d and he took it, more grateful to d to be, for it's a n a man's hand in rica.

he. "You've ou; and as to the

to me!" said I, in a penny of it—if our's worth two t think it's to be said I. You see I's honour, black my own.

but he didn't that was worth e alone. But me now, and was ; so, as I'd had ed round on the gain. And what

bout the laws of 's usual to keep a im before a magis any practical dif hen great people atters. Nor do I s that bench, wait happen. I migh ngs easy; but I woke up it seemed in which I was but one, and that was everybody in fancied the door I didn't swear out lid, pretty forcibly in a way that was

s up I hadn't yet to judge from the be there that day. afternoon, which ide expressly to fit in the cell though ing hungry, too ; ear the door open

ainst the rules to "I'll have time o without, in five

ooked it wasn't a to. It was one of s I'd ever set eyes —as tall as my haps not quite about the chest er than most men d to try a fall with e backed myself to wasn't there his He looked about y one of the fifty like new strength been easier for a , to meet his arm eet his eyes. And f as you'd think a d of battle—quite ings less gravely up as he came in, t one another. d he.

Brand," said I. ho has lived in of Paul Andrews?"

looked into them I wasn't telling a

re brother to the u were driving to aware that such g you certainly to probably to penal

ily and sternly. ight you have to in private," said it condemned me for there was no sn't going to be

ung Irish gentle ?" asked he, half

eap in me as I saw ; but I tried to ade all the signs n me and stand me. For to have or nothing would to speak of the nors have wasted anything more. l my heart, Mr. ing at me as she'd God bless her for me!" "And how gh, or get you to

rs coming before ren't like the last these were more he tried to go on: last night to— after all; and oh, her as near me as ave known what

the gentleman, r from trying to ying, "I believe e least grain of you. What rea trying to serve know nothing is h as it is past my have tried, you , thanks to your off the traces, the whom you be leave the coun trust, to return. is best so, and

being laid for me? aid I, "that you e, for I had not rending anybody name's Connor, nman, and you or saying either If I like the name t to take it; and g in penal servi body but me. Per all why you take why you think t can't be the ac cent at all of any one."

for though many r forgotten Dublin know better than is the only place the distinction of

he, very gravely, be Thomas Brand. ed three hundred s Mr. Fry's tell me here, for fear terrible injustice

man should want hundred pounds," it then; though learned that it heard of thing. will let me know ?" Horchester."

" I said, "for t much anyhow. uch more plain." child," said he, was in danger of to me to see him ly for his name's plan for carrying ding, with some t Walthamstow, Middle Ages. r. Connor that it The coachman, e her confidence, hen he found the but why should I miserable story, best, when you well as I? Grace erness to redeem found you had rable attempt to else was left for rgive her for her nst your chivalry e and misleading an I do for you in

What would he have said, I wondered, if she had told him all the things I'd said to her before I'd found out I was making any mistake at all? I coloured up when I thought of them; and somehow, without looking, I knew that she was colouring too.

"She was quite right to hold her tongue," said I; "for that's all I wanted; and if her brother's clear off—and I'm glad of it, for he's a better fellow than you might take him for"—I'm glad I said that for the look it brought me—"there's nothing more to be done. No, thank you, my lord. There's nothing you can do for me; and I don't like selling things of that kind. But there's one thing I'll ask you to do; and that is, never let that night's ride harm the young lady. There's been enough of mistakes and false pretences; and I don't want you to think that I've been trying to get into penal servitude for your name's sake, my lord; for which it isn't likely I'd care much, seeing I don't know it, or even for her brother's, though, as it turns out now, he was once a friend of my own. So there's no call for talking of being grateful. If there's the least chance of her being the worse off for last night's drive, I'd like her to remember all I said to her at the first; and that it's truer now than it was then; and that, now her brother's gone, she'll never need to feel alone as long as I live," said I—for she'd told me herself of her being a governess and I didn't want her to feel even for a minute, in the very middle of her troubles that there wasn't somebody in the world who was enough in love with her to go to the gallows for her if need were. I mayn't have been the most convenient time or way of saying so; but I'd already told her I loved her the first minute I saw her among the ferns; and I felt that, if I wasn't Now, it might be Never.

"Mr. Connor," said Lord Horchester, "Mr. Fry told me that you were a good hand—and I think you are. When I asked you what I could do for you, I scarcely thought you would have made my office include the hand of my niece, Lady Grace Brand."

I had put my foot in it at last! But I've always observed that when one foot's in the only way of getting it out again is to put in the other.

"My lord," said I, "Lady Grace will tell you herself that I thought her the governess; and if her being anybody else stands in the way of my doing my best to win her if she'll let me try, I'm sorry I thought wrong. But for the rest I'm afraid it wouldn't have made any difference to me if I *had* known; for it isn't my fault that she's the bravest and loyallest as well as the most beautiful girl in the world—and as I'd say that of her behind her back, why, of course, I must say it to her face too. I'd say it of her if only for trying to help poor Paul in that very way—it wasn't a cold-hearted or half-hearted way anyhow. And so I can't go back on my own words. only ask for time, my lord, and as to myself I make no doubt that the Brands are fine old Saxon family; but I've yet to learn that a Connor, with the blood of kings in his veins——"

"Of course—of course," said he, naturally accepting an argument which indeed there was no answering. "But think that it is I and Lady Grace here who have need to ask for time, if you will kindly allow us a little. As soon as you are released call upon me, and we will consider what else there is I can do for you—whatever is to be, you have done for me more than we can ever quite repay."

I had not; but I've never been able to convince them to the contrary. At the minute I was being repaid ten thousand times over.

"Thank you," said Grace, putting her hand, "for the sake of my brother—your friend——"

"And not the least for your own," asked I.

But she didn't answer me just then.

She did afterwards, though. She is Lady Grace Conner now; and I won her fairly though it took me some time. People may call me an Adventurer, who married for rank and money and all that; but I know better, and so does she. And that's why I'm proud of being an Adventurer: a good reason why.

I don't know that my love-story has much of a moral. But you may learn two things from it, both worth knowing. One is, always feel in all your pockets when you change your clothes. The other is, when you give an evening party be quite sure that you know who your guests are, and don't, like my wife's elder sister, Lady Hexham, think you're bound to know a man because he seems to know you. It's enough for an Adventurer in a dress-coat to walk in anywhere; and if he doesn't like me, steal your daughters or your sisters, he may steal your spoons.—*London Society.*

A HORROR IN BOSTON.

A Tenement House Fired While the Inmates are Asleep.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—Shortly after midnight a fire occurred in a three-story tenement house on Gold street, South Boston, occupied principally by Germans, nearly all of whom were asleep at the time. The fire broke out in the rear portions of the lower story, and made such rapid headway, that before those in the upper stories could descend, all avenue of escape was cut off. The scene was one of the greatest distress, as the imprisoned victims appeared on the roof and at the windows in a vain attempt to seek safety. Several were burned to death, and others were badly injured. Mary Huldreth was burned to death; her husband was also badly burned. Ferdinand Mayrunt jumped from the roof of the burning building and was killed. The occupants of the house on the first floor were an aged couple and Mr. Gillespie and wife. On the second floor was a German family, consisting of father, mother and three children, named Pfeiffer. On the third floor were Ferdinand Merotz, wife, two children, and George Holdreid. The wife and two children were all saved when the incendiary kindled the fire. When the fire was discovered by the police, flames were breaking out of the front door, having burned through the stairs and rendered them impassable. The awakened inmates, before the firemen could arrive with a ladder, had either leaped from the windows, gone to the roof, or dropped suffocated. The dead number five, which may be increased to seven or eight. The old couple on the first floor escaped. The Gillespie family escaped, excepting the wife, who might have escaped by walking six feet, but became bewildered and swooned. She was the first person found when the firemen entered. Her recovery is hardly possible. The Pfeiffers occupied the second floor. Rose, a niece, was found at a late hour lying in the entry. Mrs. Pfeiffer and two children jumped from the window, slightly hurt, but Pfeiffer shared the fate of his niece. The inhabitants of the upper floor had the least chance. Meroth, as soon as he saw the peril, lifted his son Charles, aged fourteen, out of the window, allowed him to drop forty feet, then instructed his wife and daughter Rosie to jump. Last of all he jumped, meeting instant death. Mrs. Meroth's legs are fractured and her face bruised beyond recognition. Rosie sustained no serious injury. Charles was badly hurt. Holdreid and his wife fled on the roof. After depositing her there, he returned down stairs, where he was caught by the flames and burned, probably fatally. Mrs. Holdreid's body was charred beyond recognition and found on the roof. Charles Holdreid, the son, is internally injured from jumping.

A Provincial Health Society has been formed in Halifax, as a result, we suppose, of the sanitary discussion got up there by an Antigonish doctor.

AVOID all strong purgative pills, which only exhaust the mucous secretions and wear out nature. PERISTALTIC LOZENGES are just the opposite; they restore the digestion, quicken the liver, and tone up the whole system; thus curing *Dyspepsia, Headache, Dizziness, Piles* and all other results of HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, the chief cause of ill-health, especially among women. See advertisement in another column.

AGRICULTURAL.

DIFFERENT BREEDS OF FOWLS.

DUCKS.—In the case of these birds alone may some little exception be made a water bird, as they will do well in a garden or any other tolerably wide range where they can procure plenty of slugs and worms, with a pond or cistern only a few feet across. Kept in this manner, they will not only be found profitable, but very serviceable; keeping the place almost free of those slugs which are the gardener's great plague, and doing but little damage, except to strawberries, for which they have a peculiar partiality, and which must be carefully protected from their ravages. Other fruit is too high to be in much danger.

In such circumstances there can be no doubt whatever that ducks are profitable poultry; and where numerous fowls are kept, a few should also be added, as they will keep themselves, very nearly, on what the hens refuse; but where every atom of the food they consume has to be paid for in cash, our own opinion is that ducks do not pay to rear except for *town* markets, their appetites are so everlasting and voracious. This point, however, we must leave to the experience of the reader, and proceed to consider the two principal varieties—known as the Aylesbury and Rouen. The following descriptions and accompanying remarks are from the pen of Mr. John K. Fowler, of Aylesbury, one of the largest poultry breeders, and certainly the most successful exhibitor of ducks, in England:—

"My idea of a perfect Aylesbury drake and duck is, that in plumage they should be of the purest snow white all over. The head should be full, and the bill well set on to the skull, so that the beak should seem to be almost *in a line* from the top of the head to the tip. The bill should be long, and when viewed in front appear much like a woodcock's; it should be in prize birds of a delicate flesh colour, without spot or blemish, and with a slight fleshy excrescence where the feathers commence. If it occasionally has a very slight creamy tint it would not disqualify, but any approach to dark buff or yellow is fatal to the pen. Eye full, bright, and *quite black.*

"The legs should be strong, with the claws well webbed, and in colour of a rich dark yellow or orange. Body rather long, but broad across the shoulders, and the neck rather long and slender. The drake should have one and sometimes has two sharp curls in his tail.

"The weight of each bird in a show pen ought to be about nine pounds, but this is not very often attained.

"In selecting breeding stock, drakes should be chosen with very long bills, like a woodcock's, and ducks with broad backs and large solid bodies.

"Rouen ducks," Mr. Fowler states, "are reared much the same as Aylesbury, but are not nearly so forward, rarely laying till February or March. They are very handsome, and will weigh eight or nine pounds each; and, *as a rule*, do much better in most parts than the Aylesburys. Their flesh is excellent, and at michaelmas is, I think, superior to the other.

"The best general description of the Rouens in plumage is to be precisely like the wild mallard, but larger. The drake should have a commanding appearance, with a rich green and purple head, and a fine long bill, formed and set on the head as I have described for the Aylesburys. The bill should look *clean*, of a yellow ground, with a very pale wash of green over it, and the 'beau' at the end of it jet black. His neck should have a sharp, clearly-marked white ring round it, not quite meeting at the back. Breast a deep rich claret-brown to well below the waterline, then passing into the under body-colour, which is a beautiful French grey, shading into white near the tail. The back ought to be a rich greenish black quite up to the tail feathers, the curls in which are a rich dark green. Wings a greyish brown, with distinct purple and white ribbon-mark well-developed. The flight-feathers must be grey and brown—any approach to white in them is a fatal disqualification, not to be compensated by any other beauty or merit. Legs a rich orange. Nothing can exceed the beauty of a drake possessing the above colours in perfection.

"The bill of the duck should not be so long as in the drake, and orange brown as a ground colour, shading off at the edges to yellow, and on the top a distinct splash or mark of a dark colour approaching black, two-thirds down from the top; it should there be rounded off, and on no account reach the sides. I may also remark that any approach to slate colour in the bills of either sex would be a fatal blemish. The head of the duck is dark brown, with two distinct light brown lines running along each side of the face, and shading away to the upper part of the neck. Breast a pale brown, delicately pencilled with dark brown; the back is exquisitely pencilled with black upon a moderately dark brown ground. The shoulder of the wing is also beautifully pencilled with black and grey; flight-feathers dark grey, any approach to white being instant disqualification; and ribbon-mark as in the drake. Belly, up to the tail, light brown, with every feather delicately pencilled to the tip. Legs orange, often, however, with a brown tinge. The duck sometimes shows an approach to a white ring round the neck, as in the drake; such a *good* judge would instantly disqualify."

To the foregoing, by far the best description of these two varieties ever published, we can add nothing. We will only remark that when intended for *fattening*, ducks should have only a trough of water instead of their usual pond, and should then be fed on barley meal. Celery will add a delicious flavour to the ordinary fattening; ducklings should be left with the hen, or mother-duck, and kept from the water entirely for a week or ten days; then only allowed to swim for half an hour at a time, till the feathers begin to grow, else they will be liable to die of cramp. They will soon be totally independent of their mother, and may then be left entirely to themselves; only taking precautions rgainst *rats*, to which ducklings fall victims far oftener than any other poultry.

The Fredericton, N.B., temperance committee has received a telegram from Ottawa to the effect that the Government will undertake the responsibility and expense of an appeal to the Supreme Court in the case adjudicated upon by the New Brunswick Courts, and immediate orders for this purpose will be given by the Minister of Justice. The case referred to is a conviction under the Canada Temperance Act. A liquor dealer having been fined, he appealed from the decision; and the Supreme Court Judges decided that the Act was *ultra vires.*

WONDERFUL FEATS WITH BEES.—The Prince of Wales, who manifested so much interest in the honey recently exhibited in the Kilburn show, has been presented with an American beehive. To Mr. Hoge, who explained the method of operating the hive, the Prince expressed an opinion that the stories recorded of Mr. Wildman's command over bees must, to a great extent, have been mythical; but Mr. Hoge assured his Royal Highness that he could demonstrate to him that they were quite possible, and acting upon his assertion, he moved his hand about for a little while among the swarm of live bees which he had with him, when they began to cluster about his right hand, assuming the shape and appearance of a huge bunch of grapes. He then worked amongst the bees with his left hand, and at the word of command they began to shift and settle upon it, then placing a little tube made of white gauze between his teeth, the bees began to accumulate about his face, and hang like a long beard from his chin. He next coaxed the bees back into the hive. Mr. Thurber, the honey merchant, says that the secret of Mr. Hoge's and also of Mr. Wildman's control over their bees lies in securing the queen bee, which in Mr. Hoge's case was confined in a wire tube, which all the bees followed from one place to another.

LADIES' CORNER.

JELLIES.

ISINGLASS JELLY.

Two ounces isinglass, five pints of water, one and a half pounds sugar, the whites of three eggs well beaten; season highly with cinnamon, orange peel, mace and good brandy; after dissolving isinglass and adding spices, let it boil fifteen minutes, strain through flannel bag, and when nearly cool add the brandy.

LEMON JELLY.

Three good-sized lemons sliced, half a pound white sugar, two ounces isinglass or gelatine dissolved in two quarts of cold water, a stick of cinnamon, and a little grated nutmeg. Beat the whites of three or four eggs, and when the gelatine is all dissolved stir them well with the other ingredients; boil five minutes, strain through a flannel jelly-bag into moulds and set on ice; or the eggs, cinnamon and nutmeg may be omitted.

ORANGE JELLY.

Two quarts water, four ounces gelatine, nine oranges, and three lemons, a pound sugar, whites of three eggs; soak gelatine in a pint of water, boil the three pints water and sugar together, skim well, add dissolved gelatine, orange, and lemon juice, and beaten whites; let come to a boil, skim off carefully all scum, boil until it jellies, and pour jelly into mould. Strain scum and add to mould.

QUINCE JELLY.

Rub the quinces with a cloth until perfectly smooth, cut in small pieces, pack tight in kettle, pour on cold water until level with the fruit, boil until very soft; make a three-cornered flannel bag, pour in fruit and hang up to drain, occasionally pressing on the top and sides to make the juice run more freely, taking care not to press hard enough to expel the pulp. There is not so much need of pressing a bag made in this shape, as the weight of the fruit in the larger part causes the juice to flow freely at the point. To a pint of juice add a pint of sugar and boil fifteen minutes, or until it is jelly; pour into tumblers, or bowls, and finish according to general directions. If quinces are scarce, the parings and cores of quinces with good tart apples, boiled and strained as above, make excellent jelly, and the quinces are saved for preserves.

WILD CRAB-APPLE JELLY.

Cook the crab-apples until the skins will peel off, after which remove, punch out the cores with a goose-quill, and to each gallon add one gallon of cold water, allowing all to soak together for two or three days, after which take out the apples, and add to the liquid half as much water as there is liquid; to every two pints of this, add one and a fourth pints of sugar, and boil until it is jelly. By making a syrup, the apples can be used afterward for preserves, if desired.

WILD PLUM JELLY.

Wash clean, put in porcelain kettle, add water till it comes just to the top of plums (not to cover), boil till soft, pour into a colander, drain well but do not squeeze, strain the juice through a flannel bag, to each pint add a pint of sugar, boil juice ten to fifteen minutes, then add sugar and boil till it "jellies." To make marmalade, rub the plums through the colander, add a pint of sugar to a pint of pulp, and boil half an hour, stirring all the time; put in small jars and cover as directed for jelly. Any variety of crab-apples may be prepared as above, adding to the marmalade a small piece of ginger-root, broken in bits. Or, add one-third pint sugar to one pulp, boil three-quarters of an hour, seal in fruit jars and use for pies, adding milk, egg, and sugar, as for pumpkin or squash pies.

WINE JELLY.

Dissolve one box Coxe's gelatine in one pint of cold water, with the juice and rind of two lemons, and half an ounce of stick cinnamon if you wish; soak three-quarters of an hour, pour upon it three pints boiling water, and one pint sherry, add four coffee-cups sugar, and strain through flannel into moulds.

JAMS.

In making jams, the fruit should be carefully cleaned and *thoroughly* bruised, as mashing it before cooking prevents it from becoming hard. Boil fifteen or twenty minutes before adding the sugar, as the flavour of the fruit is thus better preserved (usually allowing three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit), and then boil half an hour longer. Jams require almost constant stirring, and every housekeeper should be provided with a small paddle with handle at right angles with the blade (similar to an apple-butter "stirrer," only smaller), to be used in making jams and marmalades.

To tell when any jam or marmalade is sufficiently cooked, take out some of it on a plate and let it cool. If no juice or moisture gathers about it, and it looks dry and glistening, it is done thoroughly. Put up in glass or small stone jars, and seal or secure like jellies. Keep jellies and jams in a cool, dry, and dark place.

CURRANT JAM.

Pick from stems and wash thoroughly with the hands, put into a preserving kettle and boil fifteen or twenty minutes, stirring often and skimming off any scum that may arise; then add sugar in the proportion of three-fourths pound sugar to one pound fruit, or, by measure, one coffee-cup of sugar to one pint mashed fruit; boil thirty minutes longer, stirring almost constantly. When done, pour in small jars or glasses, and either seal, or secure like jelly, by first pressing paper, cut to fit the glasses, down close on the fruit, and then larger papers, brushed on the inside with white of eggs, with the edges turned down over the outside of the glass.

GOOSEBERRY JAM.

Stew the berries in a little water, press through a coarse sieve, and return to the kettle, add three-fourths pound sugar to each pound of the pulped gooseberry; boil three-quarters of an hour, stirring constantly; pour in jars or bowls, and cover as directed for currant jams.

GRAPE OR PLUM JAM.

Stew in a little water, and press the fruit through the colander or coarse sieve, adding a little water to plums to get all the pulp through; add sugar, and finish as in other jams.

RASPBERRY JAM.

Make by itself, or, better, combined with currants in the proportion of one-third currants to two-thirds raspberries; mash the fruit well, and proceed as in currant jam.

Make blackberry jam like raspberry, except that it should not be mixed with currants.

Strawberry jam is made exactly like blackberry.

How Wicked Men are Served in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 17.—Deacon Griffith, a wealthy farmer and church member of Warren County, seduced a young woman, and then ran her out of the county to prevent her appearing against him. A committee of indignant citizens went to his house the other night, coated him with tar and feathers, and were about to apply a fire brand, but his piteous appeals saved him. He was required to give promise to leave the county within ninety days.

FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN we firmly believe "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" will more surely quicken the blood, and heal—whether taken internally or applied externally, and thereby more certainly relieve pain, whether chronic or acute—than any other pain alleviator. It is warranted double the strength of any other medicine for similar uses. Sold by all dealers in medicine. 25 cents a bottle.

HORSE BREEDING.

Formation of a Canadian Association.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the breeding of horses, was held last week, in the Queen's hotel, There was a good attendance of breeders from various parts of the country.

DR. SMITH explained that the meeting had been called for the purpose of forming a Horse Breeders' Association. They were all aware that horse racing was at a very low ebb in Canada, at present, although there was plenty of good stuff in the country, and the people were willing to support horse racing if properly conducted. He believed that the establishment of such an association as he had mentioned would lead to concerted action on the part of breeders to place their important interests in a better position. He moved that Mr. Sheriff Powell, of Ottawa, be appointed chairman, and Mr. Williams, secretary.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Sheriff POWELL, in taking the chair, pointed out that a large trade in horses was springing up with Great Britain, and was likely to be profitable if sufficient encouragement were given to those engaged in horse-breeding. Little was done in Canada to encourage the breeders of thoroughbreds, and there was no Dominion plate worthy the name. The Government made grants to encourage the breeding of poultry, and he thought would encourage their great interest if it was properly conducted.

Mr. PRINGLE, of Cobourg, thought that horse raising in Canada had not of late years been conducted properly, and the Association, if organised, could correct this state of affairs.

Mr. WELLS thought that in order to prevent the raising of inferior stock as much as possible, stallions used for service should be licensed.

ROUEN AND AYLESBURY DUCKS.

Mr. PRINGLE thought that they should also be required to pass a veterinary examination.

Col. RANKIN, of Windsor, suggested that a committee should be appointed to take the preliminary steps as to drafting a constitution, &c., for the Association.

Dr. SMITH moved that those present form an Association, to be called the Horse-breeders Association of Canada.

The motion was carried.

The following committee was then appointed to draft a constitution, with power to add to their number, and apply for an Act of Incorporation:—The Chairman, W. Hendrie, Hamilton; Jno. White, Milton; J. B. Wiser, Prescott; Dr. Smith, Toronto; Mr. Pringle, Cobourg; Mr. Williams, Toronto; A. Wilson, Davenport; Jas. Mead, Toronto; Messrs. Copland and Duggan, Toronto; Col. Parker, Windsor; Sheriff Mercer, Chatham; Mr. Wells, Aurora; Mr. Carroll, St. Catharines; Dr. Grange, Guelph; Mr. Donaldson, Toronto; W. Dixon, Galt; Mr. Waddell, Hamilton; and J. L. Lyon, Toronto.

The meeting adjourned, it being understood that the Committee would be at the call of Dr. Smith.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN.

Stevensville, County of Welland, has just erected a handsome new public school.

Mr. J. W. Graham, formerly teacher in the Lindsay schools, has been promoted to be head master of the Collingwood Public Schools.

The attendance at the St. Catharines public schools during the months of June and July was as follows:—June, average attendance, 1,016; July, 878.

The only two second-class applicants for teachers' certificates who were successful in the County of Victoria at the last examination were Mr. Thomas Swift and Mr. Daniel Scully, of the Separate School, Lindsay.

Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., of this city, have recently published "Explanatory Notes on the School Law Amendment Act of 1879," by Dr. Hodgins, Deputy Minister of Education. In this publication all the recent changes in the school law are noted and explanations given. It is an opportune aid to inspectors and trustees just now when so many changes are made in the old school law.

The calendar of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School of Toronto is just out. The school is in affiliation with the University of Toronto, and its students are required to attend such lectures as the Faculty may require. There are now 15 students attending the school, which has just been incorporated. The Lord Bishop of Toronto is Visitor, and Rev. J. P. Sheraton, B.A., Principal.

It is stated that the Minister of Education has determined upon reducing the staff of the Ottawa Normal School, and has notified the masters of the mathematical, bookkeeping, and elocution departments that their services are to be dispensed with. This is in accordance with the cheese-paring policy of the Mowat Government, who have done more to retard the progress of education in this Province than any previous Government.

The Collingwood *Enterprise* says that the building for the Collegiate Institute is progressing rapidly; the walls are now nearly ready for the roof; in fact, one of the towers is already covered in. When the building is completed it will be one of the finest and most commodious buildings in Ontario for collegiate purposes. We congratulate the board on their enterprise, which speaks well for the progress of education in the County of Simcoe.

The recent unfortunate failure of the Lindsay High School to pass even one of its 14 candidates at the central examination in Toronto has made that institution the subject of much local comment and correspondence. The surprise and disappointment at the result is keen and general, and it is evident that the Board of Education will require to give the whole subject of High School tuition and management their earnest consideration. The failure to pass candidates is not confined to Lindsay.

The "plucking" of candidates for third-class certificates has this year been more than usually extensive, but it is gratifying to know that there will be no scarcity of teachers as the result. Many of the candidates came up for the purpose of trying the examination, and without any intention of commencing to teach on certificates if they had them. In order to check this tendency some County Boards have adopted resolutions requesting the imposition of a small fee towards defraying the large cost of these examinations.

The members of the St. Catharines School Board at a recent meeting had a subject forced upon them with which they were afraid to grapple, and one which they chose to consider an extremely delicate one. The law, it seems, wisely makes no distinction whatever between white and coloured children, allowing both to attend the nearest school in the ward where they reside, as in Toronto. The St. Catharines Board has provided a place at the Central School for coloured pupils, and is now puzzling itself how to get them to attend there, provided they don't want to go, but insist upon going to their own ward school. The Minister of Education, to whom the matter has been referred, will probably settle the question.

Each of the Mennonite villages at Rat river reserve has its own school. The terms extend from the 1st October to 1st April and from 1st April until haying time. The vacation lasts through haying and harvest. Boys usually attend school until they are 14 years old, commencing when they are 6 years old. Girls commonly finish their education at 12 years. The branches taught are reading, writing, and arithmetic. The advanced pupils practise a little elementary drawing. The schools are opened with singing and prayer, and the bible is the only reading book in use. The salaries of the school masters range from $40 to $80 a year in money, but in addition some provisions are furnished, the teacher's cattle are herded in summer free of charge, etc., also 15 acres of his land are ploughed for him by the villagers. German is the only language taught and was also the only one taught in Russia except in one school where some knowledge of Russian was imparted. The prevailing sentiment is in favour of continuing the same custom which existed in Russia, of controlling their own educational matters and bearing all the expenses themselves.

The prevailing and increasing competition in our girls' schools makes the words of a "School Manager" in an English journal very apposite here. He says "competitions between pupils in schools and colleges is good up to a reasonable point; but are we not now carrying our competitive examinations and educational tournaments too far? For several years I have heard of bad results from the overdriving of candidates for educational honours. Boys and young men can stand it; their outdoor amusements seem to furnish a safety valve. But with growing girls and young ladies is very different. Their more highly-strung nervous system is often found to succumb to the terrible strain put upon it. They are more keen for it than boys and young men are, and they suffer from it much more. The prizes and honours gained may be great; but, are they not too dearly purchased by the wrecking of health, it may be for life, and that, too, of uniformly very able female students? I gladly go in for the highest educational advancement of women, but don't let us sacrifice any of our female talent to the tyranny of fashion. The bodily health of our middle-class girls is of priceless value to the community, and must not be imperilled by overwork or over-excitement of their brains. Their education should fit them for the duties of life—not make them female prodigies."

FOREIGN.

A system of public schools is being established in the Republic of Liberia by the Government.

There has been recently established in Japan a society whose object is the study of all questions that concern pedagogy.

Michigan University has established a professorship of "The Science and Art of Teaching," and W. H. Payne, M. A., late superintendent of schools at Adrian, Mich., is its first incumbent.

The last matriculation examination of the London (Eng.) University was the largest ever known. The candidates reached the unprecedented number of 919, of whom 63 were women. Of the women 53 passed, while only 475 of the men passed. The failures were in the proportion of 19 per cent for the women, and 44½ per cent for the men.

At the University of Edinburgh local examinations this year, 864 candidates appeared; of these 619 were examined in preliminary subjects and 335 in preliminary subjects alone; of the above candidates 482 passed in preliminary subjects, 263 passed for ordinary certificates and 149 passed for honours and senior certificates, 96 obtained 75 per cent of the marks and were awarded prizes.

Further Evidence in Regard to the Merits of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

CREEK CENTRE, Warren Co., N.Y., March 25, 1879.

DEAR SIRS,—I am happy to be able to write to you. I was troubled with Asthma for four years before using your Eclectric Oil; and for many nights after retiring, I had to sit up in bed, my sufferings being intense, while the Cough was so severe that the bed-clothing would be wet and saturated with perspiration. My wife hearing of your Eclectric Oil, sent to Madison Co., N.Y., for a bottle of it, but I had taken so much medicine without benefit, that I had no confidence in drugs, and so for some time it lay without being tried. At last my wife insisted on my using it, and I was persuaded to do so. The first dose relieved me considerably, and I continued taking it in small doses for a few days. I took two bottles in all, which effected a complete and perfect cure, as I have not had any attack now for nearly a year. I have recommended the Eclectric Oil since to many friends who have been benefitted by it in a remarkable degree, and all speak highly of it as a medicine. I can recommend it myself truthfully, as I know of no other medicine that will cure the Asthma but your Eclectric Oil.

Yours, truly,
E. H. PERKINS.

—*Bwale Commercial Advertiser.*

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion. 367-eow

Mr. T. Hodgson, of A. Hodgson & Sons, of Belleville, has been elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the International Dairy Fair, which will be held in New York in December.

Advices from Wood Mountain to September 3rd, report that a fight occurred between the Indians, who crossed the line after buffalo, and the United States soldiers. Nine Indians were killed and three Americans and two chiefs were wounded.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Interesting Summary of News.

THE ALLEGED MASSACRE OF ZULUS.

The following copy of correspondence has been received from the Aborigines Protection Society:—War Office, August 23th.—Sir, with reference to your letter of June 4th last, calling attention to a communication signed by John Snook, which appeared in the *North Devon Herald*, as to an alleged massacre of 500 wounded Zulus by British soldiers, I am directed by Secretary Colonel Stanley to forward to you for the information of the Aborigines Protection Society, the enclosed copy of a letter which has been received from the General Officer commanding in South Africa on this subject, and am, (Signed) H. G. Deedes.

To the Secretary of the Aborigines Protection Society.

The letter from his Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley is as follows:—Headquarters, Pietermaritzsburg, being July 26th.—Sir,—I have now the honour to return the letter and enclosure from the Aborigines Protection Society forwarded to me in your despatch of the 9th ult., the enclosure containing a letter published in the *North Devon Herald* of May 29th, purporting to be written by John Snook, a soldier in Brigadier-General Wood's column, in which the following passage occurs:—"On March 30th, about eight miles from Camp Kambula, we found about 500 wounded, most of them mortally, and begging of us for mercy's sake not to kill them. But they got no chance, after what they had done to our comrades at Isandula." Brigadier-General Evelyn Wood, K.C.B., V.C., to whom I referred the statement for report, states that there is not a shadow of truth in it. He adds, "The whole of the infantry were employed all day on the 30th, except when at divine service, in burying 785 dead Zulus close to camp. No infantry were outside our pickets. The horses being exhausted by the six days' hard work, only one patrol of the men was out. They saw no Zulus, and in passing over the ground covered by the patrol two days later, did not see a body." I believe no Zulus have been killed by white men except in action, and as I rewarded Wood's irregulars for every live Zulu brought in, I had many saved. Few, I believe, were killed. For the sake of the British soldier I trust that the statement of Brigadier-General Wood may be circulated wherever Private Snook's assertion has been made public. Signed, G. WOLSELEY. To the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War.

THE LABOUR MARKET.

No very decided improvement in the home labour market can yet be reported, says the *Labour News*, but at some important centres trade is certainly better. In the north the iron industries are somewhat better employed, but in Lancashire the prospects of the textile trades are still very discouraging. At Cradley the chainmakers are unsettled, but generally there are fewer disputes between employers and employed than for some time past. Throughout the country harvesting operations have been much delayed by the wet weather, and great losses are anticipated by farmers. In Kent the reports from the hop-fields are bad, and very little immigrant labour will be required under any circumstances. In the North the herring fishery has been fairly productive, and in Cornwall the pilchard catches have been up to the average. Emigration continues to be discussed at Sheffield, Rymney, and other depressed centres. At Liverpool the dispute with the dock timber carriers has been settled on the employers' terms. At Bristol the carpenters and joiners have now accepted the reduction in wages. New railway works have been commenced near Newbury, in Berkshire, and there is generally good employment for navvies. A departure of farmers to Texas, U.S.A., may be noted, and in most parts of the United States there is a steady volume of emigrants, trade continuing to revive in all the great American centres.

BABY-FARMING IN FRANCE.

For some time past (says *Galignani*) strange rumours have been current in Clichy as to the existence of a sort of "ogress" who was in the habit of taking possession of little children who never appeared again. Inquiries prosecuted in the matter reveal a serious case of baby-farming in its worst aspect. A certain young woman, the "ogress" in question, has been in the habit of accosting young mothers and of offering to take charge of their babies at the rate of 15fr. a month. In this manner she got together nine, who were all kept in one room, and of whom eight have died. In these cases, which are the only ones known at present, every probability points to starvation having been the cause of death.

LONGEVITY IN THE ISLE OF SKYE.

There is at present living in a Skye bothy, old widow Macpherson, who entered upon her 106th year last Christmas. She was born there in the same year that Dr. Samuel Johnson and Boswell visited Skye, and met with Flora Macdonald, the Jacobite heroine, who befriended Prince Charlie, when he fled to Skye, after his disastrous defeat at Culloden, in 1746, and when the Government reward of £30,000 offered for his surrender, did not induce her to betray her trust, and yield up this sole survivor of a fallen dynasty. During the 105 years of Widow Macpherson's life, she has lived in a turf hut, the smoke from the peat-fire on the hearth finding its way out by every crevice, and giving a lustre, as if varnished, to the rafters which support the thatched roof. She has survived six Lords of the Isles, the present being the seventh Lord Macdonald, who has held this title since she was born. She has never been out of the island, and does not understand one word of English, but converses freely in Gaelic. She has been blind for ten years, but her hearing and memory are both good, and she is nursed by her daughter Kirsty, who is unwearied in her attendance upon her old mother. The photograph of this surviving relic of a past century has been recently taken, and as she is, in very humble circumstances, any profit arising from the sale of it will be devoted to procuring for her such comforts as her extreme old age and declining strength require. Copies of the photograph, 2s 6d each, may be had from Messrs. T. & R. Annan, 153 Sauchiehall street, Glasgow, who have kindly undertaken the sale of them for her benefit.

MR. PARNELL'S CAMPAIGN IN MUNSTER.

On the 1st inst. Mr. Parnell went down the Shannon in triumphant fashion in a steamer, having received on board an address containing this paragraph:—"Whereas, the United Kingdom is on the eve of a great political struggle, to be contested by Whigs and Tories, and believing that the future welfare of Ireland is at stake, and also believing that the only remedy is to support Mr. Parnell's policy, so sickening to John Bull, we are resolved at the next general election to give our united support to Erin's noblest son and England's bitterest enemy, Charles Stuart Parnell." Mr. John Ellard, town clerk of Limerick, took the chair at a dinner on board, and began the proceedings. He said it was their first duty to propose "The Queen—(hisses)—Lords, and Commons of Ireland." He trusted that the day was not distant when this toast could be proposed with the Lords and Commons of Ireland sitting in the old house in College Green—(cheers)—acting with her Majesty—(hisses)—for the welfare of Ireland. The toast was honoured, but the majority of the people remained in their seats. The chairman next proposed "The Prosperity of Ireland" and "The Memory of Isaac Butt," and "The Hierarchy and Clergy" were given as toasts. The Very Rev. Mr. Meehan said:—"Let Mr. Parnell be assured that he has no truer friends than the priests and people of this country, and he may be assured that they will rally round him." Mr. Parnell spoke and said:—"The Irish members are in a very peculiar position in Parliament. We have there every discouragement presented to us which the moral and material force of almost overwhelming numbers is sure to possess. We are dependent above all things on the public opinion of this country; and we ought to be entirely independent of the public opinion of England as long as that opinion clashes with the opinions of the people of this country. Suppose to-morrow you place a number of Germans in the Parliament of France, do you not think that they would form a very important power in that Assembly? Supposing you place a number of Frenchmen in the Parliament of Germany and give them equal rights and privileges with the German representatives, do you not suppose that these Frenchmen would possess enormous power in that Parliament? (Cheers.) Now, I think that we in Parliament