IMPORT
The preparation of delicio
food is necessary to one who
pub this fine materials are
recommend
EMPIRE BAKING
as containing strength, purity
Guaranteed to give satisfaction
ed only by ELLIS & SMITH
Sold at 25cts pound tins. ASK YOUR

ARTIFICIAL
J. DOAN & CO.
For Circulars Ad
77 Northcote Ave.

WRITE FOR PARTICULA
Of Complete Steam Launches from 30ft
"Acme Coal-oil Boilers and Engines
1 to 8 H.P. Large sizes. Coal or wood
"The March Steam Pump" the
feeder in the market. Returns exhaust
feed water heating it from 40 to 100
For catalogue send 3c. stamps
GILLIES & CO., Carleton Place, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW Book
Interesting and Instructive Reading
for the Young. Illustrated
the children. "Jack Ready's Fair Cook Book" the
biggest Cook Book ever sold for the money
From Epworth to London. Being the
graphic sacred places of Methodism in
land. Beautiful Thoughts of Life. A
some book. Beautiful Songs. Sacred, popu
instrumental and instrumental. We have seven
other fast selling Books. Bibles and Albums
25% Send for List, &c. WILLIAM BRIGGS, Pub
lisher, Toronto, Ont.

W. McDOWALL
DIRECT IMPORTER OF
FINE GUNS, RIFLES SHOOTING
SUITS, HUNTING BOOTS, ETC.
LOADED CARTRIDGES, ARTIFICIAL BIRDS AND
TRAPS A SPECIALTY.
8 King Street East, Toronto

FOR COUGHS & COLDS USE
PERRIN'S COUGH DROPS
BEST ON EARTH

RICE RICE
NO CHOLERA.
In view of the probable presence of cholera
we suggest that one of the safest articles of
food is rice, well boiled and used as a veg
etable. Boil in plenty of salted water until
the grain will crush under pressure, then throw in
a cup of vinegar, removing excess of water
and stir in this way it will be found equal to
mashed potatoes, and quite equally safe. Rice is the
natural food of Asiatics, and is never entirely
exempt from at least sporadic cases of cholera
Extract from Weekly Market and Shipping List.
MOUNT ROYAL MILLING & M'F'G CO.,
Montreal.

OH! THE RAIN
will never wash the paint off your house if
you use the
UNICORN
MIXED PAINTS
And your dealer can tell you that since 1842
the Unicorn has stood for all first-class
goods made by
A. RAMSAY & SON, MONTREAL

CREELMAN BROS'
Knitting Machines
will not
be at the
EXHIBITIONS, 1892,
GEORGETOWN, ONT.
will find us. We have been at
20 years. Orders are to
Prestige
1892
This is good for $2. Send to us.

Baptiste Harris' Conception,
Nature's all-powerful
heart is discovered and
when imbibed freely
vitalizes the arterial
network of the body,
absorbs and rushes off
all effete, deadly poi-
sonous matter. Also it
contains all the sixteen
elements of ripe mole-
cular life, builds up
every weak part, re-
stores nerve and vital
power, is the sunshine
of life, the wonderful.
So say all that use St.
Leon Water. Word,
Feb. 13th, 1892.

Farmers and Stockmen
HAINES'
Celebrated English Wiltshire Oils
A positive cure for Sprains, Bruises, Greenor-
Wounds, Influenza, Weak Knees, Galled
Shoulders, Sore Backs, Capped Hocks, Swollen
Legs. For
RHEUMATISM
We consider an absolute cure in from one
to three applications.
One Trial Will Convince.
Promoted by medical men the greatest
discovery of the Nineteenth Century.
PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.
J. CROSS, Proprietor, OWEN SOUND.
For sale by Druggists.

THE BUFFALO
HOT WATER BOILER
(Used in Canada and U.S.)
Beats the Record!
IT SAVES FUEL
INSURES COMFORT
What more do you want?
Send for "Brownie" Catalogue and Price List.
H. R. IVES & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
MONTREAL.

Your
Profits
r increased a
our Saw-dust pile is reduced
Our Band Mill
will reduce it, 50%
giving you
Boards, When you now get
but 100.
of your mill increased, lumber
er to size, less saw culls.
OF ALL, Entire cost of change
Continual profit thereafter
tigate?
OUS, - BRANTFORD, CANA

HEALTH.

Sleep.

The crying need of our women, says a
writer, whose specialty of the nervous
diseases brings him in contact with plenty
of the nervous type of the sex, is sleep.
Over and over I tell my women patients;
sleep all you can, nine, ten hours every
night and no matter how much at night,
sleep surely one hour of daylight. Many
of them reply: I don't have time to sleep
during the day. Take time, say I; you'll
get it back, good measure, pressed down,
running over. That is nonsense. They may
not the first few days, but very soon,
after persistently making the effort every
day, at a certain time, the habit will be
formed.

Poverty of the Blood.

Paleness, thinness of body, weakness and
nervousness, are signs of poverty of the
blood, or what physicians term anæmia.
In some cases palpitation of the heart is
the greatest, the lips are pallid and the
complexion almost colorless.
In olden times iron was almost wholly
relied upon to overcome these symptoms,
and at the present day this is the one
remedy to which patients suffering from
this complaint resort to when they undertake to
treat themselves. But physicians, while
agreeing in many cases, depend far more
upon simpler and more effectual measures.
They are dietetic and hygienic.
They insist upon free exercise, and that
several hours be spent in the open air,
either walking or riding, each day. Also
they insist that the so-called "breathing
exercises" be frequently employed. In the
simplest form of this, the subject, while
standing, with shoulders thrown back,
inhales the lungs to the fullest extent, the
mouth meanwhile being closed, and the
air forcibly through the nose. Of all
exercises this is one of the most important,
being the means of it the blood is purified
and vitalized.
Bathing the body with water that has
been made comfortably warm, the operation
being followed by vigorous rubbing with an
ordinary towel, is another measure of no
small importance, for by it the waste
matter in the skin are kept well open, and
there is a general tonic effect. Is secured,
besides this or other sufficient means
promoting cleanliness, and the blood can
be expected to flow freely, for it is sure to take up and
carry with it some of the waste matters
that should have been expelled through the
pores of the skin.
In clothing must be carefully looked to
especially in the matter of patients, while in winter
time. Clothing must be encouraged, yet
the body should be ample, and that
next to the skin be of "all wool."
Regarding the diet, it should be as lightly
taxing as the digestive organs will war-
rant, and should consist largely of milk,
eggs, and beefsteak.
If these measures are faithfully applied
the end will be done toward restor-
ing the blood and renewing the strength of
the system. And if at the same time small
doses can be taken, the gain from week
to week will be noticeable. But from
my remedy alone very little can be expected.

Heat as a Remedial Agent.

Pain, most letter, or salt-rheum, is
one of most troublesome of skin infec-
tions, not infrequently defying skillful
treatment for years. Sufferers from
this affection will be glad to know that one
of the easiest means of relieving the intoler-
able itching which accompanies it is a simp-
le one, and is always accessible,
namely, the application of heat. Hot water
applied at a temperature as high as can be
borne without actual injury to the skin, is
almost a cure, a remedy to relieve the in-
tolerable itching. The parts should never
be scrubbed or rubbed so as to increase the
irritation. Simply holding the affected part
for half an hour in an open grate, gradually
approaching and more close until the
degree of heat becomes almost painful, is
better manner of applying the same
remedy.
Again, there is no better remedy for the
sore of rheumatic pains in the joints or
other portions of the body, than hot applic-
ations. Flannel cloth dipped in very hot
water and wrung dry as possible should
be applied to the part, and the whole en-
veloped in a thick, dry flannel cloth to re-
tain the heat. The application should be
renewed every five minutes. The applica-
tion of ground mustard in the proportion of
a tablespoonful to the quart of water, in-
stead of that of the heat. A teaspoon-
ful of cayenne sprinkled upon the fom-
entation, not to force it to applied, a cloth
soaked with liniment of one part lau-
danum to two or three of alcohol, applied
to the affected part and covered by the
fomentation, is a means of intensifying
the effect of the fomentation.
Fomentations prepared for rheumat-
ism have no preservative value, al-
though are useful for the relief of
pain. The best fomentation is made from
equal parts of olive oil and
hot water. It should be applied
warm, however, as the pure oil of winter-
green is a poisonous irritant. Menthol
camphor is also a useful application.

Ear-Ache.

There is no more acute pain of childhood
than earache. This seems often to be caused
by the sensitiveness to cold air of the
drum, and to relieve the ear, and may
stopping up the ear with a little
cotton-wool sweet oil and warmed. If
the pain is severe a few drops of laud-
anum added to setting the bottle in hot
water may be added to the oil. A roasted
onion is a simple remedy with old women.
It is applied to the ear as hot as it can be
borne, and relieves an obstinate case, and
is a harmless.
When the pain is very intense it is better
to have the ear lancet still, a bit of
cotton, and a little laudanum, put in the
ear, and then a light bandage over it. It is a
very bad practice to keep cotton in the
ear longer than is necessary, as such
may pull on the ear passages
and cause trouble. When ear-ache
occurs in a young person, and refuses
to yield to simple remedies, a physician
should be consulted at once, as a most seri-
ous disease may lurk in this way. A
"crick in the neck," as it is called in
Lancashire, is a painful and serious
affliction, as it may affect the
hearing. It is very one that the earwig or
earwig insect gets into the ear, but it is
not a common thing, and when it occurs
it causes an intense pain until the creature
is killed by pouring sweet oil into the
ear. Warm water is even put into the ear
with the same purpose, it should be
well syringed out and no lets left behind
to fester in the passages. Deafness is fre-
quently caused by the presence of some such
insect, or by the presence of an accumula-
tion of wax. In such a case the remedy
is to gently syringing out the ear
with warm water, using also a little sweet
oil. Water softens the scab to dislodge the ob-
ject. Sometimes a large piece of wax
is taken out by such syringing,
and the defective hearing is suddenly
cured.

Poisonous Perfumes.

Many fragrant flowers from plants produce
most poisonous effects which are well
known to us in our conservatories. Some
may even be fatal to consumptives, causing
cough and spasms, or they may even in-
duce death. In 1775 a woman died in London
during the night from having kept a
large bouquet of roses in her room. Fuller
says a young girl perish in the same way
from the effects of a bouquet of violets; and
it has been stated that workmen, who have
repeatedly fallen asleep upon bales of
cotton, have died in consequence. The
scent of roses, so much sought for every-
where, causes repugnance in some persons
and inconveniences others. Catherine of
Medicis could not endure it, and her aver-
sion to the flowers was so great that it
was carried on her to see the painting of
the Chevalier de Guise was still more easily
excited, for he fainted at the sight of a
bunch of roses.

A liquor dealer who opened a place for
business in Columbia, Mo., recently started
out with a determination to justify and
dignify his business and lift it from the level
usually assigned to it. He issued a notice
with this head line: "Know all men by
these presents." He announced that he had
no desire to sell to minors, drunkards, or
the fortitute, that any "wife with a
drunkard for a husband," or any person
with a friend "unfortunately dissipated"
was required to notify him of the fact, and
the persons described would be excluded
from his place of business. He believed
there are gentlemen of honor, and work-
men who can afford it, who want to drink,"
and he wanted to do business, a strictly
legitimate business, with them.

RELIGIOUS READING.

Some of the Ve[illegible]

Mr. W. D. Lighthall of Montreal, writing
to "The Week," says: "Some weeks ago
an interesting caller entered my door in
Montreal. He was a tall, pleasant Englishman
of perhaps forty-five years, and upon
his visiting card was a name of unusual atten-
tion to anyone acquainted with the history
of Montreal, or indeed of America. The
name was Amherst, and its bearer was of
the family of the famous Sir Jeffery who
commanded the armies which captured
Montreal in 1760 and brought about at the
same time the capitulation of all "Canada
and Cape Breton." In the course of con-
versation he described to me "Montreal"
in Kent, his own English home—the estate
which Sir Jeffery named from the town of
his great capture and which passed, with
the title of "Baron Amherst of Montreal"
to his nephew, and thence directly to the
present Earl, whose brother the speaker
was.
It was a rare pleasure to take such a man
about the town and show him the encamp-
ment site of his ancestor's army, the house
which tradition asserts to have been his
headquarters, the gate whereby he entered
the town, the Square where the French
army laid down its arms before him, and
other scenes of a hundred and thirty years
ago. During the day a drive was arranged
to the landing-place of the army at Lachine,
nine miles away. The others in our car-
riage were not unconnected with history.
They were Gerald E. Hart, the author of
"The Fall of New France," and Charles
Mair, author of "Tecumseh," and veteran of
both the North-West rebellions, and the
conversation naturally ran much on histori-
cal subjects. The Lower Lachine Road,
along the Rapids, was chosen, and a stop
was made to see the elm embowered "La
Salle Homestead," the ancient building
owned by the hospitable John Fraser in
that neighbourhood, situated, he contends
with much reason, on the very grant of
400 acres originally taken for his private
domain by La Salle during his years at his
settlement of Lachine about 1666. Mr.
Fraser's claim is disputed by D. Girouard,
Q. C., the historian of Lachine, but is set
out with some concessions yet much force
in a late pamphlet on "The La Salle
Homestead." However it may be as to La
Salle, Mr. Fraser now claims that at any
rate the chimney of the house is an extreme-
ly old one. He admits the body of the
dwelling (now considerably ruined) to be
the erection of a merchant named Cuillerier
about the beginning of the eighteenth cen-
tury. The chimney, however, he claims
stands separate and was the chimney of a
dwelling built by Champlain in 1616. It
was to investigate this assertion that we
made our stoppage. We found the walls of
the house in fair preservation, showing a
strong rubble exterior of one storey, faced
with cut-stone about the doors and win-
dows. The roof and floors were half fallen
in. The great chimney, Mr. Fraser pointed
out, was separate from the walls, and stood
by itself in the house, adjoining, instead of
as usual, being part of the gable wall,
or standing directly in the centre, as
in several early "forts." This part of his
claim, we admitted, namely, that the chimney
appeared to be part of a former building on
the site. But, was it enough to carry the
place back to the time of Champlain? That
was still the question. While wandering
inside, however, something peculiar, and
therefore unnoticed, struck me in the wall
adjoining the great chimney. Several tiers
of brick seemed to be inserted in the wall,
as if to repair it towards the bottom. A
second glance made it evident that these
bricks were built in curved form, making
the segment of a circle. Looking closer and
picking up one of those which had fallen
out, I discovered that it was of gray, un-
cooked colour, and crude shape. Calling the
attention of the rest of the party, we quickly
came to the conclusion that they were sun-
dried bricks made by hand, of a flatter and
larger pattern than those of present times.
Their position, too, showed them to be built
into the wall during its construction, instead
of added to patch a breakage, and their line
of construction seemed to indicate their
being part of a turret or round oven, built
at the time of the great chimney which they
adjoined. Now, though familiar with
historical French-Canadian buildings, I do
not know that brick enters into construction
of any other house in the province of Que-
bec of early date. Only one man is record-
ed to have used brick for construction.
That man was Champlain. The place where
he made it was the Island of Montreal,
during his visit of 1611 to the site of the
future city, he writes: "There is also
much meadow-land of very good rich pot-
tery clay, as well for brick as for building,
which is a great convenience. I made use
it and built a wall there four feet thick and
three to four feet high and ten rods long, to
test how it would keep during winter, when
the waters descend." Such bricks would
not stand, the climate, however, which is
very hard upon even the kiln-dried article
of to-day. If Champlain built a house
around the old chimney, it is quite natural
that he should have used them; and if,
therefore, as is possible, they were made by
Champlain, they are perhaps the most in-
teresting and precious relics in Canada.
W. D. LIGHTHALL.
Montreal, August 12, 1892.

Housekeeper's Corner.

Keep flowers fresh by putting a pinch of
soda in the water.
Boil the clothesline, and it will not
"kink," as a new rope is apt to do.
Keep a small box filled with lime in your
pantry and cellar it will keep the air dry
and pure.
Soda is the best thing for cleaning
tinware; apply with a damp cloth and rub
well, then wipe dry.
Prick potatoes before baking so that the
air can escape; this will prevent their burst-
ing in the oven.
For sore throat heat the white of an egg
stiff with all the sugar it will hold and the
juice of one lemon.
When baking cakes set a dish of water in
the oven with them and they will not be in
any danger from scorching.
Grease spots that have been burnt and be-
come hard on the stove, may be removed by
a few drops of kerosene oil on the cloth be-
fore rubbing them.
To mend large holes in socks or in merino
underwear, take a piece of strong net over
and darn through it. The darn will be
stronger and neater than without it.
To clean a stove zinc or zinc-lined bath-
tub, mix ammonia and whiting to a smooth
paste, apply it to the zinc and let it dry. Then
rub it off until no dust remains.
A teaspoonful of alum will make clear
four gallons of muddy water. Boiling the
water is necessary to remove disease germs
when a farm pump or town reservoir has a
bad name.

ADAM'S HEIGHT.

The Statements Differ Widely, But Some Them Are Very Precise.

I have often wondered where M. Henrion,
the French savant, got his data for the curi-
ous speculations he gives as to the height
and other proportions of Adam and Eve.
In his remarkable work, "The Degenera-
tion of the Human Race," published in 1718,
the learned academician gravely informs
his readers that Adam was 123 feet and 9
inches in height, while his dishobedient con-
sort was but a paltry 118 feet from the sole
of the foot to the crown of the head. Of
course all who have read very extensively
of Talmudic literature, or even Baring-
Gould's "Legends of the Patriarch Propha-
ets," remember the wonderful stories told
of how Adam was made of his gigantic
size, and how, after the fall, his stature was
reduced several miles by the offended God
himself. The Talmud has this to say of
Adam's height: "He was so tall that he
stood with feet on earth and head in Heaven
until God pressed him down at the time of
the fall." Rabbi Jhuda says that when he
lay on the earth "his body completely cov-
ered it." Another Talmudic story says: "to
judge how long he was, understand that his
body stretched from one end of the earth to
the other, and it takes a man 500 years to
walk that distance. The angels were awed
with wonder when they saw that gigantic
human being and bowed before him, crying,
"Holy, holy, holy." Then God reduced his
size by cutting off great chunks of flesh."
These are all absurd legendary stories, of
course, but where did Henrion get his fig-
ures for the 123-foot calculation mentioned
in the opening?

If you wish to increase your chances of
life, marry, for, as a rule, married men live
longer than bachelors; yet we are told that
out of every thousand persons in England
more than six hundred are unmarried.

A wine merchant in Cadiz, whose reputa-
tion is unimpeachable, makes the astounding
disclosure that an imitation brand of sherry
is furnished in immense quantities to "one
of the largest mail steamship companies in
the world," at the low price of 44 pence per
bottle. This beverage, which is unfit to
drink, is sold to passengers at twelve times
its cost.

The Fo[illegible]ula 2 Politician.

Jap Miller down at Martinville by the blamed set
of men he starts in a talkin' other folks is apt to
quit—
Yesterday that mouth of his'n wasn't made for
nuthin' else
But jes' to argify 'em down and gether in their
pelts.
He'll talk you down on tariff, or he'll talk you
down on tax,
And prove the poor man pays 'em all—and
knows about the facts!
Religion, law or politics, prize fightin' or base-
ball—
Jes' teach Jap up a little and he'll post you 'bout
'em all.
And the comicalest feller ever tilted back a
chair
And tuck a chew tobacker kinder like he didn't
care
There's where the feller's stren'th lays—he's so
common like and plain;
There ain't no dude about old Jap, you bet you,
nary grain!
They 'locted him to council and it never turned
his head,
And didn't make no difference what anybody
said:
He didn't dress no finer, nor rag out in fancy
clothes,
But his voice in council mootin' is a terror to
his foes.
He's for the pore man every time; and in the
last campaign
He stumped old Morgan county through the
sunshine and the rain,
And held the banner upward from a-trailin' in
the dust,
And cut loose on monopolies and cuss'd and
cuss'd and cuss'd!
He'd tell some funny story over now and then,
you know
Tol, blame it! it was better'n a Jack-o-lantern
show!
And I'd go furder yit to-day, to hear old Jap
orate
Than any high-toned orator 'at ever stumped
the State!
Wy, that air blame Jap Miller, with his keen
intuition,
Has got more friends than any candidate 'at
over run.
Don't matter what his views is, when he states
the same to you,
They allus coincide with your'n, the same 'as
you want two.
You can't take issue with him—er at least they
hain't no sense
In startin' in to down him, so you better not
commence—
The best way's jes' to listen, like your humble
servant does,
And jes' concede Jap Miller is the best man ever
was.
—[James Whitcomb Riley.

A Reverie.

The Autumn tints again have crept
Where summer beauty lately slept,
Ere long, while in tears she sighed
Robed it in bright as as it died.
Crimson and yellow, gold and green
Lend their bright colors to the scene,
While high above the bright, blue sky
Forms an uncoiled canopy.

Beyond the western horizon
Will soon descend the Autumn sun,
The sky above is glowing bright
With every hue of changing light—
Those brilliant tints by angels trod—
May guard the robing room of God
Who veils his glorious majesty
With tints even angels may not see.
What wonders shades are pictured here
What forms appear and disappear.
Say angel we fancy has a place,
No wonder that the red man dreams
That spirit fires reflect those beams;
That the great Manitou is found
Within that happy hunting ground;
That freed from hunger, toil and pain,
A perfect freedom he shall gain,
Where he may either roam or rest
In either pleasing, pleased and blest.

I turn my aching eyes away
To pen one concluding lingering lay,
Light, mystic, dreamy, undefined—
You gorgeous hues! blent and refined—
Broider ever forest, field and dell
As lingering loath to bid farewell.
The river like a silver thread
Flows gently o'er its stoney bed;
And yonder 'neath the hillside from the sight
Mong hills whose crests are bathed in light,
Now twining out to view again
It winds along the verdant plain;
My own dear Maitland! can we
Forget thee while I breath the air;
Possess mong strangers, I must roam
Afar from thee and my loved home.
Home of my youth! there ne'er can be
A spot so dear as thou to me.

And now with many a creeping slinde
Night's mail is o'er the landscape laid;
And by her soothing comfort caressed
Nature retires to needed rest,
On hitdew-laden odorous air
In harmony beyond compare
The many sounds of eve arise
And float in vespers toward the skies.
And as I wend my homeward way,
To seek new strength for a new day,
My soul drinks in the beauty given
To raise my thoughts from earth to heaven,
The Eternal Artist of it all
Attends my lowest whispered call;
Calls me life child and leads me on
And so will lead till life is done.
This sweet September afternoon,
Has been to me a very boon,
Flooding my weary heart with light,
Nature, my comforter! Good night.
—[By Eleanor Allen.

A Barefooted Boy on the Green.

In the home of by youth, where the bright
scenes of childhood,
Like sunbeams flashing in rapturous throng,
Came trooping from hill-way and valley and
wild wood,
Or in the meadows by sunlight and song,
With a bevy of boyhood's beloved ones stur-
rounded
Where back the river my own had a silvery sheen,
I gazed on the scene whose horizon once bound-
ed
My world, ere the roll-calls of service had
sounded,
Or I had Time's sorceries seen.

All the home-calls and joy-bells and music and
story
That hummed o'er life's Spring-time with
love and delight,
Came ringing and singing, in purified glory,
Like zephyr-borne songs in the night;
And the songs brought the singers, with bright
blooming faces—
Unfettered by fancy, untrammelled by art—
How memory clings to their forms and their
graces!
It may be revealed from their heavenly places—
They came at the call of my heart.

Once, these hills were the highest, these land
scapes the fairest,
Those woodlands the weirdest in grotto and
glen,
The flowers in the fern-ways the richest and
rarest,
Enfrancing the vision of men;
Now the hills seem so small and the land-scapes
so stinted,
The woodlands by vandal desires are defiled,
Alas for the waking, the dreamt and unlimited!
O, the dear happy hours where affection first
minted
The strong hope and trust of a child!

Then the sun out of dream-land came smiling
at morn,
The moon helped the fairies at night in the
dell,
All the flowers and the grass blades, for love's
sake adorning
With pictures in crystalline bells;
Then the birds sang the joy-songs, the "Sleep-
Angels" taught them
When night shadows sheltered each head
neath a wing;
The bee sipped the nectar the humming birds
brought them;
While the white, woven, willow robe-tassels
were wrought them
To woo, win and welcome the Spring.

O the dream-days of childhood are over and
ended,—
The visions have vanished, the freedoms
have fled;
The romance of wonlrous delight which at-
tended
Life's young aspirations, is dead;
Yet, still, mid day duties and dreams of the
night time,
My heart, o'er the years and their burdens be-
tween,
Will turn and keep turning, afar to the bright
time
Of youth, when I scampered (O that was life's
light-time)
A barefooted boy on the green.
—[Llewellyn A. Morrison.

"The Eina," Toro nto.

THE LATEST RIFLE.

It is Fed With Smokeless Powder and Proves Successful.

Some good practice has recently been made
with the new magazine rifle, about which
weapon such unsatisfactory reports were
circulated a few years ago. The gun was em-
ployed experimentally at the Hythe School
of Musketry, and it was fired with smoke-
less powder, at a body of dummy figures at
a distance of 800 yards.
The number of hits was 18 per cent.,
which speaks well for the new arm, when
it is remembered that it is a well-ascertain-
ed fact that in warfare not more than 1 per
cent. of the bullets fired do any damage
whatever. In testing the new rifle against
the old one fired with black gun powder,
the value of the new explosive was seen to
great advantage; the smoke emitted from
a rifle being only about as much as would
proceed from the end of a cigar.

Unused machinery grows rusty, so does
unused mind.

Inquisitive Party (to hod-carrier)—"And
do you go up that ladder all day long?"
Pat—"No, sur; half ov the toime Oi como
down."

A fragment of the "holy cross," which
Marie Stuart wore during her imprisonment
and on her way to the scaffold, has recently
been presented to the treasury of the Cathe-
dral of Mayence.

In her day the Empress Eugenie was the
leader of fashion, and her pin money for
dress was fabulous. Her feet and hands
were so small that her maids, who had her
shoes and gloves as perquisites, could find
no market for them, so they were presented
by the Empress yearly to the orphans of the
Eugenie Napoleon Asylum, where fifty
fatherless and motherless girls were educated
at her cost. All the white shoes and white
gloves which those girls wore at their first
communion were those which had been worn
by the Empress.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Perfectly white cats, if they have blue
eyes, are nearly all deaf.
Squirrels have seriously injured the crops
in many parts of Oregon.
The nails on amputated fingers continu-
ue to grow.
According to the census just completed,
India has a population of 280,000,000.
About twenty letters go astray out of
every million sent through the post-office.
A company which insures clothing, fabrics,
and furs against moths has been organized.
A ward in the Hahnemann Hospital,
is for the exclusive use of sick sales
women.
The thirty two teeth in the mouth of
John McDarby of Salmon Falls, Mass., are
all double teeth.
In the United States there are about 46,
000 oil wells, the daily output of which is
130,000 barrels.
Only native or naturalized citizens are
permitted to work on the streets of New
Bedford, Mass.
A dog imprisoned in a school-house near
Shamokin, Pa., became hungry, and de-
voured an $18 map.
A little story in Philadelphia has this
sign beside the door: "Coal, oil, wood,
milk and other notions."
A yew tree said to be three thousand
years old, is still flourishing in a cemetery
at Darley Dale, England.
To escape from a supposed enemy, a
frightened ostrich can travel at the rate of
twenty-five miles an hour.
Neatly worked darns and patches have
been discovered in the cloths used in swath-
ing some of the Egyptian mummies.
The land in Germany devoted to the pro-
duction of grains used in the manufacture
of beer, would support 50,000,000 people.
Much merriment is caused by a new fad
in Crisfield, Md. When a girl is really en-
gaged, her intended takes her out riding in
a baby carriage.
The oysters of Puget Sound are the larg-
est known. Some of them are two feet in
diameter, and with the shell, weigh as much
as sixty pounds each.
A big patron of the shoe market is Allen
Milton Browning, of Huntingdon, W. Va.
He has led six brides to the altar, and is
the father of sixty-seven children.
An Englishman has secured a patent for
artificial India-rubber. It is composed of
Manila gum, benzine, resin oil, and bitu-
men, possesses the elasticity and durability
of the natural rubber.
A freak of nature, a large tree, which
possesses the characteristics of a pine and an
oak, may be seen near Auburndale, Mass.
In the fall of the year pine burs fall on one
side, and acorns on the other.
An odd wedding was recently witnessed
at Bolivar, Mo. The principals were Col.
Torvelli, the Texas giant, who stands 7 feet
8 inches in his moccasins, and Miss Henri-
etta Mority, the famous midget, whose
height is only 22 inches.
Prolonged sleep has for seventeen years
over-powered the faculties of Mr. Haines,
of Quincy, Minn. His only periods
of wakefulness during all that time were
two weeks last July, two months in 1889,
and some few hours each day for eighteen
months in 1881-82.
A poor blacksmith of Quebec, named
Ferdinand Allard, has discovered the long
lost art of hardening copper. A bullet fired
at a thin sheet of hardened copper at a dis-
tance of forty yards, was scattered in a
thousand fragments, and another was com-
pletely flattened.
A fighting occupant of the sea was hooked
by a Portland fisherman. It proved to be
a swordfish. The fish, feeling the line slack-
en, made a dart for the bottom of the boat,
in which the fisherman was seated, drove its
sword through it, and severely wounded the
man's foot.

SEAFARING SUPERSTITIONS.

Birds and Sailors; Their Odd Faith in Fatality.

Of superstitions there are no end. Here,
however, I have noted down a few connect-
ed with birds and sailors. That is to say,
the birds hold the same superstitions as the
sailors only the other way about.
The magpie considers it unlucky to see a
sailor. The kite, on the other hand, thinks
it lucky to see a sailor, but a raven would
fly a dozen miles to escape seeing a sailor,
and a swallow crossing the face despairs of
getting safe to shore again if it passes a ship.
A flight of curlews presages east wind.
Many gulls think that herrings are about;
when gulls cannot get herrings they eat
shooting stars. No one must kill an albu-
tross. If you want to know the direction
of the wind, you must catch a kingfisher
and hang him up to the mast, when he turns
his breast to meet the breeze. A shorter
way is to compare the flag with the compass,
and not to trouble about catching a king-
fisher; in fact, I never knew anyone who
had ever caught a king-fisher. When a
sailor is drowned, his soul goes into a stormy
petrel, and would have a very good time in-
deed if there were any rum about.
Lastly, do you know where sea birds—
such as pullins shags, and the like are bred?
Out of eggs you think. Nothing of the
kind. They are bred in the decaying timb-
ber of wrecked ships; they grow in the
wood like fungi; when the proper time ar-
rives they drop off into the sea; the moment
they touch the water they receive life. All
these notes I find in a piece of paper. I do
not know when I found them, but, to
judge by the appearance of the paper and
its companion sheets, I should say it was
fifteen years ago at least, and where I found
or was told these interesting facts I do not
remember.

Tea-Chest Lead.

One of the industries in connection with
the tea trade is the collection of the lead
with which tea-chests are lined. China has
been noted for many centuries for the purity
of its lead, and this tea-chest lead, as it is
called, is regarded as the finest in existence.
There are many uses for it; it is found very
valuable in making the best kind of solder.
No machinery is employed in the produc-
tion of this sheet lead: every sheet is made
by hand in the most primitive fashion. A
large brick is provided, the size of the sheet
of lead to be made, and is covered with
two or three sheets of paper. On these the
molten lead is poured, and another brick is
placed on the top, which flattens the lead
out the required size and thickness. The
sheets are then soldered together to the
size of the interior of the tea-chest; the tea
is packed in, and the top sheet is fastened
in place. The workmen are very expert,
and they turn out an immense number of
sheets in the course of a day, and, where
labor is so cheap, at a price much less
than if the articles were produced by
machinery.

An English Tragedy.

The mystery of the headless and armless
body of a woman found in a sack near Al-
thorpe, Northamptonshire, has been cleared
up. The woman, who was identified by a
piece of a chemise, was Annie Prichard,
who had been living with Rae Anderson at
Northampton, Anderson was found to be
the assumed name of Andrew McRae,
manager of a warehouse in Birmingham,
who has a family and was living a double
life. In June Miss Prichard had a child.
McRae was arrested and his office was
searched, and in the fireplace were found
the bones of a child and the arms of a
woman. Detectives discovered that the
girl's child was murdered in the house oc-
cupied by the victim and her paramour.
The girl was decapitated, and the head
with the arms, which were sawed off, and
the baby were taken to Birmingham and
cremated in McRae's office. Being unable
to dispose of the trunk and limbs in this
manner the fiend placed them in a sack with
lime and dumped them where they were
found some days later.

Grand Old Yew Trees.

The largest and finest yew in Scotland is
at Braigends, Renfrewshire. It is of a
conical shape, and being a comparatively
young tree, is in a most vigorous condition.
It covers an area of about two hundred and
fifty feet in circumference, and rises to a
height of forty feet. The bole is eight feet
in diameter. This is a grand specimen, and
worthy of a visit by any one who ap-
preciates the sublime beauty of trees, and
finds in their presence that "soothing com-
panionship" which Oliver Wendell Holmes
so eloquently praises.
There is also a group of yews, forming a
noble avenue, near the church at Roseneath,
on the Gareloch. It stands not far distant
from the grand silver firs which are the
largest of their kind in the kingdom.

In England, notwithstanding that in our
own dependency of Malta the hangman re-
ceives £30 a year from the British Govern-
ment, no executioner has had any official
status since the death of Calcraft.

TO PREVENT CHOLERA.

Special Meeting of the Provincial Board of Health to Guarantine at New York State—Measures to be Taken for the Prevention of the Scourge.

A special meeting of the Provincial Board
of Health was held the other day in Toron-
to to consider measures which should be
taken for the prevention of the importation
and spread of Asiatic cholera in the pro-
vince. There were present:—Dr. Cassidy
(chairman), Dr. Norman Allen, of Toronto;
Dr. Macdonald, of Hamilton; Dr. Kitchen,
of St. George; and Dr. Vaux, of Brock-
ville. A letter was received from Dr.
Bryce, secretary of the Provincial Board of
Health, who is at present absent on the
Cholera Commission. The letter is dated
at New York, and begins by calling atten-
tion to the inefficiency of the Grosse Isle
quarantine. Dr. Bryce, however, goes on
to say:—"If ships arriving within the next
week do not pass cholera up the St. Law-
rence, and I do not see how they can with
the action both at quarantine station and at
Quebec for delaying all suspects there,
there ought to be

NO FURTHER DANGER

this season, if the Dominion Government
supplement the action of the President of
the United States by a twenty days' quaran-
tine of immigrant ships on the St. Lawrence.
This will practically stop immigration this
season, and till the frost comes, the St. Law-
rence route will be safe." If this is not
done, the letter goes on to say, a large num-
ber of Russian Jews and other immigrants
will come through Quebec, up the St. Law-
rence, and this, together with the immigra-
tion from the United States by way of
Buffalo and Niagara Falls, will subject On-
tario to considerable danger. Dr. Bryce
advises that a staff of inspectors be placed
at Niagara Falls, and also that measures be
taken to place in the hands of the public
proper regulations with respect to the treat-
ment of the disease.
A discussion upon the various points sug-
gested in the doctor's letter followed, and
the following resolution was carried:—
"That in view of the action of the Presi-
dent of the United States, who has issued
an order establishing a quarantine of twenty
days of vessels carrying immigrants, so as
to prevent the introduction of cholera into
the ports of the United States, thereby de-
flecting the stream of immigration to our
shores, and also seeing the unprepared con-
dition of

THE QUARANTINE STATION

at Grosse Isle and other Canadian ports,
the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario,
through the hon. the Minister of Agricul-
ture, desires to urge most strongly on the
Government of the Dominion of Canada the
advisability of issuing immediate regula-
tions enforcing a quarantine of twenty days
against all vessels carrying immigrants to
Canadian ports." It was further decided
to urge upon the Ontario Government the
advisability of placing sanitary inspectors
at Niagara Falls and other ports, and the
following resolution was passed:—"That
we recommend the Government of On-
tario to pass an order-in-Council authoriz-
ing the appointment of sanitary inspectors
whose office it shall be to board all trains
and steamboats, etc., passing from the State
of New York into the Province of Ontario,
in order that they may take such steps as
may prevent the importation of cholera
into this province."
The board then took into consideration
the best means of preventing the spread of
the disease. The importance of checking
the diarrhœa, which is nearly always a forc-
runner of cholera, was emphasized by Dr.
Cassidy. "Boil your ice, boil everything
you eat," said Dr. Allen, "it is the best
safeguard; cholera must come directly or
indirectly through pollution of the water
supply." After a lengthy discussion upon
this subject the following resolution was
carried:—"In consideration of the danger
to be apprehended from Asiatic cholera the
Committee on Epidemics be instructed to
revise our former direction in case of Asia-
tic cholera, and to prepare a pamphlet em-
bodying instructions for its treatment and
regulations for its prevention, and to have
the same printed and distributed freely to
the people of Ontario."
Dr. Allen then introduced the subject of
the abolition of privy pits, 12,000 of which,
he said, existed in Toronto. The sewage
question was of the greatest importance,
and should be treated at once by the board.
He advised the building of an intercepting
truck sewer, and said he thought the intro-
duction of a trunk sewer would do a great
deal to obviate the danger arising from
cholera. The board passed the fol-
lowing resolution upon this subject:—
"The Provincial Board of Health de-
sires to emphasize an opinion already ex-
pressed, that all privy pits should be abolish-
ed in every municipality in the province, as
it regards these as a most potent factor in
the spread of Asiatic cholera and other in-
fectious diseases."
The board then adjourned.

The Horn Fly.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Mr. James
Fletcher, entomologist of the experimental
farm, is at present engaged in preparing a
bulletin on the horn fly, which, according
to popular belief, is killing many cattle.
This Mr. Fletcher explains is utterly im-
possible. Although many reports of this
character have reached him he has not been
able to verify one single case where the fact
of death from the fly has actually occurred.
The little pest was introduced into America
about five years ago from the south of
Europe by imported stock, and it is found
on cattle in Canada along the border all the
way from Windsor to Montreal. This is the
first year, however, in which it has been
noticed in Canada, although in certain of
the New England States it has prevailed to
a greater or less extent for the past five
years. Mr. Fletcher, in his bulletin,
suggest certain remedies by which the fly
may be got rid of, and it is essential that
farmers should try these remedies without
delay as certainly they are losers by the
existence of the fly in Canada. The quan