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Canadian Items.
 Diphtheria is playing dreadful havoc in some parts of New Brunswick.
 Three hundred and eleven convicts were made in Peterboro' last year.
 The first shell oysters ever received in Manitoba arrived at Winnipeg the other day.
 The St. John, N. B., *Globe* publishes marriage engagements, with the age of the parties.
 A company with a capital of about \$100,000 proposes to erect a mill in Coaticook, Quebec.
 Father John Macdonald, of Glengarry aged 97 years, is said to have been a total abstainer all his life.
 Bishop O'Brien confirmed about 100 children at St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Belleville, on Thursday last.
 The finances of the County of Prince Edward are in such a satisfactory state that there is a cash balance of about \$2,000 with which to commence the new year.
 There are two Lawsons, editors of papers in Charlottetown, P. E. I. One edits the *Presbyterian* and the other the *Patriot*. The former is known as "Lawson the Saint," and the latter as "Lawson the Sinner."

The Light of the Future.
 Professor Morton says the light of the future is to be not electric, but phosphorescent. A cheap compound of lime and sulphur has the property of absorbing light by day and giving it out by night. All that is necessary to be done to enjoy this light is to apply the wash to the inside walls of houses, or the outside either, for that matter, and when darkness comes on they will send out a soft radiance sufficient for all demands.
Wolves in Lorraine.
 The neighbourhood of Metz is again plagued with the unpleasant apparition of wolves. About fifty of these dangerous brutes have been killed since the incorporation with Germany, but each winter they descend and commit ravages. The hunting gentry on the French frontier on patriotic grounds refuse to associate themselves with the Germans. In a common campaign against the wolves. So long as the temper prevails the fatal termination of the wolf, or of the other plague of Lorraine, the wild boar, is not likely to be attained.
Coal Armor.
 Coal-armor is the newest link among English naval constructors. A coal-bunker, eight or ten feet wide, filled with coal, has been found to resist the projectiles of the 4-ton gun (nearly seven inch bore), even when fired under conditions most favorable for penetration, and experiments have been tried by exploding shells with increased bursting charges in the coal without setting it on fire. For converted merchant steamers and vessels where the greater part of the machinery is placed above the water-line these bunkers are likely to be employed.
Gold in Quebec.
 Says a recent number of the *Quebec Chronicle*:—"Yesterday afternoon our reporter was shown a nugget of pure gold, found on 25th November, in the colony of Messrs. St. Onge, in the neighbourhood of the gold-mining works recently abandoned by Messrs. Lockwood & Co., on the Chaudiere, up to Oranville. The nugget, which was found embedded in the sand of a creek, is thirty-three ounces in weight, and valued at \$38. Messrs. St. Onge are very proud of the find, and claim that they are the first to prove that gold mining can be made profitable in the Province of Quebec. They intend to enter on extensive operations next summer. They have been offered \$500 for the nugget in question, on account of its value as a specimen, and refused the offer."

English Sparrows in Quebec.
 (Quebec Mercury.)
 These little birds, who have been among us for some time, have recently had a good deal to contend with in our inhospitable climate, their supplies having to some extent been suddenly cut off by the heavy snow falls. They seem, however, to get along nicely, and to increase in numbers. Large crowds of them are always visible about the archbishop's palace, the basilica, and in the square and gardens of the seminary, attracted, no doubt, by the kind care bestowed on them by the clergy. The little birds had a monster meeting yesterday afternoon, the top of the basilica and adjoining telegraph wires being literally crowded with them, congregated together in rows. What the object of the convention was has not transpired, but they undoubtedly passed unanimous votes of thanks to the kind friends who so liberally supplied them with food, and otherwise assisted them through our rigorous Canadian winter.
Wheat in Manitoba.
 (Scottish American.)
 The evidence accumulates every year that Manitoba will ultimately become one of the first wheat-growing countries on this continent. The crops grown in the Red River Valley last year amount to about three million bushels, while the land broken and ready for crops next spring is over three hundred thousand acres, and should produce upwards of five million bushels of wheat. There are some remarkably large and flourishing farms in the province. At one of these, 87,000 acres in extent, 42,000 bushels of wheat and 9,000 bushels of cereals were harvested last season, the machinery used comprising forty ploughs, sixteen seeders, forty harrows, sixteen harvesters, three steam threshers, and three portable engines. Another farm containing 65,000 acres is ready to be sown with wheat next spring. The largest farm in the valley contains 33,000 acres, having a frontage of four miles on Red River. Over 4,000 acres were in crop last year and produced 100,000 bushels of cereals, two thousand bushels of potatoes, and twelve hundred tons of hay.

Important - If Not Political.
 We are so suspicious of everybody and everything being used for either side in politics that we doubt everything that comes from a party journal. However, the following looks genuine. It is from the *London (Ont.) Free Press*:—"Mr. Beatty, of the Lake Superior line of steamships, is in Ottawa to represent to the Government the inconvenience and loss suffered by Canadian vessel owners, owing to the American wrecking vessels being excluded from Canadian waters. Last season the firm lost \$20,000 and the profits of two trips, owing to the running ashore of their steamer "Quebec" on Lake Huron, and the fact that it took four days for Canadian wreckers to come to their assistance, while American wreckers could have been obtained in five hours. The United States Government passed an act last season empowering the President to throw open the waters of inland navigation to the Canadian wrecking companies, who he was satisfied the Canadian Government would reciprocate; but up to the present time no definite step has been taken. There are doubts as to the interpretation of the International Treaty, which, it appears, applies to coasting trade only. In such cases inland navigation would be free to citizens of both countries for all purposes, including wrecking companies, without further legislation."

Health Items.
 Half a cranberry bound on a corn will soon kill it.
 Three drops of carbolic acid in a tablespoonful of water, applied to a corn a few times will cure it.
 To remove specks of dirt from the eye, immerse the eye in cool water, then wink and roll the eyeball until the desired result is accomplished.
 To remove pin-worms in the face, place over the black spot the hollow end of a watch key, and press firmly. This forces the foreign substance out, so that it may be brushed off, and is a cure.
 The British Royal Society has made researches extending over a period of more than two hundred years, and failed to discover a single case of sudden change in the color of the human hair. This spoils whole pages of poems, novels and newspaper items.
 A good salve for burns, bruises, etc., can be made by taking very strong lime-water and lard; boil for some time; pour off water; add more lime-water; boil again till very strong of lime; some linseed oil would be a good addition to it.
 In performing horse-work, the hands are frequently put into both hot and cold water. To prevent unpleasant effects upon the skin, use a few drops of glycerine frequently in wiping the hands, and it will restore the soft, natural texture to the skin.
THE SLEEP OF CHILDREN.—The *Herald of Health* cautions parents not to allow their children to be waked up in the morning. Let nature wake them, she will not do it prematurely. Take care that they go to bed at an early hour—let it be earlier and earlier, until it is found that they wake up themselves in full time to dress for breakfast.

A WAR AT THE CAPE.
 Men Wanted.
 It is said that military operations at the Cape are much impeded by the want of men. Lord Chelmsford (who by the bye has come into the title since he has been "to the front") and who was not aware of his elevation to the peerage until some time after the decrease of the distinguished ex-Lord Chancellor) sent home a requisition for ten thousand men and a regiment of cavalry in excess of the seven regiments already under his command. He will receive, however, 2,200 infantry only.
"Dead Beats."
 (Lindsay Post.)
 The *Perth Courier* has been publishing a list of "dead beats" that had欠ed it with their "patronage," and are not honest enough to pay. We quote a couple of samples to express our approval of the idea and to suggest that our exchanges in South Ontario copy the first paragraph, and that our subscribers in Michigan look out for the second:—"R. A. SKIRVING, Columbus, Ont. We know nothing about this individual but that he left Columbus, leaving three years' subscription unpaid. Think he was a factory hand."
 "T. H. McCABREY, Evans, Mich. This party is a Canadian-Yankee, who showed his natural bent by defaulting us out of five or six years' subscription. He came from this neighbourhood."
 We have some "hard cases" we are inclined to deal with in the above way—a few in town, of course, no honest man—who has simply neglected paying up or who by misfortune has been unable, would be dealt with in this way.

SATISFACTORY.
The "Globe" on Native Industry.
 Messrs. Gilbert, of Montreal, have successfully converted one of the smooth-bore 32-pound cannons of 1862 into a 60-pound rifled Paulliser gun. The old piece was bored out to the calibre required for the insertion of the rifled tubes, which was made in Montreal from an excellent quality of "Siemens" iron, manufactured by the London &ry. N. S. Steel Company of Canada. Special machines and furnaces were constructed by the Messrs. Gilbert for the work, which was performed to the entire satisfaction of Col. Strange and the military authorities. The firm is now prepared to convert any or all of the 300 smooth-bore guns now in Canada into rifled guns, and it is stated that they are, moreover, ready to manufacture new coil guns up to 10-inch bore as cheaply and as well as they can be made in England or the United States. The knowledge of this is peculiarly gratifying at the present time, for the experiments show that we have a native iron so good that it can, without any protection, be used on the making of these superior articles for which it is especially fitted.
Will Queen Victoria Abdicate?
 (London Correspondence of the Liverpool Post.)
 I have just received a piece of news which I should have been inclined to treat with incredulity, if I had not obtained it from a quarter worthy of high consideration. I am informed that on the assembling of Parliament in February an intimation will be made in both houses that, in consequence of her recent bereavement, and from other considerations, also of a personal nature, the Queen has decided to relinquish the reins of power in favor of the Prince of Wales as Prince Regent. Of course, I give you this extraordinary intelligence for what it is worth. I may, however, be permitted to remind you that there have already been Regents at the head of the English realm, and, although we should all deplore the day that witnessed the abnegation by the Queen of that power which she has wielded with such singular wisdom, yet it would be impossible, at the same time, not to feel that in being transferred to the Prince of Wales the sovereignty had passed into hands already familiarized with the exercise of royal and national duties.

Gas-Lit Buoys.
 (From the Pall Mall Gazette.)
 That the buoys which mark channels and wrecks are sometimes destroyed or displaced by vessels running along the coast on dark nights is well known. After two trials of lighted buoys, therefore, the Trinity Board have resolved upon sending a buoy, of which the lantern can be kept continuously burning, to a station off Dundee. The first of these trials took place in August last, at the Trinity Wharf, when the light lasted uninterruptedly for twenty-eight days. Water was pumped upon it from a steam engine, to see what would be the effect of the shock and drenching, and no harm was done. The buoy was then sent down to the Nore, and there burned steadily for twenty-four days. The same buoy has now left London for its appointed place near Dundee. Provision has been made for keeping it alight without any interference for thirty-four days.
 This is a modification of what is known as Fitzsch's compressed gas system, which is first brought out in Germany. It is proposed to make the buoy itself the recipient for containing the compressed gas, with its regulations (which is one of the most important points of the invention), and the lantern at the top of a short conducting tube. A buoy of ordinary size will burn about three months night and day with only one filling, and the light is visible at a distance of about four miles. There is, however, in existence, an electric lighting apparatus which might be employed, so that the light could be extinguished at sunrise and restored at night, giving, of course, a much longer duration to the working of the buoy. It will be interesting to see the result of the experiment, as the success of the scheme would have been to navigation.

NATURALIST'S PORTFOLIO.
BED-BUG STRIDERS.—Perhaps there are not very many aware of the great utility of at least one species of the common house spider as a destroyer of bed-bugs. It is very easy to be misled to exterminate them, but seemingly without effect, as they had got into the walls and extended to different rooms. One day I noticed the spider to be very large, and of a peculiar color of a very small spider of half its size. This I was determined to prevent, and went with a small piece of stick to separate and kill the spider. They are very lively along the floor in opposite directions, but to my great surprise I saw the little spider wheel around, pursue, seize, and bear off the bug in triumph with great ease. A further search revealed one day a spider's web in which hung about half a dozen dead bugs like carcasses in a butcher's stall, for the spider, who generally depends on his net for securing his prey, had apparently on the 10th seen the spider for so previous a morsel. A fortnight gave directions that no spider's web was to be brushed down for a time, much preferring the remedy in this case to the bug; and whether it was the spiders that had caused the bed-bug, or not, say, but the result was that in a little while they became totally extinct. There is another species of spider, numerous and of a reddish color, which lives in crevices. It is harmless, one of the least repugnant looking, but one of the most extraordinary active little creatures in the insect world. It is very common, and "bug" was "venison" to that spider, and it could be introduced into houses, the former might make their wills.
 A FIGHT OVER LIFE WITH A BARROW.—Mr. John Pringle, of Keweenaw, went a little time back in search of a stray sheep, taking his double-barrelled shot gun with him. While climbing a mountain he suddenly came upon five full-grown moose, and he immediately fired at one of the animals. Pringle then went up to the disabled animal in order to put it out of misery, when two of the other moose rushed at him, and the comrade's assistance. Pringle saw them coming when only twenty yards off, and fired the remaining barrel, in his hurry missing both but hitting one of the moose in the head, and disabled for his human antagonist, and sprang upon him, gripping him by the shoulder with one of his hands, and with his teeth in the other. In a little the animal had torn off Pringle's upper clothing, and was gnawing at his throat, which was fortunately protected by several folds of a silk handkerchief, the animal's teeth being very close together, and he was unable to get his mouth wide enough to get a good hold. A struggle ensued, but Pringle could not get rid of his assailant until he (Pringle) tripped and fell on his side, and the animal's head and feet were with the throat with his right hand and succeeded in getting him under. He then seized a stone and battered the animal's head until he was extinct. Fortunately for him the remaining three held off, or the consequences might have been very serious. Mr. Pringle, who is a strong and very man, handling his stick and gun, and set in his stockings, says he has had several times to struggle hard with strong men, but he never had a tougher job than to master that barrow.

General News.
 —Charleston has abolished her heavy license fee for commercial travellers.
 —Alabama clears \$30,000 by hiring out her convicts, and keeps only a few in the penitentiaries.
 —A Scotch baronet, Sir Hugh Pollok, has been sued by his housemaid for breach of promise. Damages were laid at \$8,500, but the case was ultimately compromised for \$800 and expenses.
 —Having secured an ever-increasing market for their horse flesh, Kentucky breeders have decided to go into the horse-raising business on a larger scale than ever. Kentucky horses now stand very high in the estimation of connoisseurs in England.
 —There are now in this country 10 Roman Catholic Archbishops and 55 Bishops, against 6 of the former and 27 of the latter in 1850. The number of priests was then 1,800 and of churches 1,073; while there are now 5,623 priests and 5,548 churches. The colleges have increased from 17 to 74, and the Roman Catholic population has doubled.
 —The Danes, to a man or woman, cherish a personal dislike for Prince Bismarck, and wherever they are met travelling, one is sure to hear from them a full account of the Prince's "brutal doings" in Denmark in 1851. On his side the Prince never fails, when an opportunity occurs, to abuse the Danes, and makes no secret of his desire to annex their little kingdom.
 —An attack by wolves in the streets of an American village is an unusual occurrence, but it was the experience of Mr. Miner of Joselyn, Minn. Five of these animals sprang at his dog and tried to get into his wagon, but his dog coming up diverted the attention of the animals, who immediately seized and devoured him. His wife and three children, who were with him, at length brought assistance by their incessant shouting.
 —It is a great misfortune in Egypt if the Nile does not rise to a certain point, and it is almost as great a one if, as has happened this year, it rises above that point. The river nowadays overflows more than formerly, in consequence of the deposits which in certain parts have filled in the cavities of the bed. At the first entrance of Assuan the bed remains at the original depth, but in the Delta it has risen considerably in the past century. Between 1820 and 1810 the greatest height attained by the water was only twenty-four feet; but in 1874 it was twenty-six and a half.

Ladies' Fashions.
 We are actually on our way back to the crinolines and hoops of other days; but as there is very little *furor* about this revulsion of fashion, the change is being introduced very gradually in the form of small panniers on the hips, which, if made of very thick handsome brocade or satin, look tolerably well; but in soft clinging materials the desired effect is lost.
 There never was so much brilliant plumage used for trimmings, the tips of many of the feathers, especially cocks' plumes, being dipped in gold. The new cashmere embroidery, which costs as much as eighty or ninety francs a yard, is much liked. Artificial flowers are in great demand, and the making of them has proved quite a remunerative occupation for many ladies. Small bouquets for the side of the dress are considered indispensable in the eyes of most dressmakers, and no wonder, for they charge about ten francs for one rose. The winter cloaks are worn very long, and are of a graceful, clinging shape, very becoming to the figure. The handsomest are of fur, lined with bronze-colored satin, with a detached fur cape. Then there are white striped velvet casques, very long, fastened down one side, and trimmed with otter fur and gold braid. The bonnets still retain their small close shape; strings are made of rather broad ribbon, are placed very far back, and can be tied, with a bow of one loop, close to the ear, so many persons object to them under the chin. The newest shoes are made of the skins of snakes, which is imitation of those ordered by the Princess of Wales in Paris; they look well with their many shades of color, and have the advantage of resisting wet. There has also been produced a stocking of black silk, with a ferocious looking snake running down the leg, and resting its head—with glaring red beads for eyes—on the centre of the instep; in fact there is no end to the eccentricities in the way of stockings. For rough walking the best boots are made of porpoise hide, finished off with a band of Astrakhan fur. The upper part of many boots is composed of the finest velvet, or satin of the same color as the costume.

Exports.
 (Ottawa Free Press.)
 Mr. Dyke, the Canadian Government agent at Liverpool, reports that 1243 horses, 32,115 head of fat cattle, 62,461 sheep, and 1798 pigs have been exported from Canada to Great Britain and the United States ports during the year 1878. The importations in 1877 were 6412 cattle, 6225 sheep, 373 pigs, and 298 horses; and in 1876, 2767 cattle, 2807 sheep, and 352 horses. It was anticipated that a large number of Canadian sheep would be shipped to Great Britain this year, as 150,573 were exported from the Province of Ontario alone to the United States in 1877; where they are subjected to a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Society in Canada.
 (Vanity Fair.)
 Vanity Fair says some severe things about Canadian society. Of Ottawa, it says:—"Society is composed of poorly-salaried civil servants and their families, plus some few lumbermen, who have lately suffered severely from their engagement in a business which has more than any other succumbed to the prevailing depression. If the Princess devotes any of her time to the organization of charity, the superintendence of hospitals, and the practice of that benevolence which is one of her characteristic attributes, she may find objects on that to exercise it. Her husband's Ministers are mostly self-made men, who have neither the ambition nor the knowledge required to cut a figure in society. The members of the Legislature, when in session, will dine at Government House in battalions, paying close attention to their plates, and blushing uncomfortably if any attempt is made to draw them out. There are, of course, exceptions; but the Princess cannot expect a lively time at Ottawa, and the points of interest in the immediate neighbourhood may be exhausted in a week.
 But the following is even more caustic, and there are many Canadians who will not thank *Vanity Fair*, and many men who will think that the idea of a "Cabinet Ministers' mother washing dirty linen," is not a friendly way of putting the case.
 The admission or exclusion of persons from the receptions and levees held at Rideau Hall, where twelve years ago Lord Lorne was the guest of Lord Dufferin, will be another source of difficulty. Lord Dufferin treated black and white sheep alike, and his fold might have been deprived of some of its chief occupants if he had been more particular. In Canada it is dangerous to inquire about a man's own antecedents as it is risky to question in general conversation the appropriateness of a Cabinet Minister's mother having followed the respectable calling of washing dirty linen."

Princess Louise.
 A newspaper correspondent, writing from Ottawa, says:
 I know all your young ladies are dying to hear about the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess. Have I seen the Princess? Yes, and no. I have seen her in the street; but when walking, she is always heavily veiled. I will tell you something of her habits, but you must understand that in doing this I tell you only what is generally known in Ottawa. One of her chief characteristics is her love of exercise. She may be seen in the dull gray mornings, of which we have had so many since her arrival, at as early an hour as 8:30, vigorously walking in the romantic neighborhood of Rideau Hall. She comes to town nearly every day, not in a carriage, but in good stout English walking boots, in which she tramps through the mud and slush with a bold, firm step, which puts to shame the miming ladies, who, if they venture out at all in bad weather, pick their way as tenderly as if they were walking on eggs. I met her last Sunday, at about four o'clock, near the Chaudiere.
 I must tell you that Rideau Hall is about a mile and a half from Parliament Buildings, and the Chaudiere Falls are but a mile further west. She was walking with His Excellency, Lady Sophia MacNamara—recollect that she is Lady Sophia, not Lady MacNamara, and the A. D. C. The Princess was dressed in black, over which she wore a long grey ulster; her head was wrapped in a grey cloud, and she carried a small cane—she always appears in the streets with a cane. You ask why she carries a cane. I don't know; but I suppose she is guided by the good common sense, which tells her that such an appendage is useful on slippery streets, and that the extension of the muscles of the chest is promoted by the swinging of the arms, which the use of the cane promote.
 You may be certain that there is some simple, sensible reason for it. I know ladies who would think themselves degraded by wearing heavy walking boots—boots fit to keep out the wet, and with which muddy, slushy roads might be traversed with impunity. She delights in them, and is apparently as much at home and as happy while doing her six mile walk on any indifferent road, as she would be in her drawing room, and I suppose more so. The party had walked from Rideau to the Chaudiere, and when they reached the Government House on their return they would have covered at least five miles of a rough road. This was a Sunday afternoon constitutional.
 This habit of walking exposes the Princess to much inconvenience, for there are always ill-bred people who stare at and even follow her in the streets. She seems fond of shopping, and has already visited a number of the leading dry goods houses. But she does not confine herself to the first-class houses. A few days ago she was seen suddenly to stop before a small tin shop. She saw something in the window which attracted her attention, and after observing it for a moment, walked into the very humble place. Now, what do you suppose had struck her fancy? A small tin teapot! A little common thing, with a capacity of about one cup, and worth about twenty-five cents. She bought it, and I was told, put it into her pocket; but this I doubt. Now, this shows the utter absence of that false pride, which makes so many of our women objects of ridicule.
 Plain, simple, unostentatious, affable, and courteous, Her Royal Highness has already won the affections of all who have come within her influence; and there can be no doubt in her influence; and there can be no doubt in checking the growth of the pernicious modes of life established among our American cousins, our women unwomanly, and our girls idle and proud and watch the life of this daughter of loyalty; let them imitate her industry, her simplicity, her pure, healthy usefulness, as well as her physical; let them recollect that no life is happy which is idle; that the highest and purest enjoyment in this world is the consciousness that we are constantly employed in doing good and being useful; and that the most wretched of all lives is that of the woman of fashion, or of the girl who spends her time in the whirl of social excitement."

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 I know all your young ladies are dying to hear about the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess. Have I seen the Princess? Yes, and no. I have seen her in the street; but when walking, she is always heavily veiled. I will tell you something of her habits, but you must understand that in doing this I tell you only what is generally known in Ottawa. One of her chief characteristics is her love of exercise. She may be seen in the dull gray mornings, of which we have had so many since her arrival, at as early an hour as 8:30, vigorously walking in the romantic neighborhood of Rideau Hall. She comes to town nearly every day, not in a carriage, but in good stout English walking boots, in which she tramps through the mud and slush with a bold, firm step, which puts to shame the miming ladies, who, if they venture out at all in bad weather, pick their way as tenderly as if they were walking on eggs. I met her last Sunday, at about four o'clock, near the Chaudiere.
 I must tell you that Rideau Hall is about a mile and a half from Parliament Buildings, and the Chaudiere Falls are but a mile further west. She was walking with His Excellency, Lady Sophia MacNamara—recollect that she is Lady Sophia, not Lady MacNamara, and the A. D. C. The Princess was dressed in black, over which she wore a long grey ulster; her head was wrapped in a grey cloud, and she carried a small cane—she always appears in the streets with a cane. You ask why she carries a cane. I don't know; but I suppose she is guided by the good common sense, which tells her that such an appendage is useful on slippery streets, and that the extension of the muscles of the chest is promoted by the swinging of the arms, which the use of the cane promote.
 You may be certain that there is some simple, sensible reason for it. I know ladies who would think themselves degraded by wearing heavy walking boots—boots fit to keep out the wet, and with which muddy, slushy roads might be traversed with impunity. She delights in them, and is apparently as much at home and as happy while doing her six mile walk on any indifferent road, as she would be in her drawing room, and I suppose more so. The party had walked from Rideau to the Chaudiere, and when they reached the Government House on their return they would have covered at least five miles of a rough road. This was a Sunday afternoon constitutional.
 This habit of walking exposes the Princess to much inconvenience, for there are always ill-bred people who stare at and even follow her in the streets. She seems fond of shopping, and has already visited a number of the leading dry goods houses. But she does not confine herself to the first-class houses. A few days ago she was seen suddenly to stop before a small tin shop. She saw something in the window which attracted her attention, and after observing it for a moment, walked into the very humble place. Now, what do you suppose had struck her fancy? A small tin teapot! A little common thing, with a capacity of about one cup, and worth about twenty-five cents. She bought it, and I was told, put it into her pocket; but this I doubt. Now, this shows the utter absence of that false pride, which makes so many of our women objects of ridicule.
 Plain, simple, unostentatious, affable, and courteous, Her Royal Highness has already won the affections of all who have come within her influence; and there can be no doubt in her influence; and there can be no doubt in checking the growth of the pernicious modes of life established among our American cousins, our women unwomanly, and our girls idle and proud and watch the life of this daughter of loyalty; let them imitate her industry, her simplicity, her pure, healthy usefulness, as well as her physical; let them recollect that no life is happy which is idle; that the highest and purest enjoyment in this world is the consciousness that we are constantly employed in doing good and being useful; and that the most wretched of all lives is that of the woman of fashion, or of the girl who spends her time in the whirl of social excitement."

Exports.
 (Ottawa Free Press.)
 Mr. Dyke, the Canadian Government agent at Liverpool, reports that 1243 horses, 32,115 head of fat cattle, 62,461 sheep, and 1798 pigs have been exported from Canada to Great Britain and the United States ports during the year 1878. The importations in 1877 were 6412 cattle, 6225 sheep, 373 pigs, and 298 horses; and in 1876, 2767 cattle, 2807 sheep, and 352 horses. It was anticipated that a large number of Canadian sheep would be shipped to Great Britain this year, as 150,573 were exported from the Province of Ontario alone to the United States in 1877; where they are subjected to a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Society in Canada.
 (Vanity Fair.)
 Vanity Fair says some severe things about Canadian society. Of Ottawa, it says:—"Society is composed of poorly-salaried civil servants and their families, plus some few lumbermen, who have lately suffered severely from their engagement in a business which has more than any other succumbed to the prevailing depression. If the Princess devotes any of her time to the organization of charity, the superintendence of hospitals, and the practice of that benevolence which is one of her characteristic attributes, she may find objects on that to exercise it. Her husband's Ministers are mostly self-made men, who have neither the ambition nor the knowledge required to cut a figure in society. The members of the Legislature, when in session, will dine at Government House in battalions, paying close attention to their plates, and blushing uncomfortably if any attempt is made to draw them out. There are, of course, exceptions; but the Princess cannot expect a lively time at Ottawa, and the points of interest in the immediate neighbourhood may be exhausted in a week.
 But the following is even more caustic, and there are many Canadians who will not thank *Vanity Fair*, and many men who will think that the idea of a "Cabinet Ministers' mother washing dirty linen," is not a friendly way of putting the case.
 The admission or exclusion of persons from the receptions and levees held at Rideau Hall, where twelve years ago Lord Lorne was the guest of Lord Dufferin, will be another source of difficulty. Lord Dufferin treated black and white sheep alike, and his fold might have been deprived of some of its chief occupants if he had been more particular. In Canada it is dangerous to inquire about a man's own antecedents as it is risky to question in general conversation the appropriateness of a Cabinet Minister's mother having followed the respectable calling of washing dirty linen."

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