THREE PERSONS DROWNED. Swept Under the Ice-The Bride of : Month.

Last New Year's Eve a melancholy mishap took place on the St. Francis river, between Richmond and Melbourne, in the Eastern Townships. It appears that Messrs. Roe and Kemp and a Mrs. Sadler were returning from Melbourne, Mr. Kemp having done some trading at that town. They determined to cross the river, which at that point had been frozen over for the past four days. The ice, however, was not very thick, and was still further weakened by heavy teams passing across during the day. When the sleigh had got within a hundred feet of the Richmond shore, it suddenly upheaved and engulfed the whole party, horses and all. In a moment they were swept away by the rapid current, and nothing was left to show the spot of the terrible accident but the large hole in the frozen surface. Even this soon disappeared, for the current speedily opened up a clear channel at that point. People both on the Richmond and Melbourne banks observed what had occurred and ran down across the ice to render any assistance in their power. No trace of the victims could be found. At the news of the accident gloom spread over both towns, for all three parties belonged to highly respected families in either place. Mrs. Sadler had only been married a month and was going to spend New Year's with her husband, accompanied by her father, Mr. Roe, when both he and she met so sudden a fate. Every effort to recover the bodies has as yet been baffled. It is thought that they have been swept many yards down under the ice and will not come to the surface until the ice breaks up in the spring.

The P otestant Clause in the New Hampshire Constitution.

[From the Boston Pilot.]

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 28.

Entrea or The Prior-1 have noticed of late that, in your "Answers to Correspondents," you cite New Hampshire as a State where Catholies are proscribed from office. Not so. By the Seventh Constitutional Amendment adopted November, 1876, and which went into effect August 1, 1877, the" Religious Test" was abolished. But this was not owing to any relaxation of prejudice, for another amendment was adopted which provides that no school money shall ever be set apart for the education of any particular denomination. This reads very well, but, at the same time, the first amendment, viz.: to strike out the word "Protestant," was rejected by more than a two-thirds vote. The effect of this is, that to-day, under the Constitution of New Hampshire, none but Protestant teachers can be employed in the public schools. The Courts of New Hampshire have recognized the superiority of the Protestant religion under the Constitution, and a few years ago the claim was openly set up by the leading Protestants of the city, including ex-Governor Frederick K. Smyth, that "the Protestant religion is the religion of the State." I cite these cases merely to show you that, although she has changed her form, the intensity of her prejudice is now as great as ever, and she stands to-day, as she stood the last half century, a mark for the finger of scorn; she has long been a cursed blot upon the fair name of our Union, and the word New Hampshire has long since ceased to have any significance save as a synonym for bigotry and intolerance.

ROWDYISM. Peaceable Citizens Attacked by the Young Britons-The Police Interfere and One of them is Severely Injured.

The Montreal Orange Young Britons, with their band, marched out New Year's Eve. When towards morning. Here they made an onslaught on several of the passers by, hitting England, them about the head and otherwise maltreating them. A gentleman named Bourgeois complained to Constables Barber and Surprenant that he had been attacked by the Britons. They hurried at once to the scene of the outrage, several persons meeting them on the way charging the Orange Young Britons with also attacking them. The police ordered the band to march on which they refused to do. On Constable Barber attempting to arrest one of the gang he was set upon and severely beaten with clubs. Surprenant running to his comrade's assistance, shared the same fate. It was Three Canadian athletes, J. A. Fullerton, found impossible to arrest any of the D. E. Bowle and W. A. Allen, have been reis likely this affair will be investigated, as both policemen are more or less injured and the names of the guilty parties are known. It is only fair to add that other accounts give another version of the story, but that was to be expected.

MRS. ANDERSON'S WALK. Still Fairly Up to Her Ardons Task-Saluting the New Year.

[New York Sun, January 1.] After midnight on Monday Mrs. Anderson walked at the rate of about 5:30 to the quarter mile. She went over her 345th mile at about 4 o'clock in 21:043, and finished her 350th mile just before 10 in 22:18. She followed this with the 351st in 19:322. At 12:45 she had walked her 353rd mile in 19.283. She walked her 1,428th quarter about 5 o'clock in

During the afternoon Mr. Flattery O'Leary's cousin, came over and showed Mrs. Anderson O'Leary's champion belt, presented by Sir John Astley. O'Leary could not get his shoes on, or he would have accompanied his

Last night the hall was packed to suffocation. Men stood in pyramids, with their heads ranged one above the other in some mysterious way, for the only seats on the tion your piety, beauty, modesty, skill in the perfectly level floor are stout wooden chairs. art of cookery and other good qualities cal-Women occupied some of the front seats, while men loomed up behind them. The large room in front was packed, and cigar smoke came rolling through in clouds. The atmosphere was villainously hot and close. Still the whalebone woman pulled through at an increased rate of speed from the afternoon, her average time being 4:40 to the quarter. At 10 o'clock she threw the 1,439th quarter behind her in 4:39], walking with a far brighter color in her cheeks and eyes than in the afternoon. On two occasions she walked on without being stopped by the regular signal, and would have made an extra lap if her watchful coach, Mr. Michael Henry, had not insisted on her returning after she had walked fifty feet over her quarter.

At midnight she mounted the platform, and after making a few pleasant remarks, drank success to her friends and the new year in a glass of champagne. She began walking into the new year with the cheers of her admirers ringing in her ears.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2 .- News from Cabul says that Yakoob Khan required his officers and soldiers to swear on the Koran to stand by him, but finally he withheld their pay as their general declined to become security for their fidelity.

Fashion Notes Pretty little ulsters are made for the little

Feathers have entirely replaced flower trimmings.

tion and evening hats. Square necks and Pompadour fronts are

seen on the imported dresses. Reversible fur-lined circulars have become the style for winter wear.

Black gloves have sprays of flowers embroidered on the outside. Lizard-green is one of the many shades of

green so popular this fall. New vails are of black thread net and look is if they had been dipped in gold dust.

Chuddah cloth is pretty for young girls. This goods comes in plaids of various hues. The "Henry II. togue" is one of the newest

and most stylish bonnets of the season. Last winter felt bonnets carried all before them: this year there is no favouritism of the

Ceremonial and regulation toilets exhibit beautiful cornscant effects in the association of colours.

Plush is much used as a trimming for evening toilets. It is too perishable for street wear, as water utterly spoils it. The Australian cloth is fast becoming po-

pular for mourning wear. It is similar to

crape and is an all wool double fold material. Mrs. J. H. Bryant, of Benton, Ala., during the prevalence of the yellow fever cut her hair. forty-two inches long, from her head, and sent it to New York City to be sold for the benefit of the sufferers.

O'Connell's Rule of Life.

The following rule of life of the late Daniel PConnell, M. P., was written by himself, and is opied from his own manuscript: 1st, To avoid a wilful occasion of tempta

tion. 2nd, To appeal to God, and to invoke the Holy Virgin and the Saints, in all real tempta-

3rd. To say the Acts of Faith, Hope, and Char ty every day,

4th. To repeat as often as may be, a shorter orm.

5th. To sa daily, at least, and as often as may e, a fervent Act of Contrition.

6th. To begin every day with an unlimited offering o myself totally to my crucifled Re deemer; and to conjure Him, by alt His infinite merits and divine charity, to take me under His direction and control in all things.

7th. To meditate for at least half an hour each day if possible-longer if God pleases. 8th. We fly to thy patronage, etc., and St.

Bernard's prayer to the Virgin, as often as conenient daily. 9th. Ejaculations, invocations of the Blessed

Virgin, Guardian Angel, and the saints, as often daily as may be-10th. To pray daily to God, His Blessed Mother, and the saints for a happy death-and as often as

may be. 11th. To avoid most carefully small faults and venlal sins, even the smallest.

12th. To aim at pleasing God in all my daily actions; and to be influenced by love of God in all rather than hope or fear .- Southern Catholic,

Athletic and Sporting.

The Marquis of Lorne has signified his intention of extending his patronage to the game of football Harry Fisher, of Ottawa, has issued a chal-

lenge to skate any man in the United States from 10 to 100 miles. The National Association of oarsmen is endeavoring to create a meeting of all amateur

they got to St. Germain street it was getting oursmen, both college and those of private clubs, similar to those held yearly at Henley, In the 130 yards handicap, at Lillie Bridge,

London, Eng., on 16th inst., G. Petley ran 1214 yards in 12 1.5 sec, and J. Hutchens ran the same distance in 12 sec. Hall, of Fredonia, offers to arange a match

to jump one single broad jump against any man in the United States for \$500 or \$1,000 a At the Boston Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium, W.

A. Holt recently accomplished the feat of walking 10 miles in 12 hours with 1 min. 53 sec, to spare.

Britons, who coolly marched out. It stored to the ranks of the amateurs, originally by the Canadian clubs, whose action has now been endorsed by the New York Athletic The six days' bicyle race at the Agricultur-

tural Hall, Eng., came to a conclusion on Nov. 23. The race throughout the week had excited a great deal of interest, though the struggle for first place had rested for three or four days entirely with Cann, of Sheffield, and Edin, of Leicester. The positions at the close were: Cann, 1,058 miles, 10 laps: Edin,

Sold.

An Italian gentleman with a nice little income had a nice little servant girl, who said to him one morning: "Oh, if you please, won't you give me three francs to buy a lottery ticket with? I dreamed last night that No. 41,144 was going to draw the capital prize, and I want to buy that number."

He gave the girl the three francs, and next day, on happening to look at the report of the drawing, saw that No. 41,144 had drawn the capital prize of 518,652,85 lire, or, to speak more accurately, \$100,000.

Returning quietly to the house he concealed his emotion and said to the servant girl: Susan, I have long observed with approbaculated to adorn the highest station. Be mine. Let me lead you to the hymencal altar.

No delay. Just as you are." "Honest Injun?" said the blushing virgin. "You bet. I swear by yonder silver spoon that tips with beauty all the fruit-pie top" "Then count me in, and regard me here-

after in the light of your turtle dove." "Hasten, then, Sasan; put on your bonnet and shawl, and let us take a walk around the block to the old friar's cell, where we shall be made one."

In a few minutes the bride-elect returned, clad in a red shawl, with a black velvet bonnet trimmed with sunflowers and Victoria regia. In a few minutes more the ceremony had been performed, and the twain were one. They returned to the house, when the husband carelessly took up the paper and said,

with a well-counterfeited start of surprise: "Darling, everything is bright for us upon our wedding-day. You remember the ticket in the lottery that you dreamed about and I gave you three francs to buy. Where is it, my ownest?

"Oh, I didn't buy it. I spent the money for this duck of a bonnet."—New York World.

A "Natural Arrangement" (discovered by Mr. Whistler).—A bear in a Russ-skin.

FREEING SLAVES IN CUBA. Nearly three thousand slaves have been emancipated in Cuba during the past thirty days, by planters who were engaged in the late rebellion.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELIAND.—The estimated population of Eng-land on June 30 last 24,534,397; Scotland, 2,593,923; Ireland, 5,433,440.—Total 33,881,966. Uncut velvet and plush are used for recep-A GITT FROM LEO XIII.—The Holy Father has sent, through Bishop Healy, of Portland, Me. a splended medal to the chief of the tribe of Albeni-kia Indians who made the moccasins with which

the Pope was recently presented. A CURIOUS ACCIDENT.—A carpenter of Disdoonvarna, County Clare, Ireland, has just met his death in a curious manner. He was riding on a bicycle and was upset. He fell on a chisel, and was so badly wounded that he died by the roughtle.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD AND WOOL—A crushing of 82 tons of quartz from the Mountain Maid claim at Barrington, N.S. Wales, yielded 1,280 ounces of gold. The Secretary for the Commissioners at Parls writes that New South Wales gained the first prize for wool by the unanimous verdict of 26 judges.

Naturalist's Portfolio.

AFRICAN ELEPHANTS.—In consequence of Colonel Gordon's successful experiment with elephants in the equatorlal provinces of Egypt, and his advice to travellers to use them in expellitions from the East Coast, an attempt has been made to induce the Zauzibar authorities to undertake the faming of an African elephant for this purpose. The Seyyid, however, objects, having set his heart on a light line of railway to the Victoria Nyanza, though it is not quite clear where the funds are to come from.

MOTHS AND FLAMES.-Not long ago MOTHS AND FLAMES—Not long ago a target hotel was burned at Seina, Alabama, and during the burning a continuous swarm of moths from the cotton fields on the other side of the river, attracted by the light, poured into the flames. There were not thousands, but millions of them, and the volume did not diminish while the attraction lasted. Hundreds witnessed the seems and all were surprised at the number of moties. and all were surprised at the number of motiss thus tempted to destruction. It is suggested that burning an hotel or waste material might be an effectual and commical means of getting rid of these posts.

PHOSPHATES AND THE ANIMAL SKELETON.— By experiments on young animals it has been shown that a diet containing an inadequate amount of phosphate materially affects the amount of paospinae materiany interest in skeleton. In the case of a young pig which was fed, for one hundred and twenty-six days on potatoes alone, rachitis was the result of this defective diet. Other young pigs from the same stock were fed for the same time on posatoes, soaked flesh, meal, and phosphate in addition, and their skeleton was of a normal character. and their science, was of a normal character. It was found, however, that there were considerable differences in these animals according to the nature of the phosphate given; for two of the animals fed with phosphate of potassium had more porous and specifically lighter bones than other pigs fed with this salt in combination with phosphate and earbonate of calcium.

AN IMPRISONED OWL—The owner of a large farm not far from Lancaster Pa., had an opportunity in the early summer of witnessing how an interloper is punished by the martin species of birds. A pair of martins had taken possession of a small box, and were building their nest. One day while they were absent a served-bowl. sion of a small box, and were building their nest. One day while they were absent a screech-owl took possession of the box, and when the martins came home at night would not allow them to enter. The smaller birds were nonphussed for a while, and in a short time flew away, seemingly giving up the fight. But if the owl was of this opinton, he was sadly mistaken, for in a short time the little ones returned, bringing with them a whole army of their companions, who immediately set to work, and, procuring mud, plastered the entrance of the box. They then all flew away. In a few days the box was examined, and the owl was found dead.

Domestic Reading.

A very singular marriage custom amongst Japanese is that the teeth of the bride are made black by some corrosive liquid. They remain black ever afterwards, and serve to show that a woman is married, or a widow. Another custom is, at the birth of every child, to plant a tree in the garden or court-yard, which attains its full growth in as many yeurs as a man requires to be mature for the duties of marriage. When he marries the free is cut down, and the wood is made into chests and boxes to contain clothes and other things which are made for the newly-married couple. The Japanese may marry as often as they please.

THE TONGUE.—We could not get on very well

the landlord of the krotschma was loudly registering his vow that he would never again trust a Cossack.

The Deleterrous Effects of Alcohol.—There is a cloud of medical witnesses to prove that the practice of continually indulging in alcoholic drinks, even if the indulgence does not proceed to the length of intoxication, can not fall to have a bad effect on the general health. By such indulgence not unfrequently the powers and process of digestion are weakened and impeded. Some years ago Dr. Gordon, of the London Hospitai, in his evidence before a Parliamentary committee, stated that "Dyspepsia has become the common disease of the poor class, produced entirely by the practice of sipping continually and habitually small quantitles of spirits." The nervine stimulation following the use of alcoholic drinks, so far from supplying or inducing increased strength, is an inevitable cause of weakness. Sudden nervous shock, more or less severe, must lead to loss of power, and all inquiry tends to assign alcohol a place not among the true stimuli—such as air, light, food, and water, which act calmiy and soothingly, but with anaesthetle agency like chloroform and ether, which act calmiy and soothingly, but with anaesthetle agency like chloroform and ether, which as calculaing influence upon the nervous system. By the use of alcohol many diseased states of important organs of the body are fostered, and the whole hody becomes more easily susceptible of disease. Fatty degeneration is one of sow, but certain, formation from the impure, alcoholized state of the blood, even when no Infoxication is visible; and to the same cause many experienced physicians ascribe diseases of the lungs, liver, and the brain, the healthy diseange of whose functions is impossible unless the purity of the blood is maintained. Besides the bimourities of the blood produced by the use of alcohol it increases the tendency to catch confagious diseases, such as fever, small-pox, cholera, etc. The violence of these and all diseases when present is augmente

Chaysanthemens that have bloomed in the

house should be cut down, when past their

prime, and the pots be placed in the cellar or

a pit; in either case they should not become

Catholicism in Switzerland.

A foreign correspondent of the Leeds Mercury writes: "In St. Gall it was thought that Catholic influence would be unable ever to rear its head again, but the tide began to turn in 1975, when two candidates of that shade of opinion were returned, who have since been maintained, with the addition of two others on the 27th ult. The Catholies in the Jura had to contend with the same difficulties as their brethren in Saint Gall, and the questionable tactics displayed by the Federal Government seem to have produced the usual fruit of successful opposition. To sum up, the National Council, issuing from the elections of Sunday, the 27th ult., is composed of 38 Conservative Catholies, 14 Conservatives Protestants, 35 Liberals, and 48 Radicals. The fate of the country thus still continues in the hands of the Liberals, who are supposed to be Protestant with a leaning toward Conservatism. The new majority is considered by Catholic organs to be, although not altogether satisfactory, the best that can be hoped for in

Catholicism in Switzerland.

Ireland and Educational Liberty. It is said than when the really practical session commences we are to have a Government bill for a Catholic University for Ireland. We most sincerely hope so. Never has any nation been so badly treated as Ireland as to higher Catholic education. The Protestants have their university (it is really theirs, though nominally open to ail,) and it is richly endowed. The Frish people have no tone single penny of assistance for educational purposes. May nooth College was established to counteract teelings which might be opposed to England (on account of foreign education.) and, therefore, that establishment does not count for Ireland though it has given to the Irish nation many of its most distinguished ecclesiastical patriots of whom to name one—the Archibshop of Tuam—is enough.

is enough.

Is Ireland to have a Catholic University or not? That is the question. The Daily Telegroph says sometiding that seems to mean that a bill to that effect is coming. If such a bill to not amounced by the ministers at the usual opening of the session, there will be great and most just disappointment in Ireland. For more than thirty years has Ireland been played with on this subject.

Domestic Life of Laplanders. Domestic Life of Laplanders.

Their homes were enriously constructed, being made of several stout but pliant branches of the birch of considerable length, which was stuck in the ground so as to form a circle of about eight or nine feet in diameter, the tops of the branches being joined together by strong thread made of the sinews of the reindeer. A quantity of rough half-worn-out mats had then been laid upon the branches, the whole being covered over with a large number of pieces of brown salleloth and old reindeer skins, which kept out the rain and cold winds, but small more abominably, and kept in the snoke from the large wood-fires that blazed in every tent, notwithstanding the large kept in the smoke from the large wood-fires that blazed in every tent, notwithsunding the large aperture at the top of the edifice. So great was the volume of smoke, and so dense was the atmosphere when we entered one of the dwellings, that we were nearly choked; and after recovering from the coughing caused by the smoke, we had the doubtful advantage of the combined aroma of some sixteen Laps, who crowded in to inspect us, and who were all indulging in excerably badtobacco, some chewing it, and others smoking pipes. Assoon as weentered, the decriskin which formed the "door" was pulled down and made fast, thus shutting out all the air of the outer world. And the atmosphere within, who shall now describle it? First, "a maun premese," as the Scotchman is reported to have said, that the statement is true that the Laps are guiltless of washing from year's end to year's end, quiltless not only of soap (which of course they could not be expected to procure), but of cold water also. Secondly, be it known that these good people never change their garments, excepting when literally worn out, and when they begin to erumble to pieces upon their backs. In the third place, the tents, the skins of the door, which were given to us for seats, the dogs and the Laps themselves were pretty freely furnished with their share of minute vernin of several species. Add all these interesting facts to the presence of the thick clouds of smoke, the awful smeli of a combination of horrors, and the continuous noisy chattering of all the inmates of the dwelling, and the reader will have a fair idea of the spot where the writer spent half an hour in company of his strange-looking little hosts. blazed in every tent, notwithstanding the large

The Art of Flying.

woman is married, or a widow. Another custom to that the birth of every child, to plant at the full growth has many years as a man requires to be manure for the duties of marriage. When he marries the free is cut down, and the wood is made into chests and borse to contain clothes and other things which are made for the wood is made into chests and borse to contain clothes and other things which are made for the marry is offen as they please.

The Toxin E—We could not get on very well without tongues, and yet we are had furthered to wish that some people would try the experiment. What sets the world by the ears and makes more actual sorrow than all the bloodlest battle cackle and heady. The thing that your assked not to teld, burns, boils, seedies, bubbles in your month, and hist for the sike of a temporary relief you tell it to your elerost friend, with the most solenn lipimetion not to break the world bring it is successful to the base of the content of the most solenn lipimetion not to break the world bring it is made and the state of the content is the manual almans for 1850 contains a notable story of cossack ingonatity. During the late war a clossack ingonatity. During the late war and the content in the late of the content in the content in the content in the content in the co

on account of its age:

Acids. These cause great heat and sensation
of burning pain from the mouth down to the
stomach. Remedies, magnesia, soda, pearlash,
or soap dissolved in water; then use the stomach

or soap cussor ou in water, then as a constitution pump or emetic.

Alkalies. Best remedy is vinegar.

Antinonia. Remedy, lemon juice of vine-

Alcohol. First cleanse out the stomach by an emetic, then dash cold water on the head and give ammonia (spirits of hartshorn.)

Arsenic. In the first place evacuate the stomach, then give the white of eggs, lime water, or chalk and water, charcoal and the preparations of iron, particularly hydrate.

Lead, white lead, and sugar of lead. Remedles, alum, catherite, such as caster oil, and Epsom salts especially.

Charcoal. In poison by carbonic acid gas remove the patient to the open air, dash cold water on the head and body, and stimulate nostrils and langs by hartshorn, at the same time rubbing the chest briskly.

Corrosive sublimate. Give white of eggs, freshly mixed with water or give wheat flour and water, or soap and water freshly.

Creosote. White of eggs and the emetics, and then give plenty of water and vinegar, or lemonade.

Mushrooms, when poisonous. Give emetics, Alcohol. First cleanse out the stomach by an

Mushrooms, when poisonous. Give emetics,

Mushrooms, when poisonous. Give emetics, and then plenty of vinegar and water, with doses of other it handy.

Nitrate of silver (lunar caustic). Give a strong solution of common salt, and then emetics.

Snake blies, etc. Apply immediately strong hartshorn, and take it internally: also give sweet oil and stimulants freely; apply a ligature right above the part bitten, and then apply a capping glass.

Tartar emetics. Give large doses of tea made of galls, Peruvian bark or white oak bark.

Verdigris. Plenty of white of eggs and water. White vitrio! Give the patient plenty of milk and water.

White vitrio! Give the patient plenty of milk and water. Opium. First give a strong emetic of mustard and water, then strong coffee and acid drinks; dash cold water on the head.

Nux vondea. First emetics, then brandy.
Oxalic acid (frequently mistaken for Epsom saits). Remedies, chalk, magnesia, or soap and water, and other soothing drinks.

Prussic acid. When there is time administer chloring in the shape of soda or lime. Hot brandy and water, nartshorn and turpentine are also useful.

Whitbread's entire.

Better than Hartington's half-and-half .-

AGRICULTURAL.

Cabbage Grabs. Ix old soils all the cabbage kind have a tendency to form club roots, owing to the attacks of the cabbage grub or larvae, a small insect belonging to the beetle tribe. The damage it causes is often a serious matter for the gardener, as it nearly destroys whole crops and makes serious gaps in the planting. When the grubs first attack a crop there is nothing to indicate their presence until the plants begin to turn an unhealthy color; then they flag in the sun, and in a few days the crop is lost. One of the best methods of preventing these inroads is to make each plant unpalatable to the grubs. In the spring procure

some fresh-burnt lime, and let it become air-slucked, mixing it with an equal quantity of soot. In planting, the holes are made with the trowel in the usual way; each plant is dropped into its hole, an inch or so of the soil put over the roots, a good watering given first, then a moderate handful of the soot and lime mixture thrown in each hole, and the remaining soil filled in. Equal parts of soot and fine garden soil mixed with water to the consistency of thin mortar, with the plants dipped into the mixture up to the base of the leaves before planting, is used to prevent clubbing Wood ashes mixed with water put into the holes after watering has been tried with success.—American Cultivator.

The Triching.

This dreaded pork worm is once more claimng the attention of the public. It appears that in the Western States the trichina is ery common, but what are we to think when Dr. Baker Edwards, in his pamphlet, tells us that a worm belonging to the same order is found in the water in the McTavish reservoir? Here is what he says :- "The worms represented in our illustrations figs. 1 and 2, belong to the same order and family as the trichine

found in pork!" A contemporary says:--"A couple of Chicago physicians report that eight percent, of the hogs in the packing iouses there are infected with the disease On the other hand, some eastern investigators say they have ascertained that all animal flesh forms the abode of these or other animalculæ, and that trichina are found less frequently in pork than in some other meats. It has been discovered that sulphuric acid instantly kills the minute worms and after permeating the flesh is readily driven out by chemical action. Some persons hold that these worms are found in all flesh, not excepting that of mankind, argue that their presence is not detrimental to health; in fact, that it is questionable if the diseases which are said to have sprung from them ever did.

Agricultural Notes.

FERDING STOCK .- Economy and teffectiveness regions stock.—Economy and fellectiveness are the main points to observe. The best food, fed in the best way to the best stock must be the most profitable, and to reach this conclusion is more a matter of care and skill than of money. Money can procure food, stock, good buildings, and labor; but good management always depends on the intelligent application of known facts of practice.

Making manure is next in importance to feeding stock. This subject is worthy of careful study, and every farmer may look to Joseph Harris' new book. "Talks on manures," for many valuable ideas. He will find gathered in it not only the author's practical knowledge, but the pith of most that has been learned and printed on the subject.

Pits not fully protected should now be made safe by an extra coating of straw and earth. With a foot of straw, 3 inches of earth will be sufficient.

Cabbages are coming into common use as fodder. They may be saved by pitting them in heaps of two or three wagon loads with sheaves of straw intermingled, and covering with straw and earth, as for roots; or by placing them, roots upurned, upon the ground. In a dry place, and throwing a few inches of earth over the heads. We find that cabbages make excellent

TURNIES - Ureat entire ar some other method of reducing the roots to thin slices or pulp, is worth the cost as a preventive of choking, if for nothing else. A few cut turnips or carrots occasionally are beneficial to horses.

Live Stock requires constant watchfulness. To keep them comfortable is a simportant as to feed them work. No animal will thrive and futten, if unclean and cold, hence uncomfortable and

Working Oxen are often more useful than horses, and of late have been too much neglected. It should not be forgotten that oxen require more time to feed than horses, and ample opportunity for ramination should be given. During winter, oxen that work upon the road ought to be shod. The cost will be saved in the extra work done, and freedom from injury by slipping.

Young Steers less than a year old may be broken to the yoke by a patient boy. At first they should be yoked and tied up until they have become used to the yoke, when they may be led around and taught to drive. This is interesting play work for a farmer's boy in schoter.

Sheep. A run on the stubbles is healthful exercise. A small plot of rape for green feed is always acceptable to the sheep, until the snow is too deep for them to reach it. See that they have plenty of pure fresh water, at least twice a

Cows will begin to fail in milk as the weather becomes cold, unless the food is of the best kind. Mangels or sugar beets, pulped and mixed with cut hay, corn stalks, or even straw, and left 24 hours to ferment, are productive of milk; and 2 quarts of corn meal, added to a bushel of this, will greatly help the yield of cream. Brewer's grains in small quantities, are a good food for milk production.

Fattening animals should be pushed on as rapidly as possible. No fresh food should be given until the refuse of the previous feeding is cleared from the troughs. When the appetite falls from any cause, a change of food will often restore it. restore it.

VARIOUS MATTERS.-Root grafting may be done on stormy days; work upon one variety at a time, to avoid errors; assoon as grafted, place the roots in boxes of earth, correctly label, and keep in a cool cellar until spring. Destroy the eggs of the Tent Caterpillar if seen on the ends of the twigs.

Cover gradually all crops that are stored out of doors. If celery in trenches is covered at once, there will be loss by decay, or it may be so warm that the plants will start into growth and the stalks become hollow. This, and roots in pits, etc., should have only a few inches of covering at first, to be thicker as the weather gets colder.

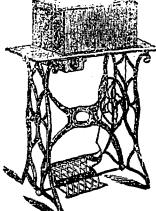
excellant place for storing plants that are used for summer decoration, and as a reserve place for winter plants. Being dormant, they need but very little water, but they should not be allowed to dry out altogether. FRUIT IN THE CULLAR. The great abun-

PLANTS IN CELLARS .- A good cellar is an

dance of apples, and consequent low price at the time of harvest is very likely to lead to neglect in caring for them, and it would not be suprising to find good fruit scarce next spring. There has been, in some localities, premature ripening, and this indicates that the fruit will keep badly. This calls for unusual cure in selecting that which is to be storne, and in its management during the winter. The main point to be looked after is the temperature, which should be kept as low as possible and not freeze the fruit. One great advantage in having a detached fruit cellar, or one not under the dwelling is that vent ilation is not necessary. In the home cellar the carbonic acid given of the fruit must be carried off, or the family will suffer. In the special cellar this may accumulate, and by excluding the air, greatly promote the keeping of the fruit.

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