

PAUL PICARD HONDA8ONHOUT AND HIS WIFE LASINONKIE.

On the 15th of August last died at Jeune-Lorette a man, who, though little known outside of the Province in which he lived, had played an important part in the history of his race. Most of our Canadian readers are aware that the village of La Jeune Lorette, in the neighbourhood of Quebec, is one of the largest Indian settlements in this Province. In 1651 the site of the village was granted to the remnant of the Hurons, who, after the massacre of the greater portion of their tribe by their implacable enemies the Iroquois, fled from their native country on the shores of the lake that bears their name, and established themselves at Sillery. In 1697 the greater part of them again removed from Sillery and settled, under the auspices of the Jesuit Fathers, at Lorette. The village is now a flourishing place, inhabited by some sixty Indian families, who support themselves principally by the sale of fancy articles of Indian workmanship.

Paul Picard Honda8onhout, one of the chiefs of the tribe, was born in 1788, and was in consequence 83 years of age at the time of his death. In his youth and early manhood he distinguished himself by his devotion to every kind of athletic amusement, particularly hunting and swimming. His Indian name means the Good Swimmer, or, translated more literally, "he swallows the river." In 1812 he acted as guide to the English troops on their march on Quebec, for which service he afterwards received a medal. But the greatest services of this remarkable man, who well deserves the title of the Huron Reformer, were those rendered by him to his own people. Appreciating the great advantages of civilization, and instinctively divining that the safety of the Indian races lay only in their close alliance with their conquerors, he made every endeavour to connect his people as closely as possible with the Europeans and to introduce among them the practices and appliances of civilization. To his efforts, which, though not as successful as he may have wished, have borne their fruits, is due the flourishing condition of the Indians of Lorette. With the aid of his wife, Lasinonkie, who died some seven years before him, he embarked in business on a small scale, and thereby secured a sufficiently handsome competence to enable them to live in ease and independence in their old age, and to start in life his son Paul Tahourensche, now well known to the inhabitants of the county of Quebec as a successful, if not a wealthy, trader.

HORTICULTURE.—THE MUSHROOM.

This delicious esculent is highly valued by nearly every one, be he rich or poor, and amongst cottagers in particular they are looked upon as a luxury of the highest order. Now, as they are not only very delicate, but highly nutritious, it is surprising their cultivation is not more general. It may be that the management of mushrooms is considered by many to be attended with great trouble and expense, but if any of our readers have been impressed with this idea, nothing can be more erroneous; and in a few brief remarks upon the cultivation of them we shall endeavour to dispel the supposition.

In commencing to grow mushrooms there are a few points which require care and consideration, but once these rudiments are understood, nothing can be more easily managed, and certainly nothing can be more inexpensive. The requirements, then, may be divided into four headings—first, a place is required to make up the bed or beds, as the case may be; secondly, materials to form the bed with; thirdly, a knowledge of how to make the beds; and, fourthly, proper management after the beds are made. The beds for mushrooms are usually made in dark places, such as sheds, cellars, pits, or indeed any place where they can be screened from the light and protected from rain will be found to suit them well. Of course, in writing in this manner we do not intend these remarks for those who possess a regular mushroom-house, for there everything is to be found essential to the growth of this edible fungus. We may add, however, that any one who may be the fortunate possessor of a small orchard house may turn it to good account in winter for this purpose. Having determined upon the place for the bed, it will be necessary to fix some planks on edge about nine inches or a foot in depth, and if there is a back wall so much the better, for then only one board in front will be necessary. Next comes the materials for the formation of the bed. For this purpose the droppings from the stable or road, free from straw, must be collected, and if a little road sand is gathered with it so much the better. This must be stored in a shed or any other dry place, and beaten or trodden hard to prevent over-heating. This is of vital importance, and care must be taken that the heat does not exceed 80° or 90°, for it is in this the germs of the mushroom, or spawn, as it is called, is generated. This is natural spawn. In starting, then, to make up a bed, about six inches of clean unfermented horse manure should be put in to form the bottom; beat or tread this very firm; indeed, upon the solidity of the bed will depend in a great measure the success, as the firmer it is, the less rapid will be fermentation. Over this place about four inches of the before-mentioned droppings, which contain the spawn. This must also be made quite hard, finishing off with three or four inches of good loam, not too stiff. This should be left highest in the middle, and then made quite hard by beating with the back of a spade, after which a thorough watering is necessary, and the operation should be performed with a rose-headed watering can. When the bed is still wet the operator should make the surface even and smooth by the use of the back of the spade, and the bed will be finished. If, however, to ensure success the amateur uses artificial spawn, he must procure it from some respectable seedsman. It is sold in square cakes, and before planting should be broken into small pieces; these should be placed in holes some two inches deep, and about one foot apart each way, one bushel of spawn being sufficient for a bed of about one hundred square feet. This, however, must not be inserted until the heat of the bed rises above 65° or 70°. Fourthly come the directions of the management of the bed when made; and, in the first place, it should have a slight covering of hay to prevent the bed cracking; but should this not have the desired effect, and cracks show themselves in spite of the precautions taken (which will occur sometimes), they should be filled up with dry loam before the beds begin to bear. The covering of hay must be occasionally removed to allow the bed to dry, and to give greater facilities for examining the heat. Should the temperature of the bed remain long below 65°, a covering of warm dung, or an extra layer of hay, will soon give it the proper tone. We prefer keeping the beds rather cool, because they will continue to bear longer under

this treatment than when the spawn is forced too rapidly. About six weeks or two months after the bed is made it will require another watering; this should be rain water, and about the same temperature as that of the bed itself. The quantity of water to give is rather a difficult point to decide, as so much depends upon the state of the weather, as well as the situation and state of the bed; but something like half a gallon of water to the square yard will be sufficient. A fine day should be chosen for the operation, and the water must not be given all at once, but in two or three times, allowing a sufficient time to elapse between each for the water to soak regularly into the bed. But as too much water is equally as bad as too much heat, care must be taken not to give sufficient to make the beds wet and cold. When the mushrooms are fit for table, or for making catsup, or whatever purpose for which they may be required, let them be gently twisted off with the hand; but never cut them, as the part left soon rots, and is very injurious to the succeeding spawn. The woodlouse, or cheesbug, is a most destructive fellow among mushrooms, and a constant war to the knife must be continually urged against this pernicious foe. The best method for their destruction with which we are acquainted is hot water. When the covering is removed from the bed they will scamper into the smallest crack or crevice to conceal themselves, when a little hot water should be poured upon them, which speedily renders them quite harmless. This, if followed up for a little time, will rid the place of these pests.—*Land and Water.*

MISCELLANEA.

Two commissioners appointed to investigate the sanitary state of Liverpool made their report August 11, in which they said that hardly one-fifth of the population lived with decency, and the dock labourers were worse off with respect to houses than common tramps. They recommend that steps be taken to limit the reckless indulgence in drink, which was at the bottom of all the poverty and crime of the town, and also that the streets in which overcrowding existed be recast and built with some regard to ventilation and the comfort of the inhabitants.

A Cheese Fair, under the auspices of the Canadian Dairy-men's Association, will be held at Ingersoll on the 21st and 22nd of September. The following is the list of prizes for the best six factory cheeses for exportation; over 50 lbs. each:—First, \$100; Second, \$60; Third, \$35; Fourth, \$20; Fifth, \$10; Sixth, \$10. The ages of the cheeses exhibited to be as follows:—Two cheeses made between the 16th and 22nd of July; two cheeses made between the 16th and 22nd of August; two cheeses made between the 3rd and 9th of September. These cheeses are to be the ordinary factory make, without any addition of cream or butter to the milk. Each cheese to be dated, and of a separate day's make. No cheese must have the mark of either the exhibitor, maker or factory, upon it. No factory will be allowed to show more than one lot.

Mr. Edward Jesse relates, in his last edition of "Gleanings in Natural History," that a gentleman of his acquaintance, who fed his own pointers, observed through a hole in the door a number of rats running about the kennel, some of them eating from the rough trough with the dogs, who made no attempt to molest them, or indicate that their presence was unwelcome. Resolving to shoot the intrusive rats, he, next day, put the food as usual in the area of the kennel, but kept out the dogs. Not a rat came to taste. He saw them peering from their holes; but they were too well versed in human nature to venture forth without the protection of their canine guard. After the lapse of half an hour the pointers were let in, when the rats immediately sallied forth from their places of observation, joined their hosts and dined with them as fearlessly and heartily as usual.—*Dogs and their Doings.*

A STRONG DENIAL.—Dr. F— was the head master of a school, who professed to be very grammatical in the use of his language, and therefore expected the pupils to be likewise. Playing cards was strictly forbidden on the school premises; but, as is always the case, this law was often violated by the boys without being detected. A number of new comers collected together in one of their rooms, and were enjoying a good game of cards, when a knock was heard at the door. "Who's there?" one exclaimed. "Me!" was the laconic reply. "Who's me?" "Dr. F—,"—"You lie! Ha, ha, ha!" Doctor F— wouldn't say "me;" he'd say, "It is I," sir." The old Doctor turned his back and went off, knowing that they had him there.

GOOD AT SPRING.—"There is not a lieutenant in the German navy," said a naval officer to the *Daily News* writer, "who could not take a ship into Plymouth in the night time!" And again we read in the same letter that "every ship in the German service, even the smallest gunboat, is provided with detailed drawings and sections of every foreign war-ship; its weak points are specifically stated, and details given as to the spots to be aimed at with most likelihood of disabling the machinery." Well might a Prussian officer say to the writer—"My word, I know the ships of your fleet better than your own young officers!"

THE PREPARATION OF FANCY SOAPS.—Fancy soaps, which are made in great variety for the toilet, are usually scented with some aromatic oils. For this branch of the trade the ordinary commercial soaps are used, after undergoing a process of refinement; or a soap is specially made for the purpose from almond oil, or the like. Much taste is shown by the best London makers in the selection and combination of the perfumes, which, along with the coloring matter, such as vermilion, yellow ochre, aniline, etc., are usually boiled up with the soap. To facilitate this operation, as a well dried soap does not readily melt, it is usually cut up into fine shavings, and after boiling is well worked under rollers until it presents a uniform appearance. If the soap is intended to be highly scented, or very expensive perfumes are to be employed, the cold process is adopted, as much of the strength of the scent is lost by boiling. In this case the soap is shredded as before, and the perfume and coloring matters well amalgamated with it by being worked in a mortar with a pestle. It is then divided into lumps, and roughly moulded with the hand into something of the shape it is finally to assume. After being left on a rack to dry for about a week, it is pressed into a mould, which imparts to the cake the form and device which may be required, and when taken out, the edges are trimmed, and the surface polished with the hand.

THE EDITOR'S GUEST.

William M. Carleton, the author of "Betsey and I are out," read an admirable poem, entitled, "The Editor's Guests," at the late meeting of the Michigan Publishers' Association. The following are the concluding stanzas:

But lo! on the rickety stairs, another reliable tread.
And enter another old farmer, and these are the words that he said:
"Good morning, Sir, Mr. Editor, how is the folks to-day?
I owe you for next year's paper. I thought I'd come in and pay.
And Jones is a-goin' to take it, and this is his money, here:
I shut down lendin' it to him, and then coaxed him to try it a year.
And here is a few little items that happened last week in our town:
I thought they'd look good for the paper and so I just dotted 'em down.
And here is a basket of cherries my wife picked expressly for you:
And a small bunch o' flowers from Jennie—she thought she must send something, too.
You're doing the politics bully, as all our family agree:
Just keep your old goose quill a flippin' and give 'em a good one for me.
And now you're chuck full of business, and I won't be takin' your time;
I've things of my own I must tend to—good day, sir, I believe I will climb."
The Editor sat in his sanctum and brought down his fist with a thump;
"God bless that old farmer," he muttered, "he's a regular jolly old tramp."
And 'tis thus with our noble profession, and thus it will ever be still:
There are some who appreciate its labour, and some who perhaps never will.
But in the great time that is coming, when Gabriel's trumpet shall sound,
And they that have labored and rested shall come from the quivering ground:
When they who have striven and suffered to teach and enable the race,
Shall march at the front of the column, each one in his God-given place,
As they march through the gates of The City, with proud and victorious tread,
The editor, printer and devil will travel not far from the head.

CHESS.

Solutions to problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged.

A game played last season in a match by telegraph between Toronto and Seaforth.

FRENCH OPENING.

White, Toronto.	Black, Seaforth.
1. P. to K. 4th	P. to K. 3rd
2. P. to Q. 4th	P. to Q. 4th
3. P. takes P.	P. takes P.
4. Kt. to K. B. 3rd	K. to K. B. 3rd
5. B. to Q. 3rd	B. to K. 2nd
6. Castles.	Castles.
7. P. to K. R. 3rd	Kt. to K. 5th
8. P. to Q. B. 4th	B. to K. 3rd
9. P. takes P.	B. takes P.
10. K. to Q. B. 3rd	K. takes Kt.
11. P. takes Kt.	P. to K. B. 3rd
12. Kt. to K. 5th	P. to K. B. 4th
13. Q. to K. R. 5th	B. to K. 3rd
14. P. to K. Kt. 4th	Q. to Q. sq.
15. Q. takes Q.	R. takes Q.
16. P. takes P.	B. to Q. B. sq.
17. R. to K. sq.	Kt. to Q. 2nd
18. B. to B. 4th ch. (b)	K. to B. sq.
19. Kt. takes Kt. ch.	B. takes Kt.
20. P. to K. B. 6th (c)	B. takes P.
21. Q. B. to R. 3rd ch.	B. to K. 2nd
22. R. takes B.	R. takes R.
23. R. to K. sq.	Q. R. to K. sq.
24. R. to K. 3rd	P. to K. Kt. 3rd
25. B. to Q. 6th	B. to B. 4th
26. K. to Kt. 2nd	P. to Q. Kt. 4th
27. B. to Q. Kt. 3rd	B. to Q. 2nd
28. P. to Q. B. 4th	K. to B. 2nd
29. P. takes P. dis. ch.	R. to K. 3rd
30. P. takes P.	B. takes P. ch.
31. K. to Kt. 3rd	K. to B. 3rd
32. B. takes R.	R. takes B.
33. B. to K. 5th ch.	K. to B. 4th
34. R. to Q. . 3rd	R. to K. 2nd
35. R. to R. 6th	B. to Q. 4th
36. P. to K. B. 3rd	R. to K. B. 2nd
37. P. to K. R. 4th	B. to Q. R. 5th
38. R. to R. 4th	B. to Q. Kt. 4th.
39. R. to R. 5th	P. to Q. R. 3rd
40. B. to B. 4th	K. to B. 3rd
41. P. to Q. 5th	R. to Q. 2nd
42. P. to Q. R. 4th	B. to Q. 6th
43. P. to Q. 6th	P. to K. R. 4th
44. R. to Q. B. 5th	K. to K. 3rd
45. P. to Q. R. 5th	

And the game was drawn by mutual consent.

- (a) This seems premature.
(b) We should have preferred P. to Q. B. 3rd.
(c) Kt. to Q. 2nd would have been better.
(d) Kt. to Kt. 4th might have enabled White to retain the pawn, the position is worthy of examination.
(e) A tempting move, promising a fine attack;—if we mistake not, however, B. to K. 6th instead would have had a more decisive result we commend the succeeding variations to the consideration of our readers.

ENIGMA No. 13.

(From the New York Clipper.)

White.—K. at K. Kt. 8th. Q. at K. Kt. 7th. R. at K. Kt. sq. B. at K. Kt. 2nd.
Black.—K. at K. Kt. 4th. Rs. at K. R. 5th. and K. B. 5th. Ps. at K. R. 3rd. K. Kt. 3rd. and K. B. 3rd.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 33.

White. Black.
1. Q. takes P. ch. R. takes Q.
2. Kt. to K. 5th. K. takes Kt.
3. R. mates.

SOLUTION OF ENIGMA No. 11.

White. Black.
1. Kt. to R. 4th. dis. ch. K. takes Kt.
2. B. to B. 2nd. ch. Q. to Kt. 8th.
3. K. to K. 4th. Q. takes B. mate.

SOLUTION OF ENIGMA No. 12.

White. Black.
1. R. to Q. sq. P. moves. (best.) (a)
2. Kt. to Kt. 3rd. ch. P. takes Kt.
3. P. to R. 4th. K. takes P.
4. R. mates.

(a) If King moves, White may play R. to Q. 7th. and mate next move.

CHARADES, &c.

SOLUTION TO CHARADE No. 25.

Troilus and Cressida.

Thus:—Adrian. Rosaline. Escalus. Doreas. Traulo.

BIRTH.

At Sous-les-Bois, Ottawa, on the 22nd Aug. Mrs. R. S. M. Bochette of a son.