was equally severe. At Frankfort seven persons have been frozen to death. This unusual and unexpected dip has greatly intensified the sufferings of the poor, thousands of whom were ill-prepared for Jack Frost's coming. It has also seriously affected a number of the leading industries throughout Great Britain, especially the for alarm or to anticipate a rupture. Mr. Blaine's political party is at low water mark and resorts to the old device of 'twisting the British lin's tail.'"

London Standard: "The dispute wears a very unpleasant aspect. Even the possibility of a rupture between England and America cannot be mentior d without feelings of the mildest winters on record?