

Monday for Ministers.

Every pastor asks himself on Monday morning, "What shall I do with myself to-day?" His mode of answering this question will decide his permanent usefulness and the length of his days.

Drawing as an Educator.

In referring to the usefulness of the art of drawing, in education, the Illustrated London News says: "The school board have taken an important and, we think, very wise step by resolving to introduce the elementary teaching of drawing into the schools."

Messrs. Moody and Sankey in Manchester.

These earnest evangelists, says the London Presbyterian Review, have now been nearly a year and a half in this country, and as they have journeyed from place to place, the interest in their work deepens and increases.

Death of Venerable Bodo.

For nearly thirty years this earnest and holy scholar seems to have been occupied with a history of the Church of England, of which he was known as one of the fathers. This being finished, he was engaged on a translation of the gospel of St. John into Anglo-Saxon.

The Population of China.

Abbe Davul, who has recently devoted some years to the explorations of Chinese territory and the study of the people, says that the estimate of statisticians that the total population of the Chinese Empire is but 100,000,000 souls is entirely incorrect.

Never Waste Bread.

One day, about one hundred and thirty years ago, a young Scottish maid was busy about her household affairs, when an aged stranger came to the door and asked permission to enter and rest, requesting at the same time something to eat.

Sun Birds.

The humming bird family is a very large one, and contains a number of brilliant little creatures, with names such as the to-paz, and the amethyst, and the ruby-throated humming bird.

The Egyptian Water-Carrier.

"The gift of God is the gift of God! Who will buy the gift of God?"

Such is the cry of the picturesque-looking water-carrier, as he goes about the streets of Egypt, with his water-skin thrown over his shoulder, during the season of drought, when the water, from its preciousness, may well be called, as it is, the gift of God.

"The gift of God, the gift of God! Who will buy the gift of God?"

We imagine how eagerly and gladly the poor thirsty ones gather around him, and that there would not be much delay before the empty vessels were brought out of their houses to be filled.

What a grand picture we have here of "the water of life," which is offered "without money and without price," to every one that thirsteth.

I heard the voice of Jesus say, Behold I freely give The living water—thirsty one, Stop down, and drink, and live.

Bible Stories.

How we all have loved them, and love them still; even we grown up ones, and you who feel yourselves almost grown up!

Scientific and Useful.

CLEANSE THE MANGERS.

The mangera of horses, cows and oxen, when supplied with cut fodder and meal, frequently becomes sensibly sour in consequence of the decomposition of the wet meal that adheres to the corners of the feet-boxes.

HONEYMOON.

The word "honeymoon" is traceable to a Teutonic origin. Among the Teutons was a favorite drink called moethelin. It was made of mead or honey, and was much like the mead of other European countries.

CANNED FRUIT VS. PRESERVES.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker says in favor of canned fruit: "As to preserves in comparison to canned fruit, one spoonful of the former will 'broil' and distress a stomach that is in the least disordered."

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF WATER.

There is no more prolific source of disease than bad water; but to distinguish whether the fluid is unfit for consumption or not is somewhat difficult.

WORKING AND SALTING BUTTER.

Touching this important branch of making butter of prime quality, S. E. Lewis, of Oxford, N. Y., writes as follows: "When the butter comes, as soon as the dash churns clean, take off the churn; do not gather the butter compact with the dasher in the churn (as is usually done); do not gather it at all, but have a hair sieve, which first wet in hot and then cold water, so that the butter will not stick to it; then have a piece of a board that will fit inside of the churn to hold the butter back, turn the buttermilk from the churn through the sieve; when the buttermilk is drained out let the buttermilk remain in the churn; then take your water, holding it up as high as your head, and pour it upon the butter in a stream sufficiently large so that it will force its way through the butter; keep the stream moving about upon the butter. This will separate the little balls of butter. Fill up the churn with water until what little buttermilk there was in the butter is diluted to that extent that there will be no necessity of changing the water, and the result will be that you butter is washed, or the buttermilk all rinsed out of the butter, without breaking, marring or injuring a single grain. When it sufficiently hardens in the water take it out for salting, using the ladle to get out the most of it, and then the sieve. Now comes the salting and working. I prefer for a butter worker an inclined plain in the shape of a letter A, with a round lever. Spread the butter upon the worker, then put one-half the quantity of salt that you may desire to put on, roll it in, then with a small, flat, wooden shovel, turn one-half of it over on to the top of the other half. Put on half of the remaining, roll it back on the balance of the salt; then work the salt in somewhat, taking particular care not to let the lever go down on the butter in a rolling motion. If you allow the lever to slip on the butter it will destroy the grain and make it shifty. Set the butter away in a cool place; at night put it on the worker; work it a little, then let the mass stand until the morning, and work

again just enough to be sure that the streaks are out (the white streaks are packed that have not taken salt), then pack the butter in butter tubs, and the butter will be the common white oak butter tubs.

THERE is more in one of God's sentences than you have discovered yet.

I AM afraid that many of us are defective in moral symmetry. Some men are great Christians upon one point, and some men are great Christians upon another.

Toronto Markets.

PRODUCE.

The holidays have interrupted business, but prices have been firm, and the week closes with an improved feeling apparent.

Stocks in Store, January 4th.

Flour, 10,811 barrels; wheat, 102,782 bushels; oats, 2,728; barley, 103,112; peas, 4,323; rye, 346; corn, 10,142.

Grain in sight, December 26th.

Wheat, 11,793,000 bushels, and barley 2,350,000, against 9,259,000 of wheat and 1,929,000 of barley in 1873.

English Advices.

Cable despatches report a deficiency in the English supply for week ending Dec. 26th, equal to 19,375 to 24,500 quarters. Mail advices report wheat in transit Dec. 17th, as 1,509,000 quarters, against 1,346,000 in 1873. Canadian peas were then enquired for.

Prices at Liverpool on dates indicated.

Table with columns for Flour, Red Wheat, White do, Club do, Corn, Barley, Oats, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Cheese and prices for Dec 30 and Jan 1.

FLOUR.—Has been firm and in fair demand. For extra sold at \$4.35 to \$4.37 1/2 on cars on Monday. Spring extra was active at \$3.90 to \$4.00 Monday, and \$4 on Tuesday. Superfine of choice quality brought \$3.50 f.o.c. on 1 Tuesday.

OATMEAL.—Has been quiet; car-lots of average quality are worth about \$5. Small lots are unchanged at \$5.25 to \$5.50.

BRAN.—Is scarce and wanted; a car sold on Tuesday at \$16 on the track.

WHEAT.—Has been quiet but firm. Some cars of spring sold at 91 to 92c. for No. 2 and 93 to 94c. for No. 1 in store. No. 2 white is very scarce; nearly all the fall in store is treated well. For No. 2 fall 98c. f.o.c. would probably be paid, but no movement is reported.

OATS.—Have been firm with sales of car-lots at 42 1/2 to 43c. on the track; the former price was paid yesterday. Street prices 43 to 44c.

BARLEY.—Some movement has prevailed here. Outside markets have been quiet. There was a car of unimproved, probably No. 3, sold on Tuesday at \$1.03 on the track; a lot at Brampton at \$1.08 for No. 2, and \$1.10 for No. 1, and No. 2 here at \$1.10 f.o.c. Yesterday cars were offered at \$1.11 for No. 1, and \$1.09 for No. 2 f.o.c. Street prices \$1.07 to \$1.08.

PEAS.—Have been quiet and unaltered. On Monday a car of No. 1 brought Soc. f.o.c. but this must be regarded as exceptionally high, for yesterday several cars sold at 75c. for No. 2 and 77c. for No. 1 in store. Street prices 75c. to 76c.

RYE.—Sells at 70 to 71c. on the street.

SEEDS.—The market remains quiet at unchanged prices, with little doing as yet. Alsike is held at \$10, with buyers at \$9. Clover is wanted at \$5.75, timothy at \$2.75, and faxseed at \$1.00. Dealers sell these at about 25c. more. Lard would find buyers at \$2.30 to \$2.40.

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—Has been quiet and weak. Some small lots for shipment sold at 22 to 23c., which would still be paid, but no more. Box-butter is slow of sale at 20 to 22c.

Eggs.—Seem to be unsettled and range from 18 to 21c. according to quality.

PORK.—Small lots sold at \$21 to \$22.

BACON.—Is easier; bids for future delivery are offered at 9 1/2c., but no sales have been made; small lots are down to 10 1/2 to 10 3/4c. Hams are quiet and unchanged.

LARD.—Is now in fair supply; a lot of 50 tins sold at 13 1/2c. outside; small lots are about 25c. per cental easier.

HOGS.—Have been steady at \$8 to \$8.10 for car-lots which would still be paid, and up to \$8.25 for fancy lots.