

Innocent Sleep.
She sleeps! delightful task to watch
Her slumbers at this midnight hour
Too note the breathing from her lips
That vie the budding flower.
Delightful task! Would I could sit
Thro' life by this pure shrine,
And worshiping, could I ever link
Her trusting heart with mine!

A tear—such as the dew-drops leaves
Upon the opening rose—
Hangs tremblingly upon the lash
The drooping lids disclose;
The lids half open—see the bow
From the bright tear-drop given,
Pure symbol of her holy thoughts
Spanning from earth to heaven.

A sigh—the murmur of the sea
That summer winds have blown—
A name upon her parted lips—
Oh, bliss! it is my own.
A joy, ne'er known or felt before,
Is at this moment given—
To know her mingled thoughts of me
While yet she dreams of heaven!

The Whole Duty of Woman.

BY "PUNCH."
Sincerely, my dear, I am going to offer
you a few words of advice as to the conduct
and behavior most calculated to insure your
happiness; and I am sure you will take it
kindly of me, considering the experience I
have had, and your early time of life. What
an advantage it is to be told things instead
of having to find them out? I wish I had
had somebody to advise me when I was at
your age.

Of course, my dear, between ourselves,
almost every young woman is either married
or intends to be. It is what we have to look
to, poor things! Now in order to get mar-
ried, my love, you must learn to manage
yourself; and, after you have got married,
to manage your husband; and both together
is what I call the Whole Duty of Woman.

As long as you are single and looking out,
your first study must be to control your
inclinations. All of us, you know, have our
little failings; the great thing is to conceal
them. For instance, dear, suppose you have
a hearty appetite, you should restrain this a
little in company; it is a thing that many
gentlemen (particularly the most susceptible)
object to; and you can indemnify yourself
by a nice supper in your own room. You
will thus, dear, please the kind of men who
make the best husbands—those most easily
managed. Always keep down your temper,
my dear; never speak sharply, or look
cross, whatever you may feel; and be
cautious, my love, how you talk scandal, or
say spiteful things of friends behind their
backs; many good catches are lost by little
weaknesses peeping out. If, my dear, you
have any personal blemish, or peculiarity,
which you think would prevent a certain
person from liking you, hide it from him if
you can and let him find it out after you are
married.

If anybody is attached to you, never con-
tradict him, dear, but fall in with all his little
whims and whims, however unreasonable.
In short, devote yourself to him entirely;
your turn will come.

When you are married, my dear, you should
pursue another course altogether. The ob-
jects of all husbands is, to put upon their
wives as much as they can, by making perfect
slaves of them, and stinting them in their
pleasures and enjoyments so as to have the
more to lay out on themselves. You will
most likely find your husband very near.
He will be trying to calculate how much you
require for housekeeping, and will want to
allow you so much and no more. At the
end of the week or month, he will ask to
look over your account-book to see how the
money has gone. Now, my dear, you will
find that there are numerous trifling
extras that you will want, which
you would wish him to know nothing
about; little suppers when he is absent;
presents to friends, and a thousand other
odds and ends. You will make these up
by putting a half penny or a penny a pound
upon the tea or sugar; or by charging so
much for imaginary soap or pearl ash. And
then, my dear, if you find him questioning the
price of this thing, or enquiring about the
quantity of that, you must seem hurt and
angry, as if he doubted or mistrusted you;
and if he persists in being inquisitive, you
should get into a little pet with him, slam the
door and run upstairs crying. And observe,
when there is a tiff between you, never come
too till he has made amends by promising
you something that you want; a bracelet,
for instance, or a new bonnet or a dress.

Your husband will sometimes wish you to
wear a particular sort of cap, or other article
of ornament; if he does, let it be a bargain
between you for some concession or indul-
gence. He may not behave himself at all
times as you could wish; in that case, dear,
there are plenty of ways to bring a man to
reason. His buttons may not be sewn on;
his dinner kept waiting; pickles or potatoes
not provided; and there may be nothing for
him but a cold shoulder when he expects a
hot joint. There are two things in conclu-
sion, my dear, that I would strongly impress
upon you. One is—never let your husband
have a latch-key, or he will take advantage
of it to stay out. The other is this—tell
nobody your age; for, recollect, my dear,
that human life is uncertain. You may
become a widow; and in that case, find the
disclosure a disadvantage.

The Starling.
The common starling is a handsome bird,
with bright, purple-green plumage, tipped
with buff, and reddish-brown quill feathers.
It has great vivacity in its movements, and
elegant form. They assemble in vast flocks,
choosing in preference some fenny district,
where they perch at night on the osiers and
other plants that grow in moist grounds. In
their flight they show a strange organization;
each flock, no matter how large, seeming to
be under the command of a single bird, and
to obey his voice instantly. A whole flock is
sometimes seen darkening the air, when, at
a single call, they disappear, each bird turning
so that only the blade of his wing is
visible. They migrate in July,
flocks after flocks being seen on
their southerly flight. Its nest is very rude
and careless, not only in its make, but in its
position, little attempt being made at
concealment; and it is so talkative that it is
sure to tell bird-nesting boys where to look.
It feeds on insects, eating great quantities;
in fact, the number devoured by flocks of star-
lings must be utterly beyond human calcula-
tion. The starling is easily tamed, and is
a most amusing, as well as graceful, pet. It is
an admirable talker, and can be taught to
repeat words and phrases nearly as well as a
parrot. We have no starlings in this country;
the meadow-lark and grackles being the
nearest approach.

A ballet dancer in London earns \$6 or \$8
a week, while if she goes to the provinces
she gets as much as \$10 a week.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Aquatics.
HANLAN'S DEPARTURE.
According to present arrangements, the
champion will leave Toronto on the 8.20
Great Western train on Saturday en route for
New York. He will be accompanied by Mr.
David Ward, who may cross the Atlantic
with him, but will probably, on this trip,
only go as far as the Empire city. Mr. Jas.
Hessley left on Monday for Greenpoint, N.
Y., where he will get new outriggers put on
the Elliott boat in which Hanlan rowed at
Lachine, and see to the safe delivery of the
shell which Judge Elliott has just completed
for the champion. Hessley will join Hanlan
at New York and accompany him across the
ocean. It was originally the intention that
Ned should row his races in England in a craft
built by G. & J. Warin, of this city, so that,
in the event of his victory, it should be thor-
oughly Canadian, both boat and man hailing
from the same shores, but the Messrs. Warin
were disappointed in receiving the material
in time. The champion, however, will take
three pair of Warin sculls with him, which in
itself, considering the world-renowned repu-
tation of the celebrated Ayling oars, will be
an evidence of the progress of native in-
dustry. As previously stated in the *Mail*,
Hanlan intends to be present at the Elliott-
Higgins race on the 17th prox., and a chal-
lenge for the championship, on his behalf,
will be at once made to the victor
in that contest. Should he be the first on
hand and his gauntlet be taken up, there is
just a possibility that he may row either
Higgins or Elliott before Hawdon, in which
case his match with the last named will gain
additional lustre, as then—of course provid-
ing he conquers the Blyth or the Shadwell
man—it will practically be for the champi-
onship of Great Britain. It might here be
stated that to meet the expenses of Hanlan's
English campaign the members of the Han-
lan club have been assessed at \$250 each,
and should the championship match be made
that sum will be increased to \$500 or, per-
haps, \$750, if the old countrymen should
desire to make the stakes \$1,000 a side.
Besides the two Elliott boats, orders have
been given to Messrs. Swadlow & Winship to
build a new shell, which will probably be
ready when Hanlan reaches Newcastle. It is
most likely that the headquarters of the
Toronto party will be at Stockton-on-Tees
until a week or so before the race.

EMMETT AND WALLACE ROSS.

An agreement has at last been come to
with reference to the proposed match between
Wallace Ross, of St. John, N. B., and Frank
Emmett, of Jarrow. On Wednesday, it will
be remembered, we published a copy of ar-
ticles sent by Wallace Ross for Emmett's ap-
proval. March 3rd was suggested for the
decision of the match, which was to be
rowed over the Tyne championship course
for £100 a side, and Ross stipulated that he
should receive £15 expenses. Emmett's
supporter objected especially to the
last named condition, which objec-
tion elicited a reply from the
American sculler through our columns
yesterday morning, in which he stated that
he would allow Emmett £15 expenses to row
on the Thames. Our reporter called upon
Mr. John Simpson, of the Queen's Arms,
Union street, Jarrow, last evening, and that
gentleman, acting on behalf of Emmett,
stated that the latter would accept Ross'
offer of £15 expenses and row over the
championship course on the Thames accord-
ing to the conditions named in the articles
drawn out by the Canadian. He also wishes
it to be understood that the supporters of
Emmett are perfectly willing that the editor
of the *Sportsman* should act as stakeholder
when the match is to be decided on the
Thames.—*Newcastle Chronicle*, Jan. 7.

Extracts from "The Telegraph in America."

"The Telegraph in America" is the title
of a very interesting work recently published
in New York, by its author, Mr. J. D. Reid,
at present Secretary of the Gold Stock Tele-
graph Company, and formerly editor of the
"Journal of the Telegraph," a gentleman
who has been connected with telegraph
administration for thirty years or more.

It is beautifully printed on toned paper and
illustrated with steel-engraved portraits of
prominent telegraph men, among which are
those of Sir Hugh Allan, Mr. Wood and Mr.
Dakers, together with biographical notices of
these gentlemen, and also of Mr. Dwight, the
Western Superintendent of the Company.

The following table, supplied by Mr. E.
Wiman, of the Commercial Agency, shows,
proximately, the ratio of wire to population in
various countries, and in which Canada ap-
pears to special and to somewhat remarkable
advantage:

Country	Population	Mileage of wire for each 100,000	Population of each 100,000
Germany	40,000,000	19.00	2,050
Russia	82,000,000	31.00	2,645
Belgium	5,000,000	9.700	1,851
France	36,000,000	25.00	1,440
Switzerland	2,600,000	3.40	758
United States	40,000,000	179.2	223
Gr't Britain	32,000,000	108.000	286
Canada	4,000,000	20.000	200

Canada provides an office for each 2,857 of
its population, as against 5,715 in Great
Britain. It provides one mile of wire for
every 142 persons. Messages sent average
35 for each business man in the Dominion
per annum. These for a young province are
remarkable results, and speak eloquently in
proof of the enterprise of its people. Since
the above comparative table was made tele-
graphic data has greatly changed, both
Canada and the United States showing an
increase of many thousand miles of wire line.

LORD LORNE'S COURTESY.—An American
citizen, Mr. R. P. Foster, of Connecticut,
who was paying a flying visit to Ottawa on
Friday last, was desirous of paying his
respects to the Governor-General. There being
no reception announced for sometime to come
a difficulty presented itself. When, however,
his intention was communicated to His
Excellency, who was engaged at the time with
official business, he immediately sent for Mr.
Foster who had not only the pleasure of a
shake of the hand, but was invited to take a
seat, when the Marquis interrogated him
upon many points about the United States
with which he seems desirous of familiariz-
ing himself. Mr. Foster came away greatly
pleased with his interview and the great and
friendly interest manifested by Lord Lorne
toward the Republic.

Plush, imitating seal skin, is made into
large mantles, which are bordered with velvet
and lined with blue, claret or green satin
they have a large collar of velvet, and are
fastened at the throat with satin ribbons.

Scientific and Useful.

PORK POT ROAST.—Take a piece of lean
fresh pork, put it in a pot, brown it a little
on both sides, either in butter or in its own
fat; then barely cover it with water and let
it simmer until very tender; chop an onion
and throw in the pot with the seasoning;
also about two tablespoonfuls of smoked liver
chips, which seasons nicely and makes very
rich gravy; remove the meat when tender
and thicken the gravy with flour rubbed to a
paste with butter and mixed smooth with hot
water.

CIGARETTES.—A very great number of boys
who would not think of using a pipe or a
cigar will buy and smoke cigarettes. A
doctor in England lately, because he saw so
many boys smoking, began to see if it was not
injuring them. He examined thirty-seven
boys between the ages of nine and fifteen
and in twenty-seven cases smoking had
already done great harm. Twelve had fre-
quent bleeding at the nose, ten had disturbed
sleep, twelve had ulceration of the mucous
membranes of the mouth, and twenty-two
had various disorders of circulation and
digestion, and a marked taste for strong
drink. Boys, don't smoke! It spoils your
nerves, makes your breath bad, makes it not
half as pleasant for your mothers and sisters
to kiss you, and will gradually, as a rule,
weaken your minds as well as bodies.

TEA A POISON.—The *Journal of Chemistry*
asserts tea is not the simple, harmless
beverage that it is generally supposed; but
that its effects in their character may rightly
claim to be classed with those of tobacco
and alcohol. The *Journal of Chemistry*
adds: "Many disorders of the nervous sys-
tem are the direct result of extensive tea-
bibbing. Tea is a 'narcotic poison'; its
essential principle, theine, is allied in com-
position and properties with strychnine and
morphine. It first excites the nervous sys-
tem and then exhausts it. Experiments
show that both in man and other animals it
impairs power in the lower extremities; so
that it affects the 'understanding' in a
double sense—literally as well as figuratively.
It is not the harmless exhilarant it has been
considered, but a powerful agent, whose
effects are often very serious."

GOOD FOR MOTHS, BUT BAD FOR BABIES.—In
India, both upholsterers and saddlers were
badly troubled with moths in their work,
especially in the rainy season; and the up-
holsterers in that country follow a series of
simple rules by which they entirely avoid the
ravages of these pests. They never put on a
burlap or cotton covering without first steep-
ing it in a solution of sulphate of copper,
made by dissolving about one ounce in one
gallon of boiling water, and then quickly
drying the material in the sun or by a hot
stove. For over-coverings, especially if of
wool, a solution of corrosive sublimate dis-
solved in patent colorless alcohol is fre-
quently used with good effect. The boiling
solution of sulphate of copper is often applied
to a floor previous to laying a mat or carpet,
and invariably under heavy articles of furni-
ture.

THE USE OF LEMONS.—There is not a
hundredth part of the lemon juice used that
its valuable qualities would seem to commend.
There is nothing better as a stomach correct-
ive as well as strengthener of the nervous
system. We all know that it is used for
rheumatism, and that it is also good for gout
if taken regularly three times a day, and at
least half a gill at a time. It can be taken
in much or little water, or no water at all. It
is not unpleasant; one soon becomes accus-
tomed to it and would rather drink it than
pure water. For headache, it is the best cure
ever used. It will relieve it in from ten to
fifteen minutes by a single dose. Not less
than half a gill at a time. Some people take
it three times a day as a preventive of dis-
ease, and as a refresher in hot weather. It
quenches thirst, also, better than anything
else. No sugar.

POISONOUS FISH.—Several varieties of fish,
at all seasons of the year, are reputed to be
poisonous. Of course, they should always
be let alone. Shell fish, at certain seasons
of the year, after spawning, are considered
poisonous when eaten; at least, they are un-
healthy. This process of nature is known to
be very exhausting to the individual, which
during, or just afterwards, is so reduced in
vitality as to be unable to resist ordinary
tendency to decomposition. Oysters in hot
weather, are often unwholesome, perhaps
from the causes suggested; or it may be that
the collection of liquid secretion between the
shell and the contained animal, in hot
weather, is in a state favorable to putrefac-
tion upon slight exposure to the air; and the
disagreeable symptoms often said to arise
after partaking of this fish as food, are due
to this as much as anything else.

THE VISIT OF AN ENGLISH CLUB TEAM.—A
letter from Waltham, Mass., informs us that
the Lacelles Hall Cricket Club purpose a
visit to the States and Canada during the
coming summer. They will be under the
captaincy of Mr. A. Eastwood, professional
for the Boston C. C. for many years. They
will play baseball and cricket alternately.
Some of the greatest players of the north of
England are said to be graduates of this Club,
and we may expect some excellent playing
from them. Last season they played and ac-
quired American baseball, and are quite pro-
ficient already. At cricket their Club plays
eleven men both in county and all England
matches.

JOURNALISM.—The English papers recently
announced that General Roberts had held a
durbur; and thereupon the Parisian journals
printed telegrams to the effect that General
Roberts had captured and was holding the
City of Dumar. Which was like the telegram
to a Connecticut friend during the war, sent
by a gentleman in this city, to say that a
convive at a dinner that was to be, had the
most necessary ingredient for a gumbo soup
and would bring it with him. The innocent
despatch, "Stuart has taken Okra," was
promptly interpreted by an operator as news
of the capture of an important town by the
famous rebel raider.

**A MAN WHO WAS MORE THAN HALF SEAS
OVER.**—Mr. John Wren, of Cleveland, O.
has just recovered from a 4,000 mile drunk.
He went to London, England, some weeks
ago, to visit a son, got very drunk at a wine
party, and vanished. When next heard of
it was at the depot in Cleveland where he
was found, under the influence of liquor, and
armed with two big bottles of whiskey. They
took him to the hospital, where, after some
days' delirium, he recovered his senses, aban-
doned his English friends for deserting him in a
strange place, and asked for paper to write
home to Cleveland for money with which to
return to America. "My God! have I
crossed the Atlantic ocean drunk!" he ex-
claimed, when at last they convinced him
that he was in Ohio, not in England.

A Curious Surgical Operation.

The success of the experimental researches
of Ollier, Patterson and others in regard to
the transplanting of various organic tissues,
lately led to a remarkable experiment in
practical surgery. The case is reported at
length in a recent number of the *Lancet*.
A marine engineer had broken both bones of
the left forearm, a little above the wrist.
The arm was kept in splints for some weeks,
but the bones refused to unite. Eight
months elapsed before the man reached land,
and then he entered the Glasgow infirmary
for treatment. Three separate operations of
setting the bones were performed, and all
failed to secure a union. A year and a half
after the accident the man returned to hos-
pital to have an amputation performed, the
hand and lower part of the arm being use-
less. Although amputation was unanimously
recommended by the surgeons, Dr. Patterson
was granted permission to try any plan he
chose to save the limb, and accordingly
planned the following operation:

"The patient was, on the 14th of Septem-
ber placed under the influence of chloroform,
while at the same time a retriever dog was
being anesthetized. Cutting down upon the
ends of the fractured bone, and removing the
fibrous band which alone formed the bond of
union, the rounded points were removed by
the saw, and a hole drilled obliquely through
each squared end. This process was repeated
on both sides of the arm, when it was found
that an interspace of about three-quarters of
an inch existed between the two fragments.
In the meantime, one of the senior students,
and a very clever manipulator, had exposed the
humerus of the quadruped completely
denuded of every tissue except the perioste-
um. The length of the bone was accurately
measured (three-quarters of an inch) while
from half an inch beyond the end of the
necessary length the periosteal covering was
rapidly but carefully dissected, the bone sawn
through, a hole drilled in either end obliquely,
as in the bone in the arm, where it was at
once placed and fitted accurately. Wires
having been passed through the holes, the
bones were firmly tied together. The wound
was stitched with silver wire, the bone sutures
coming out at each end of the incision. The
entire operation was conducted under the
carbolic acid spray. The arm was put up in
gauze, and held in two rectangular splints.

"After the operation there was a slight
tendency to sickness, which was relieved by
ice. On the 15th the wound was dressed,
and one or two of the stitches removed, as
there were signs of tension and a slight
blush around the sutures. Tincture of
opium (twenty-five minims) was given to
induce sleep.

"By the 3rd of November a union had
taken place, and the wires were removed on
the 28th of the same month. The fracture
then had all the appearance of being firmly
united, and the patient was dismissed, with
orders to return weekly for dressing and
examination. On leaving the hospital bar-
acic lint was used as dressing. One small
wound remained open for twelve months,
when the dog's bone, reduced to about half
its size, came away, after which the wound
healed completely. Shortly after this the
patient resumed his former occupation, at
which he is still engaged. He remains in
perfect health, and retains a very useful
arm."

Dr. Patterson says he had some hope that
the strange bone might have found a new
home in the man's arm; failing that, he was
sure it would secure perfect alignment of
steadiness in the ulnar fragments. Should a
similar case occur he would adopt the same
process, still hoping that the two bones
might become one.

Important to Vessel Owners.

The following, which will interest vessel
owners, merchants and underwriters, is in
circulation across the lines.

BUFFALO, Jan. 14, 1879.

To the Merchants and Vessel Owners of the Northwest Lakes.

There has been a commission appointed,
to which all the insurance companies doing
inland marine insurance are parties, to make,
for business purposes only (as a guide), one
universal marine register of the vessels and
steamers enrolled and registered upon the
northwestern lakes and tributaries; this
register to be made in the true
interests of merchants, owners of vessels
and underwriters; and in the interest
of saving and protecting life and property
while in transit upon the waters. The mak-
ing of it has been committed to Capt. Chas.
T. Morey, of Chicago; Captain John Rice,
of Buffalo, and Captain Joseph Nicholson,
of Detroit. There is no person having any
individual interest in the register. The men
making it work on a salary only. They have
sole charge of it, disconnected with any in-
surance company or individual. True char-
acter is as necessary to a vessel as to an
individual. It is thereby to be hoped that
owners of vessels will co-operate with Captain
Morey and his associates to make a true and
correct register of all the vessels upon the
northwest lake. For the Committee,
E. T. DORN, Chairman.

The Princess Louise.

Who could read of the Princess Louise
attending those little orphan children in
Ottawa—dismissing the servants and waiting
on table—without experiencing respectful
emotion for a lady who has already endeared
herself to the people? Would the wives of
your sprawling social democrats and social
demagogues do it? Would they have cheer-
fully stood behind the poor children's chairs
and bent over them with fond solicitude? A
Princess waits upon a poor man's child, and
for the moment forgets the gulf that separ-
ates them! In after life that poor child will
remember the attention, and to-day, every
man and woman in Canada who has a spark
of generous humanity, cannot fail to recognize
in this act of the Princess Louise, an act
of tender kindness. She has begun her
residence in Canada with hopeful augury.
She has accepted her position with graceful
ease. She has already given good examples;
and if she continues as she has begun she
will leave behind her a name which will be
remembered with affection, not because she
is a Princess, not because she is the Govern-
ment's wife, but because she is what is
better—a true woman.

To Prepare an Invigorating Bath.

A teaspoonful or more of powdered borax thrown
into the bath-tub while bathing will commu-
nicate a velvety softness to the water, and at
the same time invigorate and rest the bather;
persons troubled with nervousness or wakeful
nights, will find this kind of bath a great ben-
efit.—*Family Doctor*.

The Process of Making Rubber Shoes.

The first operation after receiving the
crude gum from the importer is to cleanse it.
To facilitate this process, the rubber, which
comes in lumps resembling in size and shape
a soldier's canteen, is cut into thin slices by
means of a large circular knife, revolving
with great speed and constantly wetted.
Then these slices are cut into small pieces
by means of a chopper—a machine which re-
sembles in its action a common hay-cutter—
and afterward the pieces are reduced to
minute particles in another machine, which
at the same time washes out all the dirt and
sand. Besides the accidental admixture of
foreign substances with the sap, the natives
are in the habit of throwing in sand and
ashes to increase the weight. This grit, un-
less completely removed from the gum, will
show itself in the shoe, impairing its smooth
surface.

The small particles of rubber, all clean, are
now shovelled into another machine, which
rolls them together into rough sheets. These
sheets are then taken to the drying room,
where they remain about three months, to
admit of the complete evaporation of the
moisture. After the gum is sufficiently dry it
is carried into the grinding-room and fed
into machines called grinders, where, passing
between heavy iron rolls heated with steam,
it is softened so as to permit the admixture
of the vulcanizing material. The call for
low-priced goods has led to extensive cheap-
ening, by which less expensive material than
rubber is added to lessen the cost. Coal-tar,
lamp-black and other cheap and bulky
articles are thus sometimes used. The gum is
then run into long sheets between calendars.
The sheets are delivered from the calendars,
after being cut into convenient lengths, are
carried to the cutting tables and cut into
uppers and soles by means of patterns, and
sharp, wet knives in the hands of skilled
workmen. The uppers and soles are now
ready to be lasted. Meanwhile, in another
department, the linings are coated on one
side with rubber, by passing a batch of gum
in company with the cloth between heated
steel rolls in another calendar, and, after
being cut into various sizes, many thick-
nesses at once, with dies in a drop-press, are
distributed to those who make up the boots
and shoes. After affixing various strength-
ening pieces of cloth, stiffenings, etc., the
rubber upper is carefully laid out, and sticks
fast to the rubber on the cloth, with a
light pressure and smoothing move-
ment of the hand. No pagging or sewing
is required. The edges are then trimmed,
the sole is put on and rolled down firmly, so
as to adhere closely in every part. The shoes
are now collected and carried to the varnish-
room, where a coat of elastic varnish is
quickly applied, and the shoe, now of a green-
ish color, is hung in the heater.

The heater is a large fireproof room
heated by means of a large number of steam
pipes. In the evening, when the heater is
full of goods, the doors are closed, the steam
turned on and the baking begins. The heat
is gradually run up to nearly 300°, under
the supervision of experienced hands,
who remain all night, carefully
watching the progress of the baking,
as indicated by thermometers hung up
inside, but visible through small windows in
the wall of the heater. Too much heat
renders the rubber brittle and rotten, and not
quite enough heat detains the sulphur in the
shoe and causes its appearance afterward—
when they become what are called "white"
goods. These white or sulphurous goods are
really better to wear than those completely
cured. During vulcanization the gum be-
comes very soft and runs together into one
homogeneous mass, and, finally, when a
higher point is reached, it hardens again.
After remaining in the heater a sufficient
time—about eight or ten hours in all—the
shoes are carried at an early hour in the
morning into the packing-room.

ARCTIC PERILS.

The Steamer Verge Icebound.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22—Authentic in-
telligence has been received from the Gov-
ernor of Eastern Siberia that Prof. Nord-
enskjöld's steamer Verge is icebound forty
miles from East Cape. The authorities of
Sukstak have been instructed to issue a
general summons to the natives to assist the
expedition. A special relief expedition of
reindeer and dog sleds has been organized,
but it is feared this assistance will be too
late. A Russian man-of-war from the
Pacific station will shortly proceed to
Behring's Straits to endeavor to extricate the
Verge or bring off the crew.

Wise Uses of Money.

A person who his
riches cannot help employing labor of some
kind or other. If he saves up his money, he
probably puts it into a bank; but the banker
does not keep it idle. The banker lends it
out again to merchants, manufacturers and
builders, who use it to increase their business
and employ more hands. If he buy railway
shares or government funds, those who re-
ceive the money put it to some other profit-
able use. If the rich man actually hoards
up his money in the form of gold or silver.
If many rich people were to take to hoarding
up gold, the result would be to make gold
mining more profitable, and there would be
so many more gold miners, instead of railway
navies or other workmen. We see, then,
that when a rich man decides how to spend
his money, he is really deciding how to spend
the money of the country. We believe he has
some thoughts of retiring from the re-
tation of Birmingham, and is only re-
sisting from doing so at the earnest solicitation
of his supporters. We have every rea-
son to hope he may speedily recover, as app-
—being only sixty seven years of age—
must still have some "go" remaining in
for a few years more. If we may draw
inferences from the general drift of
English statesmen's lives, Mr. Bright
newly may be seen in his retirement.
vectors, engineers, foremen, navies, iron
puddlers, iron rollers, engine mechanics, car-
riage builders, etc. The question really
comes to this: whether people are made hap-
pier by more fancy balls or by more railways.
A fancy ball creates amusement at the time
but it costs a great deal of money, especially
to the guests who buy expensive costumes.
When it is over, there is no permanent re-
sult, and no one is much the better for it.
The railway, on the other hand, is no im-
mediate cause of pleasure, but it cheapens
goods by enabling them to be carried more
easily; it allows people to live in the country,
instead of the crowded town; or it carries
them on pleasant and wholesome excursions.
We see, then, that it is simply folly to ap-
prove of consumption for its own sake, or be-
cause it benefits trade. In spending our
wealth, we ought to think solely of the ad-
vantage which people get out of that spend-
ing.—*Jevon's Political Economy*.