O dear, it's very hard indeed to sit here pa- Canning and Preserving Late Truits and

hat heartless little girl eat chicken for now how to take a hint, for I have I'd yelp out if I dared, but it would never do, I

Ma had some meat like that one day, and l gnawed it, but since then, She's watched me, and I've never had a single chance again.

I've dreamed of it sometimes!—yap!—yap!— 'Twould move a heart of stone, That I'm too old for bread and milk, and yet too young for bone.

Perhaps if I should come up near, and play a My mistress would throw down a bite; but no "'Twill make him sick,"-That's what she always says, and she laughs at my big head and feet. 'Twould serve her right if I should go and get lost in the street.

I look so young, she often says,—as if she didn't, There comes a bone! I whined so hard, I do believe she knew. My, what a nose! With teeth like that, a pug

Something beyond such trashy stuff as pickles and preserves. -Clara Louise Burnham, in St. Nicholas for

DE LESSEPS' CANAL.

Sharp Argument to Show that ranama and Suez Widely Differ.

It is often taken for granted that because M. de Lesseps severed the Isthmus of Suez | leaving on the stems. he must also succeed in severing that of Pa-But the ditch which he dug in the sand from Port Said to Suez cannot be for a compared to the channel which he has undertaken to hew through the rocks and swamps of Panama. The new canal will only be half as long as the old one, but, as it passes through a mountain range necessitating a clean cut 350 feet deep through solid rock, the difficulty of its construction cannot be estimated by its tength. In Africa the River Nile was of invaluable service to M. de Lesseps. In America after the earthquakes, his greatest enemy is the River Charges, whose turbulent torrent, unless curbed by a dam the like of which has never been constructed by engineer, is certain to destroy the canal the first rainy season. In Suez he was close to the overstocked labor market of three continents, and in the immediate neighborhood of the workshops of the world. In Panama he has to import negroes from Jamaica and coolies from China. All his machinery has to be transported thousands of miles from Europe or America. But even in Sucz he would probably have father had it not been for the tavish support of the late Khedive and the powerful patronage of Napoleon III. place at his disposal, and the undisguised lead to the constitution of a c.m. e ing canal with an Ameri an guarantee. Yet, even if we accept the Sucz precedent, it is far from reassuring for t e holders of Panama stock. When M. de Lesseps began to make the Suez canal he estimated it, cost at little more than £7,000,00. Before it was opened it cost little less than £20,000,000. M. de Lesseps estimates the cost of cutting the Panam : Canal at £26,000,000. At the Suez rate it will not be completed at much below £60, 000,000. At present he has raised £6,000, 000, not including the money required to purchase the railroad. There is only one point more to which we need advert to-day. At Suez M. de Lesseps has a monopoly of the traffic, whereas the Foreign Affairs Committee of the American House of Repre sentatives has already reported in favor of a bill incorporating a comp ny with a Government guarantee to cut a maritime cana through Nicaragua. There may be traffic enough to pay for making one canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but what pro spect is there of a dividend if there are two

About Waltzing.

Some time since Mrs. General Sherman wrote a book about dancing in which sl took strong ground on waltzing as being positively immoral. She said she would never allow a daughter of hers to be em braced in public in the way permitted by the customs of the day. Now comes to the front a Philadelphia da cing-master who an nounces that he will no longer teach the fashionable waltzes to young people. He i endeavoring to reintroduce dances like the old minuets and quadrilles. Undoubtedly the modern fashionablo waltz does permit closeness of embrace which is startling to one's notions of propriety; bus then custom and convention goes for a great deal in this world. In the East, ii is immodest for a woman to go into the streets unveiled or to allow her face to be seen by a man not member of her family. Queen Victoria will not allow any lady to be presented personally to her unless in a dress cut very low in the neck. and yet the British Queen is ve y strict in her notions of propriety. There one real objection to modern dancing; the mfddle-aged and elderly cannot participate in it. None but the very young can stand the violent exertions of the redowas, polkas and galops of the ball-rooms of the period To be really innocent and harmless, amusements should be suitable for all ages, and be participated in by the fathers and mothers as well as by the sons and daughters.

When the wind blows over Mt Washington at the rate of 108 miles an hour, as it did the other day, those who are up in the world wish themselves down.

Boston lovers now write their love letters in cypher, and when the old man finds a note reading "No 5-before-x-18-page 21-A. B. C.-17," he drops it like a hot

It is estima ed that the teeth und rgo as many as ten changes of temperature in twenty-four hours, and the wonder is that anybody over 15 years old has anything

That water-care New York doctor who discovered that indigestion was caused by weak eyes, has suddenly lost his practice. It is a long ways from the eyes to the stomHOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS.

NEW METHOD OF PRESERVIN

GREEN CORN.-When the corn is a little past the tenderest roasting-ear state, pull it; take off one thickness of the husk, tie the rest of the husk down at the silk end in a close and tight manner. Place them in a clean cask or barrel, compactly together, and put on a brine to cover the same of quantity sugar, if they are very ripe or light about two-thirds the strength of meat colored; moisten the sugar with water, and in cold water over night, and if this does not | moving the scum as it rises, and when boil

article from the stock. RIPE TOMATOES. - Tomatoes may be kept almost any length of time and come out as keeping as whole as possible. fresh as when first pickled by preserving in pure vinegar diluted with water-one gill of vinegar and two of water. Pick when ripe, but not very soft; leave the stems on, but do not break the skin. Put into wood or stone, and put the liquid on them cold.
After you get through putting them in, place something on them to keep them under the liquid, and take out as you may wish to use Can use them as you would tomatoes fresh from the vine. This will not fail if your vinegar is pure and diluted according to directions. It is highly propable that cocumbers might be preserved in the same way-selecting those of medium size, and

A NEW WAY TO DRY PEACHES. - Never peel peaches to dry. Let them be mellow enough to be in good condition, put them in boiling water for a moment or two, and the skins will come off like a charm. Let them be in the water long enough, but no longer. The gain is at least six-fold saving of time in removing the skin, saving of the peace the best part at that, and token less time dry the peaches, as a whole bashel may o sca'ded in a boiler at once, and the water turned off. Dry as rapidly as possible in a cool oven if you have not an evapora

To DRY SWEET APPLES. -Bake as for the table, then dry in a brick oven. They may be soaked, heated, water dried away, and restored very nearly to the condition of fresh baked apple. Steved in more syrup, they make a much richer sauce than the

common dried apples. To DRY SWEET CORN.—Pick early in the morning; throw in boiling water-having first removed the husks and silk-let it remain five minutes, then shave and scrape from the cob, and spread on boards in the sun, and cover with glazed sashes slightly e | raised—the hot-bed sash, if you have one. Colombian Government has no resources to When perfectly dry, scald in a moderate oven with paper ever it. Put into perfectjealousy of the United States will probably ly tight paper bags, tie up closely, and put in a dry place. When wanted for use, look over but do not wash, put on the stove with four or five times its hulk of water, and let it soak three or four hours, boil-

> To CAN GREEN CORN.-To every six quarts of corn take one ounce of tartaric acid desolved in boiling water. Cut the cora from the cob and put in sufficient water to cook. When the corn is cooking, put in the water and seal in air-tight cans. When you wish to use it, pour off the water from it, put in fresh water and a small quantity of soda, let it stand for twenty minutes to a half-hour before cooking When nearly cooked, season as you would corn fresh from the garden.

> TEXAN METHOD OF PREPARING GREEN GRAPES.—The grapes must not be too old; the best time is just before the seed begins to harden. They are, after being picked and freed from stems, putinto bottles (wide neck bottles) so as nearly to fill the latter. These are then filled with fresh clean water. After this they are all placed in a large kettle partially filled with cold water, and the temperature nearly raised to the boiling point. As soon as sufficiently heated, the are taken off; enough water poured out each bottle to allow a well-fitting cork to be pressed in tightly. Then make air-tight with sealing-wax or common beeswax. A the bottles cool down a partial vacuum left in the neck of each. Grapes thus preserved have kept for years in Texas, where canned fruit almost invariably spoils during the hot summer

They can at any time be opened and pre pared like fresh grapes, and no difference will be found in the taste. It is better to use the water a'so in which they are kept, as it contains a large percentage of tartaric acid, which gives them the pleasant sour taste, ...

CANNING GRAPES .- Concords are best for this purpose. Cook the pulps thoroughly, strain in colander or sieve to remove the rseed, then boul the pulp and skins together one-half to three-quarters of an hour, not less; adding sugar to taste. Use ordinary stone jars, filling full; smear the top of the jar with hot wax made of equal parts of rosin and tallow, then stretch over the top new cotton sheeting, tying around the about an inobjor two from the top with a cord wound around several times, then cover the top with a layer of melted wax, and se in a cool place; will keep until the next

For grape jelly, the grapes should not be

How to PRESERVE GRAPES -- It is said grapes may be kept fresh for months prepared as follows:

Take good bunches, free from decayed or imperfect berries, and hang them by threads to sticks, across the edge of a clean wooden box, deep enough to hold the bunches without touching the bottom. Hang the bunch es close together, but without touching each other. Then take fine poplar, oak, birch or maple sawdust, clean and free from moist ure, but not over dried, and pour it into the boxes, working it with a small rod among

or or sealing-wax. Cover the box first with several Bishops as patrons.

And work Association as to the test

a sheet of newspaper, and then with the

and store in a dry cellar. CRIED CANNED TOMATORS. - Pro Beat ont mooth specimens; cut in e frying pan very sweet lard not drop in the comatoes hen nearly do the cans as full as possible seal hermet cally. If there i spoils more quic

brown in a small quantity of melted butter. Add cream for gravy. By this method they can be had all winter, and are just as good as when fresh. CANNED PLUMS. - Select perfect fruit, and

to every pound of plums allow half the When ready to use in winter, soak put in a preserving kettle over the fire; change the water and ing add the fruit setting on the back of the This is said to be excel- stove, where the plums will get heated lent, and to very much resemble the fresh through and the juice begin to run before boiling. As soon as they boil up once, take from the stove and bottle immediately

APPLES KEPT IN WINTER - Severa statements have been published of the entire success which has attended the keeping of winter apples under water. The experiment is worth repeating, observing the precaution of keeping the temperature nearly down to the freezing point. The advantages of this practice are, first, the exclusion of air current; and secondly, a temperature not liable to fluctuations, or which cannot quickly change, So long as the water can be kept cold the fruit will be likely to remain sound; if too warm the skin will swell and crack by an over-absorption of moisture. Grapes have been successfully kept in the same way, the water remaining near freezing. damp cellar, for the fruit on shelves, is batter than one say as to cause shriveling, prowided it is cold. If warm, decay would be likely to commence soon.

TOMATOES FOR WINTER USE. - Scald and remove the skip, and boil them down so that one bushel of tomothes will be contained in a one gallon jug. Stir gently while boiling. and when nearly boiled down enough add one tablespoonful of salt. Heat the jug to a boiling temperature and put in the tomatoes notil it is full; then cork tightly, and tie a piece of cloth nicely over the top of the jug and completely cover the top of the jug with wax. These tomatoes when wanted for use, must be much diluted with water, one teacupful making a meal for a good-

sized family. DRYING EGGS FOR WINTER USE. -The eggs are beaten to uniform consistency and spread out in thin cakes on but er-plates. This dries them into a thin paste, which is to be packed into close cans, and sealed When required for use, the paste can be dissolved in water, and beaten to a foam like fresh eggs. It is said eggs can be preserved for years this way and retain their flavor. - Demorest's Monthly.

Properties of Nitro-Glycerine.

It has a sweet, aromatic, pungent taste, and possesses the very peculiar property o causing an extremely violent headache when placed in a small quantity upon the tongue or any portion of the skin, particularly upon the wrists. It has long been employed b ing slowly fifteen or twenty minutes at the homocophathic practioners as a remedy in certain kinds of headaches. In those who work much with it, the tendency to head ache is generally overcome, though not al ways. It freezes at about 40° Fahr. perfectly pure—that is, if the washing has been so complete as to remove all traces of the acid—it can be kept for an indefinite period of time; and, while many cases of spontaneous decomposition have occurred in impure specimens, there has never been known such an instance, where the proper

manufacture. When pure, nitro-glycerine is not very sensitive to friction, or even to moderate all explode or detonate. It must be fired by | to-day. a fuse containing fulminate of mercury (the compound used in percussion caps) not being either readily or certainly fired by gunpowder, the shock of the latter not being suf ficently quick or sharp to detonate the nitro glycerine. It is highly probable that in this case, as in that of other high explosives, the vibrations set up by the fulminate (which is no stronger than gunpowder) are of just such a character as to find an answering chord, so to speak, in the explosive, which most readily causes the explosion of another body. For instance, nitro glycerine is much more powerful than fulminate of mercury, yet seventy grains of it will not explode gun-cotton, while fifteen grains of the weaker fulminate will readily do so. The fuse generally used, then, for firing ni ro-glycerine, is compose! of some fifteen or twenty grains of folminate, and this quantity is sufficient to detonate a large

mass as well as a small one. If flame he applied to nitro-glycerine it will not explode, but burn with comparative sluggishness, When frozen it is very difficult and uncertain of fifting. If the material is perfectly pure, it forms, upon detonation, a volume of gases nearly thirteen hundred times as great as that of the original guid ; these gases are also further expand ed, by the heat developed, to a theoretical (though not practical) volume ten thousand times as great as that of the charge. Practically speaking, the forces exerted by gunpowder and miro-glycerine are in the
portion of one to eight,—ALIAN D. Bullet
Popular Science Monthly

It is now estimated that the Chinese 3,000 years building the great wall to keep the Tartars off. Seems as if it would have be n cheaper to hire the British to give the Tartars a whocping.

There is danger that the Salvation Army may have a serious rival in religious works, and one that will not have the same extravagant features that mark the battalions of Gen. Booth. Laymen who style themselves the Church Army have been holding services boxes, working it with a small rod among the bunches until they are completely enveloped.

The bunches until they are completely enveloped.

When the box is filled, seal the ends of all the exposed main stalks with a drop of rosin or or sealing-wax. Cover the box first with completely enveloped.

The bunches until they are completely enveloped.

Parochial Mission Society, aiming to promote to drive the evil so irit out of a cow, and that they distinctly saw a black cat leap from the mote "aggressive mission work," has been formed, with the two Archbishops, besides or or sealing-wax. Cover the box first with

FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

est from all over Munich are portation of goods to the east.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has brught chateau and park in Styria for \$300,000, and it is no secret that she quits England in anger at the attentions shown to Cetywayo, whom she hates for the death of her son in Africa Marauders attacked a party of sixty horse-

en belonging to a French topographical expedition near Kairwan. The French commander was killed and seven men disabled Thirty brigands were killed and fifty

A small boy of London, deeming himsel ill-used by his parents, waited until they happened to be simultaneously sick, and then took a safe revenge by stabbing the father, clubbing the mother, and smashing the furniture.

Swinbu ne has decided to give readings in the principal cities of this country and the States probably in the latter part of next winter; and Prof. Huxley is said to be considering an offer of \$500 apiece for lectures in the States and here during 1883 and 1884.

A bullet invented by a German chemist made of a powerfu! anæsthetic, which breaks on striking a person, who is made unconscious for twelve hours, and while in that condition can be taken prisoner. The inventor puts forward his device in all seri-

Ralph Ryder, aged 80, insisted upon being allowed to kill a bear, which was roaming around Springbrook, Wis The spectators hid themselves, and the old hunter, waiting until the bear was within a few yards, fired with a good aim. But the beast lived long enough to hug and bite its slaver, breaking both wrists and baring his skull.

The exhibition at Trieste was recently much damaged by a severe hurricane. forts were made during the night to repair the rained building in all haste. In attempting to un te the wires for the electric light the engineer came in contact with an uninsulated part, and was killed instantaneously by the electric current.

The inhabitants of Corsica have provided strong proof that they could exterminate the bandits of their country if they desired to. but refrain because they have no sympathy for the foreigners who are plundered. An tonio Batistolli had long been a terror t travellers, and nothing was done to hinde him, but when he began to rob peasants his death was promptly determined on. lynching party was organized, he was cornered in a tavern, and several bullets ended

Sixteen years ago George T. Reynolds, a stock raiser at Griffin, Texas, was wounded in a skirmish with Indians, an arrow entering the abdomen and passing through the abdominal cavity. Such a wound is almost invariably fatal; but he pulled the shaft of the arrow out, and although the head broke off and remained in the body, he astonished everybody by recovering within ten days. A few days ago he felt pain in the back near the spine, and a surgical operation brought to the surface the steel arrow head that had taken sixteen years to work its way through his body.

A writer describing Newmarket fifty years ago, says: "Its staple trade is blood horses its inhabitants, for the most part, jockeys and gamblers; its language that of Tattercare has been given to all the details of the | sall's; its business an endless succession of matches on the race course, in the cock pit, the tennis court, on the billiard table or the card table. About 300 horses are trained percussion; if a small quantity be placed on | every year. From \$2,500 to \$10,000 is a an anvil and struck with a hammer, that common price. Now and again \$20,000 is portion which is struck explodes sharply, given. Nearly every one in the town bets but so quickly as to drive away the other | more or less. Even the children learn to lisp particles; if, however, it were even slightly the pedegree of horses, the long odds, and confined, so that none could escape, it would | the merits of jockeys." It is much the same

The art of shorthand is, it appears, to be superseded by one of the queerest inventions on record, The revolution is to be effected by means of a machine called a "glossograph," consisting of six levers, forming a sort of cage, each communicating with a tracing pencil. The use to be made of the glossograph" is rather curious. While the orator or lecturer is holding forth, the reporter is to repeat the words of the speaker with his tongue in the cage. Thus the quickest conversation, some London journals tell us, may be taken down with ease. The ludicrous aspect which this new invention assumes may be an obstacle to its adoption.

The Lance agrees with thise who maintain there is far too much whistling on railways; but says it is not true, as stated in a paper read by Mr. Proc Edwards before the British Association, that "a low note would be equally efficacions for rallway purposes as a high one," because given the same initial intensity in the production of two sounds—one of low, the other of high pitch—there would be little difference between their penetrating powers at long distances. trating powers at long distances, and none at all at such distances as sounds are required to be heard for the purposes of signalling." If whistles are to be heard, and it is essential they should be, at great distances, they must be high pitched. Meanwhile, public health and happiness demand that there should be as little use of the railway whistle

An ugly old woman at ipswich, England, king adventage of her reputation as a stich, obtained \$10 from the parents of a sick girl as the price of removing the spell that they believed the invalid was under, A magistrate fined her \$5 and made her return the \$10. A Normandy hag has just ed worse at the hands of the law. By metending to cure cattle of all diseases by supernatural means, she swindled the superstitious peasants easily. In court she tried to convince the jury that she was an honest witch. Several witnesses swore that she burned 570 toads in their presence in order to drive the evil s, irit out of a cow, and that they distinctly saw a black cat leap from the cow's mouth. The woman was convicted as

Parishes in England existed in the time of world of rest.

Alfred, but parish churches, clergy to serve them, d istence until l most churche a monk from atly ared in his office with a secure and it was specially enjoined that all d men should reside on their benefices great tithes, however, remained chie the hands of the monasteries up to the solution, and then passed to the grant abbey lands or those who bought then this way the Duke of Bedford is sno enormous tithe holder.

The successes of the British troop Egypt have fired the martial enthusis the London street gam'ns. On the nis the battle of Tel-el-Kebir the boys colle in Cable street to fight a number of on tion boys, both parties being armed sticks, pokers, and other such west The leader of the attacking party urge his followere by shouting, "Come on, h we have no time to lose !" and having cla Cable street, he gave orders for the squa to advance, "Now for the bank," a hands resembled a bi d's claws. The tion less formidable than it sounds, c bankment near the boys' homes. By Mackey, a young medical gra time the courage of the troops was thom ly aroused and they were in no mood to disease. It baffled his skill. He quarter. They attacked everybody give it no name. He found nothing l came across, and one small boy who is the medical calender. It seemed to enter into the spirit of the thing the reach of remedies. So engross knocked downand severely wounded. He in its study that he grew this it was that the ringleaders appeared in pale. Sleepless nights were pass Thames Police Court next day, but the his distraction, his attention gistrate contented himself with binding boys over to keep the peace for a month a Mrs. Landry, living seventy-fiv

Saturday Night.

After the weary years of strife, By sorrow crowned, by care oppress, We reach the Eaturday of life, The eve of our long day of rest.

There are no curfew bells to toll tel of parting day, in this unromantic a the world, but w. en the town clock str the hour of 6 on a Saturday evening, I to it must sound like a curfew to the soul of working world, to the men who throwd hammer and pick, and all the wearisome plements of toil and turn their faces by ward, free, free, for a long sweet morror rest-not the inertia of repose, but the a free blessedness of the woods and fields: even the city streets. Look at the gives the crowds who are surging through streets up to midnight of a Saturday in the happy, world-free faces looking curiously for amusement-families that have been separated all the week b necessity of daily labor for daily bre children clinging to the toil worn by parents, who are strangers to te other times, too weary on other aigh enter into their plays or take then out that happy walk which always ends week. There is a legend told of Bu fathers that they were so absorbed. ness that they did not see enouge of own families to recognize them of sight the patient wives devised the pot of for Saturday night's supper, to which children remained up, and the fathers

made their acquaintance. Saturday night may bring its cares, but they are hardly discernable from In homes where the clean clothes for morrow are laid out, the mother has a more steps to take, but there is a cons tion in her labor of love that repays m full measure, pressed down and run over. This is the psalm of prase! morrow will give a benison on her work, she has ministered to the needs of the for in the shadow of grimed arches and st ed glass she can sing:

"Sleep, sleep to-day tormenting cares Of earth and folly born."

In the old Puriten days t'e Sabbathle on Saturday night with the going dom the sun. The mother put her wirk by aside, the good man unharnessed from the plough, the peace of the coming settled upon them with the evening ows; but I doubt not they discussed pol and crops, and the scant, rare news from Old World, and read the one weekly pr worldly deeds that were not admissible the Sundays of that perio I, when a ran manna would not have excited the work telegraphic wire would have caused. "M be good o' Sundays" was a law, and it not mere eye-service either; it was no Puritan mother who told her little boy wanted to play marbles on Sanday he ! go into the back yard : "But isn't it Sun in the back yard too, mamma ?" asket little fellow.

But this is Saturday ; it is the preluit that day of which George Herb rt wrote "The Sundays of man's life

Threaded together on Time's string. Make bracelets to adorn the wife Of the eternal glorious King." Something of the day's peace and no fore ast in the dropping of heavy burd the loosening of bands of toil, the fall back a little in the march of life; some

gone home since last Saturday night;

have heard for them the turning of "That slow door, That opening, letting in, lets out no more The Saturday night of life has dawned to the sunrise of the land where Sable have no end, where the inhabitants shall more say, "I am tired!" Are they satisfied who have laid by the small and did cares of this life, which occupie much of their time, to sit down forever Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in the King

of the Father? "If I should die to-night Ere the rise of another sun. With so many things unfinished And so many just begun, I wonder if Loculd say; "O Father thy will be done.

"Oh," sigh the tired men of business is Saturday night; turn the keys on invo and ledgers ;" " Oh !" cry the weary cle to-morrow is Sunday! I can r st! the children in," says the mother; must all be washed to night." Ah! 00 missing; the Shepherd is carrying that in His bosom; he is safe in the fold she It was wise in the Puritans to begin Sunday at the preceding sunset—it ought be wicked to enter into any sordid or spe lative work while we are crossing that it arch of peace which like the rainbowd nects two horizons, the world of toil, and

little white leaves in the grasses, read wide from the smile of the sun aits till the daylight passes. nd closes them one by one. ve asked why it closed at even.

The Daisy.

nd I know what it wished to say : ere are stars all night in the heaven.

nd 1 am the star of day."

Day in the Lazaretto in North

New Brunswick. From the New York Sun

iramichi is a little known town in ern New Brunswick, about ha veen New York and Greenland. a century ago one Gardner, a and a resident of the town, saw red spot on his wife's forehead. re were ominous swellings at the of her eyes. Then the tendons of her in to stiffen and contract un ored spots were doubled and is physician made a careful study directed to a second case. The vic Miramichi. Of French ext the was in no way related to Mrs. Fayn-colored spots appeared u dy. Her skin became as transpar as scaly as isinglass. The contra the figers and the ominous swelling eyes were there. There were es and p ins as in the case Gardner. The physician was nor the end of his medical rope, de ascertain the true characte: of the sold his property and went to

He travelled through England, Fra ermany, and gleaned no info sting upon a hint received in sed through Denmark into ar the coast, where the main and was dried fish and salt meats zaretto. Its inmates were li e. There was no mista ymptoms. They were suffering me disease as Mrs. Gardner andry. It was leprosy, and inci On his return to Miramichi Dr.

found this scourge eating into the l wlike a cancer. Prompt a cy. Mrs. Gardner's fin I off at the points, and her dry a. . flaky .- Mrs. Landry was oncition. Her eyesight was gon exhibited unmistakable sym ntiasis. The young physici Jarm. The interest of practi ners was aroused. One coffed at the idea of leprosy, an hat the disease would yield to

inployed in scrofulous and sin Lints. Their experiments, verified the young doctor's disco he community was thoroughly It was a company mainly of desc the old French settlers Th anguage was not much spoken had married and intermarried two centuries, until whole pa dovetailed. The result was sim attending the overheated and impurities were quickened by a meats and dried fish, and a genu propped to the surface. The

cases in one section within twelv

The provincial parliament was

action under the personal app members from Miramichi. A ing a lazaretto was passed. Island, dotting a bay on the not of the province, was the spot was an isolated island, off travel. Here buildings were er barred windows. A strict se tainted with leprosy was made were confined on this island. fortunate wretches were car zaretto was under the charge who seemed to be destitute of No care was given the lepers. mostly ignorant French Canadi eked out a living by cultivating soil and by fishing. Cleanlines They were neither bat Clean underclothing wa rice a year. The most abject never removed their clothing b clean shirts over their old ones tribution. The sexes were n The lazaretto was a virtual p Its inmates rotted like murra was the horror of the adjac Occasionally a poor wretch es ealed to those outside Every face was turned from crated every thing that he to he fence that he leaned again ing his pitiful story was contain drank from a spring the sprin ed. If a cup of milk was giv was broken as soon as drained upas tree, freighting the att poison, would not have

with more horror. He was e d or driven back to the laz er. Worse than all this, the seeds of the disease were concealed by friends The lazaretto was more of a hospital. A commitment di far more than a commitmen tentiary. Fathers and moth themselves and their famili to shield a favorite son or da disgrace to be hidden, and no ic. A discovery of lepros relation. The children of eligible marriages, and the

The lazaretto was remove he bay of that name, at the treatment of the unfo little better, but there was cleanliness until fourteen Sisters of Mercy took sol ound the inmates dying in They inaugurated new ore the iron bars from th epers were bathed each ulcers were carefully dresse vere washed, and the cloth