

because the country had repudiated the N. P., but from quite other causes. The N. P. was visibly Sir John's stronghold and tower of defence; but what danger he was in came from the Riel agitation in Lower Canada, and in Upper Canada from the *Mail's* attack on the Roman Catholic Church, while nine people out of ten believed that the *Mail* was still the organ of Sir John and the Dominion Government. That popular error is done away with now; but everybody knows that while it prevailed it was a most serious danger to Sir John. The N. P. had one great victory in Mr. Blake's surrender on the coal and flour duties; and it will have another whenever the French people of Quebec shall vote a straight yea or nay on the single issue of Protection, unmixed and unconfused with any other. For our French fellow-citizens, Bleus and Rouges together—are at bottom Protectionists almost to a man. Years ago, when the *Parti Nationale* was formed, Protection was a principal plank in its platform. The adhesion of Ontario farmers to agricultural Protection, and the certainty that the French of both parties will support the N. P. whenever the straight issue comes before them—are two things that together go far to make the N. P. safe for the future, and to show that the country is for it and not against it. And this is one very sure and obvious meaning of the result of the recent elections.

OUR CARD BASKET.

THE following is a list of those who have favored us with a call since the date of our last issue:

W. R. Smallpiece, of Messrs. W. R. Brock & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, Toronto; Wm. Bell, organ manufacturer, Guelph; F. Crompton, of the Crompton Corset Co., Toronto and Berlin; S. Davison, manufacturer's agent, Toronto; J. Ironsides Thompson, manufacturer's agent, Toronto; J. B. Carlike, of the Manufacturer's Life and Indemnity Insurance Co., Toronto; Frank D. Shallow, proprietor *Moniteur du Commerce*, Montreal; Ed. Gurney, stove manufacturer, Toronto; R. McKechnie, Dundas; Thomas Cowan, of the Galt foundry, Galt; John Bertram, of John Bertram & Sons, Canada Tool Works, Dundas; James Goldie, miller, Guelph; James Kendry, manager Auburn Woollen Mills Co., Peterborough; — Hardman, of Robin & Sadler, leather belting manufacturers, Montreal; Geo. Ingils, of the Geo. F. Blake Steam Pump Manufacturing Co., Boston; Thomas D. Beddoe, of the Hamilton Rolling Mills Co., Hamilton; A. Gartshore, manufacturer of iron pipe, Hamilton; M. B. Perine, twine and cordage manufacturer, Doon; J. F. Ellis, of the Barber & Ellis Co., Toronto; George Booth, coppersmith, Toronto; Charles Knees, Dominion Cordovan Tannery, Milton; Thomas McDonald, of Messrs. McDonald & Kemp, tin stamping works, Toronto; W. G. A. Hemming, of the Toronto Case Co., Toronto; R. T. Wilson, axe manufacturer, Dundas; Geo. F. Cleveland, of J. L. Goodhue & Co., leather belting manufacturers, Danville, Que.; Oliver Wilby, of the Weston Woollen Mills, Weston; W. H. Storey, glove manufacturer, Acton; Frank J. Phillips, of the Cobban Manufacturing Co., Toronto; W. K. McNaught, Secretary American Watch Case Co., Toronto; Peter Lawson, tanner, Port Dover; W. Millicham, show case manufacturer, Toronto; H. E. Clarke, M.P.P., trunk manufacturer, Toronto; Samuel May, billiard table manufacturer, Toronto; James Morrison, brass founder, Toronto.

Literary Notices.

Bradstreet's, the weekly financial and commercial newspaper published by The Bradstreet Company, is now in its fifteenth volume, and is surpassed by none of the financial and commercial periodicals of this country or in Europe. In the fourteen volumes already issued can be found a greater diversity of original and carefully prepared matter—facts and figures—relating to business topics than in any other periodical during the same period. Nor is it surprising that it has reached and maintains this position, for it is owned and published by a large corporation with its cash capital and assets of over \$1,400,000, its nearly 100 branch offices, and its small army of over 1,600 salaried employes and 65,000 regular correspondents. This organization makes extensive investigations into industrial and other matters, gathers full reports of the condition and prospects of the leading crops, and reports regularly each week the condition of trade throughout the country, thus practically making *Bradstreet's* an authority as to the condition and prospects of the commercial world. It needs but a glance at the newspaper to satisfy any one that its publishers have been ambitious rather than avaricious. Files of *Bradstreet's* have become an acceptable and almost indispensable journal for progressive business men.

To remove kerosene from carpets lay blotters of soft brown paper over the spot and press with a warm iron. Repeat with fresh papers and the spot will be removed.

WHALES are not fishes. They have no scales; they have warm blood; they give milk to their young, and finally, they would be drowned if they were to remain longer than half an hour under water.

THE Roman soldiers, who built such wonderful roads, and carried a weight of armor and luggage that would crush the average farm hand, lived on coarse brown bread and sour wine. They were temperate in diet, regular and constant in exercise. The Spanish peasant works every day, and dances half the night, yet eats only his black bread, onion and watermelon. The Smyrna porter eats only a little fruit and some olives; he eats no beef, pork or mutton; yet he walks off with his 800 pounds. The coolie, fed on rice, is more active, and can endure more, than the negro fed on fat meat. The heavy work of the world is not done by men who eat the greatest quantity. The fastest and longest-winded horse is not the biggest eater. Moderation in diet seems to be the prerequisite for endurance.

CONSIDERABLE interest has lately been manifested in a statement published by M. Villon, a French chemist well known for scientific research, that he has discovered an alkaloid poison of pronounced characteristics in decayed animal tissues. This poison is quite powerful, a dose of five centigrammes being sufficient to kill a dog. The interesting point in M. Villon's researches is the fact that, in his investigations, he applied tests to spoiled flour, because of the likeness of the gluten to animal fibrin, and in that way discovered the poisonous alkaloid. Spoiled and decayed flour has a peculiar appearance and a foul, caustic, pungent, bitter flavor. It tastes hot and stinging, somewhat like pepper, according to the stage of decomposition. Dough made from it is also bitter to the taste and offensive to smell, and it crumbles in hot water and affects injuriously the stomach. Plagues have been attributed to the use of decayed flour, the great plague of 1802 in Rome being cited as an instance. Wheat flour spoils very easily, especially in the months between March and August, when a fermentation sets in that goes on through the succeeding months until the spoiling is complete.