

## THE HOME.

### To Cheat the Moth.

It would seem as if an insect so long a household pest as the clothes moth would be well known by this time, yet it does not seem to be so, in the adult or perfect state. It is not uncommon to see careful housekeepers chasing every moth that chances to fly about the evening lamp without regard to size or appearance, while the delicate little moths are found on woollens that have been long infested. Clothes moths prefer darkness to light, and insects of this kind are not attracted by lights.

The well-known moth is light brown in color on the front wings and silver gray on the hind wings. The larva is a small white worm with a light brown head; it makes no case, but burrows in whatever it feeds upon, thus making channels.

Remedies: If clothing and the like can be inclosed in perfectly tight paper bags before moths begin to fly and lay their eggs, they will be completely protected. Out of doors the moths appear the latter part of May or June, and during the month of June the campaign must be vigorously prosecuted. Articles found infested, or if suspected, may be sprinkled, or better, sprayed with benzine, and this will destroy even the eggs. If infested closets, drawers, etc., are thoroughly treated with benzine in June there will be little trouble during the remainder of the season. After spraying and airing, articles may be safely wrapped in papers or if possible put in bags. A few cents' worth of paper bags is worth far more than costly cedar chests or closets.

Furniture, carriages or other large articles in constant use are not likely to be attacked. If stored they should be covered with paper if this can be done so completely as to leave no opening for the ingress of moths. If this cannot be done then a spraying with benzine or bichloride of carbon early in June, and again in a month or six weeks, should prevent damage. When more convenient cotton cloth may be substituted for paper in covering carriages or other objects.

### Sandwiches for Summer Days.

At some of the most fashionable gatherings the refreshments are extremely simple, consisting only of sandwiches and coffee, an ice and cake. Herewith are given a number of excellent varieties of sandwiches, several of which are new:

**English Walnut.**—Chop very fine, or what is better pound,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of English Walnuts and mix with enough melted butter or sweet cream so that the paste can easily be spread between thin slices of buttered bread.

**Peanut Sandwiches.**—Be sure that your peanuts are freshly roasted, then shell and rub off the red skins. Pound to a paste or chop fine and add enough boiled salad dressing so that it can be spread easily. Dressing for Same: One tablespoon butter, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 dessert spoon flour, yolks of 3 eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup vinegar, a pinch of salt. Cook in a double kettle until it thickens and is creamy.

**Lettuce Sandwiches.**—Let your lettuce lie in cold water on the ice box for at least an hour before using. Then dry thoroughly with a clean towel. Spread thin slices of buttered bread with salad dressing made from the above rule and place between them tender, crisp lettuce leaves.

**Celery Sandwiches.**—Chop crisp, white stalks of celery very fine and mix with it some of the salad dressing mentioned in the foregoing and spread between your sandwiches. These are particularly appetizing for traveling lunches as they keep moist so long.

**Macaroni Sandwiches.**—This is an Italian dish which is new in this country. Make delicious little cream biscuits and when warm, butter and spread with nice macaroni which has been cooked until very tender and mixed with a mayonnaise dressing.

**Chicken Sandwiches.**—Chop the light meat of chicken very fine and warm in a little sweet cream or melted butter. Spread this between sandwiches.

**Veal Sandwiches.**—Chop well-cooked, veal very fine, and mix with salad dressing made as follows: One tablespoon butter, 1 dessert spoon salt, 1 dessert spoon mustard, the yolks of 3 eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup vinegar. Cook in a double boiler until it thickens. Cool before using for sandwiches.

**Lamb Sandwiches.**—Mince spring lamb very fine, add to it a little chopped parsley and some salad dressing and spread between as you would any other filling.

**Tongue Sandwiches.**—Chop cold boiled tongue very fine and add to it any good sour salad dressing.

**Ham Sandwiches.**—Mince your ham fine and add plenty of mustard, 3 eggs, 1 tablespoon flour, 1 tablespoon butter and as much chopped cucumber pickles as you have ham. Beat this thoroughly together and pour into one pint of boiling vinegar but do not let the mixture boil. When it cools spread between your sandwiches.

**Egg Sandwiches.**—Boil 12 fresh eggs hard, plunge into cold water, peel and chop the whites very fine, mash the yolks smooth with a little vinegar, salt and mustard, mix with the whites and spread between buttered slices of bread.

**Sweet Sandwiches.**—These are especially liked for children's parties. Spread thin slices of buttered bread with orange marmalade, plum butter, red raspberry, strawberry or currant jelly and cut in all sort of fancy shapes, triangles, squares, hearts, etc.

**Celery and Nut Sandwiches.**—Use equal parts of chopped celery and English walnuts and mix with it salad dressing. Spread this between slices of Boston brown bread. No bread should be used for sandwiches

that is not at least 24 hours old, or it will not cut well. Bread two days old is still better. Be careful that it does not get too light so that it is crumbly, if you desire your sandwiches to be perfect. All sandwiches except lettuce can be made in the morning or at noon for any evening gathering if they are well covered with a towel wrung out of cold water and then with a plate, so they will keep moist. Lettuce sandwiches should not stand long, as they wilt easily.

### TRADE CHEATS.

Nothing New Has Been Developed in Many Centuries.

Cheating in trade is no new thing. It was practiced in the fourteenth century as well as the nineteenth. One town's records contain many cases of summary jurisdiction in matters affecting the price, weight and quality of food, clothing and other things. We cull a few from the archives of the city of London. In 1348 proceedings were taken against a butcher for selling putrid meat. Three reasons were alleged against this conduct at his trial before the Mayor and Aldermen. It was deceitful and dishonest; dangerous to the public health; it brought scandal and disgrace upon the Mayor, corporation and all the inhabitants of the city that a Londoner should behave so. After investigation he was found guilty, and condemned to be taken, with this bad meat carried in front of him, to the pillory in Cornhill, and while he stood therein the carrion he had tried to sell was burned under his nose.

It is well known that the pillory was an instrument in which the culprit was fixed, incapable of movement, exposed to the contempt of the people. The offence of the culprit was always publicly proclaimed, and according to the views of the spectators, the punishment might be severe or otherwise. If they disliked the offense or the offender, their contempt would take the proverbial and forcible form of rotten eggs and dead cats, and the trader would make a closer acquaintance with his own wares, both raw and cooked, than he might find pleasant.

A publican, convicted of selling unwholesome red wine, was sentenced to drink a draught of the same stuff which he sold to the common people, the remainder being poured on his head, and compelled to forewear the calling of a vintner in the city of London forever, unless he could obtain the favor of the King. A note on the record states that he was readmitted five years later.

About the same time we find a woman charged with selling ale in a short-measure quart pot, the bottom of which she had thickened with pitch and covered with rosemary, to look like bush in the sight of her customers. It was a common practice to put some sort of evergreen leaves in the bottom of tankards—hence the proverb, "Good wine needs no bush." Her sentence was to stand in the "thew," or female pillory, with half of the pot attached to it. As far as possible, the cause of the offense was always exhibited along with the person punished.

Severe punishment was meted out for endeavoring to raise the standard market price of corn and other articles. In 1347 a merchant was imprisoned for 40 days for enhancing the price of his own property. He secretly employed a man to bring certain of his own (the merchant's) wheat to the market, whereupon he bought his own at two pence more per bushel than the market price, of course taking good care to make the same well known, forgetting, however, to state what he knew about the seller.

### PAPER SAILS.

They Will Now Be Used on Light Sailing Vessels.

It is now quite certain that a paper pulp composition will be employed in making sails for light vessels. The sails made on this new plan are not woven from strands or threads, but are made up from compressed sheets, these being cemented and riveted together in such way as to form a smooth and strong union. The first process of manufacturing consists in preparing the pulp in the regular way, to a ton of which is added one pound of bichromate of potash, 25 pounds of glue, 32 pounds of alum, 15 pounds of soluble glass and 40 pounds of prime tallow, these ingredients being thoroughly mixed with the pulp. Next the pulp is made into sheets by regular paper-making machinery, and two sheets are pressed together with a glutinous compound between, so as to retain the pieces firmly, making the whole practically homogeneous. The next operation is quite important, and requires a specially built machine of great power, which is used in compressing the paper from a thick, sticky sheet to a very thin, tough one. The now solid sheet is run through a bath of sulphuric acid to which 10 per cent. of distilled water has been added, from which it emerges to pass between glass rollers, then through a bath of ammonia, then clear water, and finally through felt rollers, after which it is dried and polished between heated metal cylinders. The paper resulting from this process is in sheets of ordinary width and thickness of sail stock; it is elastic, air-tight, durable, light and possessed of other needed qualifications to make it available for sailmaking.

### He Had Him.

Curious thing this morning! I have heard of the sun setting fire to dry grass, but I never heard of it breaking anything.

No. But it did to-day. What did it break? The day. Eh? The day—the break of day.

### Rain and Railway Tracks.

Locomotive engineers like to have the track watered occasionally by a good heavy rain, as they get glossy after a long period of dry weather, and the wheels will not take hold, just as the knife grinder's wheel will not take hold unless it is kept wet.

### THIS LIFEBOAT WON'T UPSET.

The Apparatus Designed by a Frenchman Successfully Tested.

Launching a lifeboat, as everyone knows, is a difficult and delicate operation. France now comes forward with a new method of launching a lifeboat. Ordinarily a lifeboat is launched by the crew, and, if successfully launched, is carried out on the receding wave, but not until some members of the crew have received a complete drenching. If the first attempt is not a success the boat is thrown back on the beach, and the start must be made once more. This new non-submersible lifeboat does away with any possibility of failure and permits the boat to be put in the water completely manned, the crew in their places, ready to bend to the oars without mishap or delay.

The trial took place at Boulogne-sur-Mer, where is located the second oldest life-saving station in the world. It was established as long ago as 1825. The men are both French and English.

### THE NEW APPARATUS.

which is the invention of E. de Poilly, consists of an inclined plane or shipway, with rails reaching down to the water's edge and having an angle of about twenty-two degrees; also of an automatic car, perfectly poised and formed of two frames which can be folded together at a moment's notice.

A movable support is fastened to the two lower edges of the under frame and holds the upper frame in a position which may be varied from the horizontal to the necessary inclination for the automatic launching of the lifeboat. The car, held in position by a chain winding around a windlass, glides on the rails of the shipway, carrying the boat horizontally on the upper frame work, and in this position the boat is launched, provided the tide is high enough. At low tide the supports may be manipulated so as to give the boat the proper angle at the instant it reaches the sea.

At a given signal a whistle was heard and the crew clambered into the boat. A second whistle meant "Get ready!" At the third a heavy rumble was heard, then a splash and the boat was in the water. Twenty vigorous arms manned the oars, which at once began to dip in unison. In the bow stood a pilot, a long boat-hook in his hand, and in the stern, manoeuvring an immense oar which served him as a rudder, was the captain.

### ANOTHER EXPERIMENT

consisted in establishing a breeches-buoy between the shore and a wrecked vessel. The honor of this new appliance belongs to a modest mechanic of the country named De Cazin. He very adroitly substituted for the traditional ring supporting the basket, the great defect of which was that the friction rubbed and frayed the rope upon which it slid, a little apparatus formed of two pulleys adjusted on the same plan, the cable passing between the grooves of these pulleys.

The hawser gun was charged and threw a line with a rod attached 500 feet towards the vessel. This line was immediately seized and by means of it the double lines of the breeches-buoy, with its pulleys, were hauled aboard, and then followed the cable upon which the basket works. In a few seconds the pulleys were securely fastened to an upright rod on the ship, the cable was hauled taut and the basket sent to its destination on shore. All that now remained for the people on the vessel to do was to take their places successively in the basket, which made successive trips rapidly and successfully between the shore and the ship until all the people on board were landed.

### THE SOUTH AFRICAN BOOM.

Some Interesting Figures About the Great Diamond and Gold Mines.

A member of the British Parliament gives some interesting information regarding the great Kafir speculations in London. "It was only nine years ago," he says, "that the English began to settle in the section of South Africa where the diamond and gold mines have since been discovered. The Dutch had previously settled there after the same fashion as they did originally in New York when they called it New Amsterdam. About twenty Dutch farmers occupied all the sections of country, whose occupation was raising cattle. The mining excitement has since drawn a white population of 60,000 and 40,000 blacks since August, 1886. Within a few years most of these lands were sold at a pound an acre and a large part of them as low as 6 pence an acre. The mines established on this property have been stocked at £120,000,000 and most of them are selling at an immense premium; for instance, the Rand mines were issued at £1 a share, and they are now worth £33 a share, and many of the holders expect to realize at least £100 a share.

"The output of gold is now 181,000 ounces per month, and with the new batteries and appliances now being erected and nearly completed it is confidently expected that the product will reach 200,000 ounces per month. Silver is found in this country in considerable quantities, but the low price prevailing makes it unprofitable as compared with gold. This rich mining property is located 6500 feet above the level of the sea and is extremely healthy. In the Rand Victoria mine they are now sinking a shaft to work the reef at a depth of 2200 feet. The men who have profited by this Kafir speculation more than any others are Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit, Barnato Bros., J. B. Robinson, Eckstein Bros., Henry Nourse, Peit Marais, F. A. English, S. Neumann & Co., and A. Goetz & Co., some of whom are now living in London in princely style. The Barnatos originally went to that country as circus jugglers. They are supposed to have made out of their ventures, principally in diamond mines, £5,000,000. Robinson is put down at £7,000,000, Beit at £12,000,000, Rhodes at about £7,000,000, Nourse at £2,500,000, Peit Marais at £2,000,000 and F. A. English at £3,000,000. The followers of these bold operators have also been big winners. The Barnatos boast of having started in their new departure with a half crown in their pockets."

### PURELY CANADIAN NEWS.

#### INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT OUR COUNTRY.

Gathered from Various Points from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

St. John (Man.) is to have a grist mill. Prince Albert has a population of 1,300. Belleville needs more school accommodation.

Last month 370 settlers entered the Alberta district.

Fifty German settlers arrived at Lacombe on Thursday.

Gold-bearing quartz has been discovered at Canmore, Alta.

An extensive evaporating plant will be established at Owen Sound.

Wetmore sardine factory at Deer Island, N. B., has begun operations.

Twenty-one thousand tons of shipping were built in Canada last year.

The population of Walkerton shows an increase of 237 over that of last year.

Every township in Muskoka and Parry Sound will have a cheese factory this year.

A dry dock for Midland is in contemplation. The engineer estimates the cost at \$62,000.

Five thousand bushels of wheat were marketed in Malden, Man., during the week before last.

The Marion Steam Shovel Company is contemplating the opening of a branch factory in Ontario.

At Springhill (N. S.), 1,700 tons of coal are being daily hoisted from the pit that is now being worked.

The Edmonton Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Association have nearly completed their factory.

Moffat and Company, of Renfrew, are building a large addition to their wood-working establishment.

An electric railway is to be built from Port Hope to Bewdly, on Rice lake, a distance of nine miles.

Pembroke's assessment is \$1,152,690, an increase of \$51,690, and the population is now 4,638, an increase of 174.

The Canada Paper Company, Windsor Mills, will spend \$300,000 in the extension of their works this summer.

Mr. Verraeke, the horse buyer, shipped a carload of horses to London, England, from Seaford, on Monday.

Chatham's population is 9,019, a gain of 350 over last year, and of 1,400 since 1881. The total increase in taxable property is \$140,591.

Five carloads of cattle left Shoal Lake (Man.) for Montreal last week. The cattle were the finest ever shipped from the district.

The assessment of McKillop shows the following:—Acres, 5,200; value, \$1,817,290; population, 3,000. In 1892 the population was 2,501.

The pastures in many of the dairy sections of Ontario are looking splendid, and the prospects of a large market were never more promising.

A much larger area of land is under cultivation, and the prospects for a good harvest are very promising, in the Hirsch colony, Manitoba.

There is still another railway projected toward Parry Sound, the Ontario, Belmont, and the Northern, which is to be built from Hastings to the Georgian bay.

The crops of Manitoba and the Northwest last year realized between thirteen and fourteen million dollars, exclusive of live stock, poultry, dairy products, etc.

The steamer Energy brought to Pelee Island the boring apparatus for the Pelee Gas and Oil Company on Friday. The company will commence operations at once.

J. H. Smart, of Kingsville, is said to have the finest acreage of wheat in Ontario. He expects to realize the handsome sum of about \$5,000 from his farming this year.

Wallaceburg ratepayers, by 310 votes to 11, have carried a by-law to take \$15,000 stock in the glass works, with which to enable the company to complete the buildings.

Mr. Petrie, of Guelph, who has been travelling in Australia, is of the opinion that there will yet be a very large trade transacted between the Dominion and the other colonies.

The "gold fever" in the Rainy Lake district is assuming enormous proportions. Eight small sections of land in that country were sold two days ago for something over \$250,500.

The parish priest of Roberval, Quebec, reports that thirty families have settled there this year, and that 300 lots have been taken by settlers who are to take up their abode near the Trappists' establishment on the Mistassini.

One of the great needs of Aylesford (N. S.) is a few nice houses to rent. A few thousand dollars invested in this way would be a great benefit to the place and a good paying investment.

A new industry has been started in Charlottetown, P. E. I. Messrs. Rankin and White are about to export live lobsters, their headquarters being the Steam Navigation Company's wharf.

The Winnipeg ratepayers, by a vote of ten to one, have endorsed the School Board by-law to raise \$65,000 to provide school accommodation for the rapidly increasing school population.

Mr. John Munn, of Eden Grove, has shipped this season from Walkerton 300 carloads, or 1,800,000 feet, of timber to Quebec. It is sent from there to England. The 300 carloads brought \$60,000 at Quebec.

Steps are being taken to provide Owen Sound with a dry-dock capable of accommodating the largest vessels that run on the great lakes. It will be 430 feet in length, with 16 feet of water on the sills.

Fort Frances has been in a fever of excitement the last day or two over a new gold mine in Big Manitou lake. The new find is on an island of about three hundred acres, and was made by a trapper and hunter named Isaac Sanderson.

The Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, are calling for tenders for hauling from Ashcroft to Williams' Creek 12,000 feet of steel hydraulic pipe, to be used in the

extensive preparations they are making to develop their claims this summer.

Extensive alterations and improvements are being made in the Ingersoll pork factory now. A large new singeing apparatus is being put in, and the capacity of the factory will be greatly increased when these improvements are completed.

Another large and valuable cargo of ice fish has been shipped from Yarmouth, N. S., to Boston by steamer Yarmouth. The owners of the fish traps are reaping a great harvest. The lobsters were worth \$9,000 and 1,500 barrels mackerel about \$14,000.

Mr. James Sterling, of Blenheim shipped last week four carloads of cattle, aggregating \$4,000 in value. Included was a splendid steer, from Romney, weighing 1,600 pounds, for which he gave \$84. Mr. Sterling reports a good spring's business.

Last week Mr. Gillen shipped from Cliford for France his first load of stockers. The animals would average about 1,150 pounds each. This is a new venture for Mr. Gillen, but as others have tried it with success, Mr. Gillen has courage enough to follow suit.

The work at the Londonderry mines is increasing, and the men are getting full time and steady employment. Besides the orders for pipes from the towns of Westville and Digby, other orders are coming in, and the outlook is good for quite a busy season.

### THE CHAMPION SWEARER.

He Was Cured of the Habit by a Simple Stratagem.

Among the outre characters of Ayr, Scotland, more than 100 years ago there was none so remarkable as a little oldish man who was ordinarily called the "Devil Almighty." He had acquired this terrific sobriquet from an inveterate habit of swearing, or rather from that phrase being his favorite oath. He was no ordinary swearer, no mincer of dreadful words, no clipper of the King's curses. Being a man of violent passions, he had a habit when provoked of shutting his eyes and launching headlong into a torrent of blasphemy, such as might, if properly divided, have set up a whole troop of modern swearers.

The custom of shutting his eyes seemed to be adopted by him as a sort of salve to his conscience. He seemed to think that provided he did not "sin with his eyes open" he did not sin at all; or it was perhaps nothing but a habit. Whatever might be the cause or purpose of the habit, it was once made the means of playing off upon him a most admirable hoax. Being one evening in a tavern along with two neighboring country gentlemen, he was, according to a concerted plan, played upon and irritated. Of course, he soon shut his eyes, and commenced his usual tirade of execration and blasphemy. As soon as he was fairly afloat and his eyes were observed to be hard shut his companions put out the candles, so as to involve the room in utter darkness.

In the course of a quarter of an hour, which was the common duration of his paroxysms, he ceased to speak, and opened his eyes, when what was his amazement to find himself in the dark. "How now?" "am I blind?" "Blind," exclaimed one of the company, "what should make you blind?" "Why I can see nothing," answered the sinner. "That is your own fault," coolly observed his friend, "for my part I can see well enough," and he drank a toast as if nothing had happened. This convinced the blasphemer that he had lost his sight, and to add to his horror it struck him that Providence had inflicted the blow as a punishment for his intolerable wickedness. Under this impression he began to rave and cry, and he finally fell into praying, uttering such expressions as made his two companions ready to burst with restrained laughter.

When they thought they had punished him sufficiently, and began to fear that his mind might be affected if they continued the joke any longer, one of them went to the door and admitted the light. The old blasphemer was overwhelmed with shame at the exhibition he had been compelled to make, which had such an effect that from that time forward he entirely abandoned his abominable habit.

### Climate and Tongues.

Gutturals predominate in Norway and Russia, whereas, far to the southward, in sunny Italy, there is a profusion of such euphonic names as Palermo, Verona, Campobello and so forth. Even in the British Isles, covering so few degrees of latitude, there is a marked difference between the "burr" of the Highlander and the soft speech of the native of southern England. A theory which may partly account for these climatic effects is based upon the contrast of the stillness which usually pervades southern lands with the stormy inquietude of northern countries. Cloudless skies for months at a time characterize the climates of Italy, while a firmament entirely free from clouds is rare in Norway. It requires, of course, greater effort to be heard in regions which are swept by winds and storms than in still southern latitudes, and to be heard distinctly amid the noise and confusion of the elements words must be used which contain many consonants. Among the inhabitants of more tropical climes the tendency is toward soft and musical cadence, and travelers relate that in regions in South America, such as Peru and Venezuela, where atmospheric disturbances are rare, the natives almost chant the phrases of salutation.

### The Black Plague in China.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says—F. H. May, superintendent of the Hong Kong police, and Dr. F. B. C. Ayres, late colonial surgeon at Hong Kong, were passengers from the Orient on the steamship Empress of India. Both took a prominent part in stamping out the black plague of last year. They state that in many places in the vicinity of Hong Kong the plague is as bad as last year. Both Portuguese and Chinese at Macao have been attacked by the disease, and 200 deaths are reported there in seven weeks. There were 53 deaths in Hong Kong in three days.