Inauguration of Fort Rouille.

The Old French Fort-Erected About the Middle of Last Century.

The venerable Dr. Scadding prepared authority.

REASON OF THE OLD FRENCH FORT'S EXIST-

The domain of the Five Nations of the Iroquois Indians, which extended along the whole of the south side of Lake Ontario, was, for a time, regarded, in theory at least, | ively the "Toronto Lakes.") as neutral ground by the French of New France and the English of New England. But both French and English soon showed a desire to obtain a good footbold there, first for the purpose of trade, and secondly with a view, it cannot be doubted, to ultimate

possession by treaty or otherwise. By permission of the neighbouring aborigines, La Salle, in 1679, erected a small stockade at the mouth of the Niagara River to be simply a temporary receptacle for peltries brought down from Michilimackinac and Detroit, by way of Lake Erie, and a store-house for goods to be offered in exchange for the same; which stockade, by 1725, had become the strong, solid fortress which, with some enlargements, we see today in good condition, commanding the communication between the lakes Ontario and Erie. Had Fort Toronto been longerwithout doubt, in a ghort time an armed military establishment, like the other posts. Following the French example, Governor Burnett, of the province of New York, after obtaining a nominal permission from the Iroquois, established in 1722, a small store-house or trading post on the west side of the entrance to the River Oswego, a stream by which a communication could be conveniently maintained between the waters of Lake Ontario and those of the Mohawk sible purpose was, at the outset, the same as that of La Salle's enclosure at the mouth of the Niagara; but in 1728, Governor Burnett took care, again after the French example, that the simple stockade should be transformed into a regular fortress of stone, memorable as being the first military work on Lake Ontario whence waved the flag of old England.

The effect of the English trading-post at the entrance of the Oswego river was soon felt by the French traffickers in furs at Forts Niagara and Frontenac; and it became manifestly important that something should be done to neutralize, as far as possible, this unwelcome interference with the usual current of trade.

THE OLD FRENCH FORT FOUNDED.

In an official Journal or Report on Canadian affairs transmitted to France in 1749, by the Governor-General of the day, the Count de la Galissoniere, the Government of Louis XV was informed that directions had been given for the building of a stockade or storehouse at Toronto-so the "pass' here between the lakes Ontario and Huron was at this time styled. "On being informed," the Report says, "that the northern Indians ordinarily went to Choueguen with their peltries by way of Toronto, on the morth-west side of Lake Ontario, twenty-five leagues from Niagara and seventy-five from Fort Frontenac, it was thought advisable to establish a post at that place, and to send thither an officer, 15 soldiers and some workmen, to construct a small stocka de fort there." (See Paris Documents, Colonial History, State of New York, vol. X., p. 201. Albany, 1858, 4to). pelation it came to be generally spoken of The person who, irritated by accident for The plame of the officer sent on this service

The authorities at Versailles were always carationing the governors of Canada against pense. Gali soniere therefore thinks it prudent to observe: "The expense will not be great: the timber is transported there and the remaining requisites will be conveyed by the barques belonging to Fort Frontenac." He then shows how the new post may be sustained and how its main objest can be secured. "Too much care," he says, "cannot be taken to prevent those Indians (from the north) continuing their at this post with all their necessaries, even as cheap as at Choueguen, Messrs, de la Jonquiere and Bigot," it is added, "will and will apply the funds as a gratuity to the officer in command there." Moreover, it is said, directions must be given to regulate the prices at the other posts. "It will be necessary to order the commandants Detroit, Niagara and Fort Frontenac, to be careful that the traders and store-keepers of those posts furnish goods for two or three years to come, at the same rate as the English; by this means the Indians will disaccustom themselves from going to Choneguen, and the English will be obliged to abandon that place." (It is scarcely necessary to say that Choueguen is the same name as Oswego, with an initial syllable dropped and a final n retained. The M. de la Jonquiere mentioned is Galissoniere's successor, just arrived, and M. Bigot is his the "pass at Toronto" had been suggested | great expenses incurred at Fort Oswegatsome years before, namely, in 1686, by Governor-General de Denonville, but its situaend of the "pass," and of a military character, so that English men, should they at Toronto, "where large quantities of chance to trespass that way, might "have some one to speak to," No action, however, pose.

As to the form and size of the fort at

was taken on the suggestion.)

thirty toises (180 feet) on a side externally, and the price given for good beaver was CAUSED BY UNDERGROUND SPRINGS. with flanks of fifteen feet. The curtains from three livres ten sous to five livres per formed the buildings of the fort. It was pound. As we have already seen, a considervery well built, piece upon piece; but was able supply of "effects" was required at only useful for trade. A league west of the | Fort Toronto to make it answer the purpose fort," he adds, "is the mouth of the Toronto of its establishment. From the outset it investigation has been made into the caus-Rouillo, which was located at the south west | wards Lake Toronto (i. e. Lake Simcoe), corner of the present Industrial Exhibition | just as the Montreal river falling into Lake ate as possible by consulting every available | was a water-way northwards towards Canada. For the same reason Matchedash Bay, on the old maps, was Toronto Bay.

space once enclosed within the palisades or showy purchase just made. had fallen into the lake. (The writer himlarger on the southern side than it was in | cal inspection and mutual interchange. 1878, through the extension of the cliff out river, the Hudson and the sea. Its osten- into the lake considerably beyond the line of the present shore. He also well remem-

The name officially conferred on the newly-established post was Fort Rouille, in compliment to Antoine Louis Rouille, Count de Jouy, Colonial Minister of France, 1749-54, in succession to the Count Maurepas. This Count de Jouy was a distingish ed personage, not only on account of the many high positions in the state which he had held, but also by reason of his patronage of literature. He was for a time at the head of the Royal Library, and was instrumental in having translations made of people. It is a great mistake to confound De Thou, Guicciardini, and other impor- stolidity with patience. They are entirely tant writers. (He died in 1761). But notwithstanding the eminence of the Minister in these several directions, his name as connected with the new trading post on the shores of Toronto Bay quickly tell into disuse. The expression Toronto was already familiar to the popular ear and in the popular speech as denoting the important canoe-landing near by, for the "pass at Toronto;" and the post became commonly known as Fort Toronto. i. e. the tradingpost at the Toronto landing. By that apvery soon after it was first established. In a despatch addressed by M. de Longueuil, Governor-General, to Rouille himself in 1752, we had both expressions used. Speaking of a missing soldier who had recently been sent with despatches from the post of Niagara to the post of Fort Frontenac (Kingston), via Toronto, he says: ed as irrational emotions and altogether in "The commandant at Niagara, M. de la Levalterie, had detached a soldier to convey certain despatches to Fort Rouille, with orders to the store-keeper at that post to transmit them promptly to Montreal. 1t was not known," he then adds, "what betrade with the English; and to furnish them | came of that soldier. About that time," he continues "a Mississaga from Toronto arrived at Niagara, who informed M. de la Levalterie that he had not seen that soldier permit some canoes to go there on license, at the fort nor met him on the way. It is to be feared that he has been killed by the Indians, and the despatches carried to the English." Then in a passage of the same communication, which will be given herefter, M. de Longueuil makes use of the r expression, Fort Toronto.

atendant Bigot also again and again spea of the establishment as Fort Toronto in the elaborate "Memoir" prepared by him in reply to certain charges of mismanagement brought against him on his return to France in 1763, and printed at Paris in that year, making, however, the incidental remark, that it was for some time known as Fort Rouille. We learn from the same Memoir that Fort Toronto was from the outset a Royal Post, i. e. that the trade carried on there was for the benefit of the co-adjutor or Intendant, as the expression | King's Exchequer. In a despatch to Roulle was. It may be mentioned that a fort at himself, copied in the Memoir, he refers to tion was to have been at the Lake Huron then he hopes, he says, to recoup himself for these expenses by the trade carried on goods (' effects') are required for that pur-

TRADE AT THE OLD FRENCH FORT.

During the brief span of its existence, Toronto erected in 1749, we obtain very | there was not time for Fort Toronto to deprecise information in the "Memoir upon velop into a first-class trading-post. From the late War in North America, in 1759-60," its proximity to Niagara it was, in certain by Capt. l'ouchot, the late French com- points of view, a dependency of the fort mandant at Fort Niagara. "The Fort of there. In 1754 the occupants of Fort Nia-Toronto," Pouchot says (p. 119, vol. II.), gara were twenty-four soldiers, five officers, "is at the end of the Bay (i. e. west end), two sergeants, one drummer, a chaplain, a on the side which is quite elevated, and surgeon, and a store-keeper; and the numcovered (i. e. protected) by flat rocks, so ber of canoes annually despatched thither that vessels cannot approach within can- with supplies were ten; while at Fort fort or post," he says, "was a square about worth about seven thousand French livres, sued !"

cheap to them." lived than it was, it would have become, been planted in the ground, and the pits male and female, would be seen on the swept away. A mother and her babe of 18 goff. There is a dearth of straw as well as and irregularities in the surface of the soil, track leading eastward toward the Stock- months were in a house when the walls fell of hay. The cattle are literally starving, showing in the usual way where buildings ade on the cliff a little way down the bay, outward. The mother saw her child and and fodder has reached an unprecedentedly of perishable materials had once been, were | -some going, eager to effect sales, others | four others sink from sight in the dreadful | high price. In many villages, through lack very conspicuous down to the year 1878; returning, pleased, or the contrary, with mire. She herself, though badly injured, of other fodder, the cattle are fed with rye although by that time a good deal of the terms secured, or gloating over some useful | was saved.

> self remembers when the area shewing the spread out for the first time in these parts of the inhabitants managed to save them- been greatly hindered, there being a unremains of the old French fort was much | the products of human industry, for criti-

> > Impatience

with in social and public relations and their | thing, even to their clothing. conduct in this respect is not at all edify-This raprehensible weakness often precipitates differences and misunderstandings that make one sometimes extremely weary, if not actually ashamed of his Christian associates. The quality of patience is often held at a discount as belonging to slow and stolid people, and not at all characteristic of bright, wideawake, intelligent different in their nature and their results. Patience is not a passive quality. It must be exercised by those who are quick in their feelings. Real patience is one of the best manifestations of mental and moral force. It implies self-content and resolution of no small order, and it also implies ability to reason fairly, to judge correctly and

to abide by the results. Increasing intelligence has so fully exposed the folly of certain kinds of impatience as to render them perfectly ridiculous. which no one is responsible, vents his wrath upon inanimate things, or upon the accepted laws of nature is simply laughed at and when the excitement passes away, he, too, realizes the absurdity of his conduct. To be angry for nothing, to swear at the cat and to damn the weather are now recognizvery bad form. There are times, no doubt, when everything seems to go wrong, when our efforts fail, when our hopes are disappointed, when our fears are unbounded and imaginary troubles surround us on all sides. Then we become petulant, cross and unreasonable. We try to throw the blame on something or some one outside ourselves and as we do not pause to calmly investigate the real source of the trouble we allow ourselves to become generally contentions and disagreeable. In this respect we are much inferior to the pagan philosophers who behaved with the greatest patience and dignity under the most disturbing

conditions. The hasty and impatient man may be a very good-natured, generous fellow under ordinary circumstances, but he is not a gentleman. This assertion may disturb some people but it goes. The essential quality of a gentleman is not to get vulgarly angry but to preserve his soul in patience under the greatest provocation. With regard to impatient people, the great probability is that the true cause of their discomfort lies within themselves. They have failed to adapt themselves to some law of nature or some spiritual function and are simply suffering the inevitable consequences. If people were truly philtrouble and then take all legitimate means to remove it. In this way we would become a dignified, well poised people and win the admiration of surrounding nations.

> " 'Age comes to every man,' but fate Is kind to woman fair For when she reaches twenty-eight

She stops right then and there."

"You seem to have a good deal of faith in doctors," said the friend of the sick man. be foolish to let a good customer like me

in the Vaerdal. A Copenhagen special says :- A thorough river, which is of considerable size. This was foreseen that the business done there es of the catastrophe, that has overtaken current respecting the state of crops in Rusriver communicates with Lake Huron by a | would diminish that done at Forts Front- | the "Beautiful Valley," the Vaerdal in the | sia, the following facts, derived from official portage of fifteen leagues, and is frequented enac and Niagara. But it was argued: "If Trondhjen district, in which more than 120 publications, are of interest. In the southsome years ago a sketch and compilation by the Indians who come from the North." | there be less trade at these two last mention | persons lost their lives, which was brought | west districts, up to the northern frontier from various sources of the history of the The Humber was known then as the To- ed forts, there will be less transportion of about, it appears, by the action of under- of the governments of Kieff and Podolia and old French trading post known as Fort ronto river, because it led northward to- merchandise : what will be lost on the one ground springs beneath the range of hills indeed, in most places on both sides of the side will be gained on the other, and it will overlooking the Vaerdal river, and dotted railway situated on the frontier between the amount to much the same thing in the end. with country houses and cottages. The governments of Kieff and Podolia and the Grounds, Toronto. The account is interest- | Superior was so styled because it indicated | The King will even reap a great advantage, | landslip came so suddenly that great mass- | government of Cherson, the winter sowing ing, containing as it does references to To- one of the canoe routes to Montreal, and as if we can accomplish the fall of Choueguen es of earth were hurled across the river to is in great part destroyed. The peasants in ronto and its site by the early historians. | Canada Creek, an affluent of the Mohawk | by disgusting the Indians with that place, | the opposite bank. The earth and clay in | particular, whose grounds are worse tilled Dr. Scadding has made the sketch as accur- river, was so called, because its channel and this can be affected only by selling the valley and river formed a dam, and the surrounding country was in a short space Season after season then, for ten years, of time turned into a great sheet of thick, of the wheat sown in the winter months is we may suppose a great variety of scenes muddy water in which human beings, entirely lost, while the rape is almost com-(Baie de Toronto), as penetrating far inland occurring within and around the palisades horses, cows, pigs, sheep and fragments of pletely destroyed and the rye is seriously towards Lake Toronto in a south-eastern of Fort Toronto, characteristic of the pe- houses and furniture were floating. The direction; and similarly, even the lakes riod and the special circumstances and con- disaster came like a thief in the night, so forming the communication with the River dition of the immediate locality. Along that many of the unfortunate inhabitants Trent and the Bay of Quinte, were collect- the Indian road or trail from the North, were overwhelmed in their sleep. The bands of Mississagas (who were simply landslip was accompanied by a roar like We learn from Capt. Gother Mann's now Otchipways from Lakes Huron and Sup - the discharge of artillery, which was heard celebrated "Plan of the Proposed Toronto rior), would come down, bringing with them at a distance. A few of the people in the Harbour," etc., dated "Quebec, 6th Dec., the furs collected during the hunting sea- houses when the landslip occurred managed year. The governments of Kieff and Podolia 1788," that there were five buildings within son, together with other articles of mer- to reach the roofs and were saved. Some the stockade. He delineated them dis- chandise, the handiwork of themselves and heartrending stories of escape are told. M. tinctly in his plan, as well as the bounds of their squaws, in the lodges during the Rostad, an engineer, and his four children the quadrangle enclosed by the palisades. | winter months. Bands bearing the same and some of his servants—ten persons in named government an average wheat crop The remains were then so prominent to the tribal appellation, and laden with similar all-were carried along on the top of is expected, while it is hoped that the rye view and tangible as to justify the applica- burdens, would arrive also from the West, their house from Fallo to Rosvald, extion to them of the term "Ruins." The travelling along through the "Mississaga posed to the cold, and splashed from head ernments of Charkoff and Poltava favorable group is labelled on his map, "Ruins of a Tract" by path on the north shore of the to foot with the icy cold clay and mud. | weather has greatly improved the cutlook. Trading Fort, Toronto." Probably in 1788, lake; and some, moreover, would make None of the party had on anything but their In general in southwest Russia, if the weawhen Gother Mann examined the spot, some their way thither from the westward in nightdresses to protect them. His wife's ther remains fine, a crop between 30 and of the pickets were still in position, and the canoes. The trees which lined the broad body was afterward found at Rosvald. She 40 per cent, under the average may be look. charred remains of the cedar posts which sandy beach from the mouth of the Humber had jumped out of a window in the attempt ed for. The sowing of the summer corn is supported the building would still be stand. to what in modern days has been known as to save herself. The body of their younging. These in later years had disappeared, the Dugway, was a very favourable situa- est child, who perished, has not yet been utilized as fuel, probably, by camping- tion for encampments. This space would recovered. A poor cottager came home to parties from time to time; but the long be dotted over with numerous temporary find that his wife and five children with the lia and very general in Kieff and in certain shallow trenches where the palisades had wigwams; and a double file of traffickers, but and all his small belongings had been districts of Volhynia, Poltava and Tcherni-

> At this Stockade on the cliff were thus bank of the river were destroyed, but most with meal or bran. Agricultural work has selves on the top of their houses. The usual fatality among animals, particulary horses in the stables, sunk in mud up to horses, while those that remain are so weak their throats, were afterward shot, as were | that it is difficult to make use of them. It a number of cows and other animals, hope- is a singular fact that the increased cost of While we don't approve of preaching in lessly injured. An old man and his wife, fodder is accompanied by a similar rise in bers a vertical stain (as from decayed wood) newspapers, it is really necessary to say who was ill in bed, were on the ground floor the price of horses, a pair of year-old cart extending some way down on the face of the something, outside the pulpit, about one of their house, the doors being blocked by horses costing from 40 to 50 roubles, and cliff where the land had fallen off: this was of the worst characteristics of the age and the clay, and to escape, the man cut a hole an average pair of working horses from 100 the place, as he believed, where the flag. that is impatience. We observe that it is in the ceiling with his pocket-knife, whence to 120 roubles, prices which only the larger staff had been inserted in the ground: also responsible for many of the derangements they escaped to the floor above. Many ap- proprietors can afford to pay, so that the a number of flag-stones from the adjoining of society and speak of it from a purely parently liteless bodies were restored to life peasants are obliged to hire the cattle they beach, roughly laid down on the surface of | worldly point of view. There are any num- | by proper treatment. Many gallant acts of | require. This rise in value is owing to last the soil, where, as is likely, some great ber of religious people, regular church- rescue were performed by those who exposed year's failure of the summer corn, which wood-stove, or the oven of the fort, had goers and good Christians at that, who have | their lives to save their fellow creatures. | led to a large number of horses being sold not the slightest control of their tempers | One man even tried to cross the horrid gulf | at nearly nominal prices, sometimes as low and break out into the most unseemly and of mud on snowshoes. Detachments of as 3 roubles apiece, thus bringing about the unnecessary violence of speech upon the troops render all the assistance they can to present scarcity. slightest provocation. They are to be met | the inhabitants, who are bereft of every-

Protection to Forest. where timber planting has been promoted it. by legislative encouragement), where the timber area has not been steadily diminishishing since the settlement of the country by whites. North or South, on the Atlanexcept fuel.

Justice is Blind.

Justice may well be typified as blindfolded, for she distributes her favors most unevenly. In one country a poor fellow receives six months in jail for shooting a wild rabbit to provide a sick wife with food while a ruffian gets off with a fine of three osophic, they would be more tranquil and shillings for pounding his spouse's head into chie (Ogdensburg) through the necessity of | instead of giving away to useless impatience | a jelly. In another country a fiend desupplying food to the Indians there; but and indiscriminating anger, they would bauches five children under twelve and is quietly examine into the source of the given his liberty for \$300, as if any money can pay for so awful a crime, and a poor waif receives six months in a house of industry, without the option of a fine, which he couldn't pay anyway, because "one of the finest" having brutally clubbed him for sleeping on a doorstep past all endurance he meekly remonstrates and finally clings so tenaciously to the blue-coated minion that in the efforts of the latter to get away the buttons of his coat come off. In a third country men get from six months to five years for comparatively petty thefts while a clerk in a position of trust who "I have," was the reply; "a doctor would systematically robs his employers to the extent of thousands of dollars, and is brought back from a foreign country after "What are marsupials?" asked the much labor and at great cost, gets non-shot." The rock that crops up just Toronto there were only five soldiers, one French teacher. "Animals which have a paltry three months, or exactly below the site of the fort in flat sheets, is officer, two sergeants, and a store-keeper; pouches in their stomachs," said the boy. the same punishment as another poor very conspicuous when the lake is calm. and the number of canoes sent up with goods | "Correct. And what do they have the wretch is undergoing nominally for con-Pouchot had seen the forts but he writes in was five. Each canoe destined for the pouches for ?" "To crawl into and con- tempt of court but practically for debt. the past tense, after its destruction. "This western forts was freighted with a cargo ceal themselves in when they are pur- Justice appears as fickle a jade as fortune, at whose shrine she is a worshipper.

CROP CONDITIONS IN RUSSIAL

Result of Investigation of the Catastrophe | Districts Which Suffered Last Year Aro in Distress New.

A Vienna special says :- In presence of the contradictory rumors that have been than those of the larger proprietors, have suffered severely. More than three-fourths damaged. The apples have suffered considerably, but the pears have escaped uninjured. In many districts summer corn and fodder plants were sown in place of the usual winter wheat.

Precisely those districts are affected in which bad harvests were the rule last are the worst off, the condition of Tchernigoff being somewhat better and that of Volhynia still more favorable. In the last crop will be better than usual. In the govalmost everywhere completed.

Complaints as to a scarcity of fodder are almost universal in the government of Podostraw from the roofs of the houses. This The Sennaes farms along the southern is cut up, steeped in hot water and mixed

British Trade.

The dockers and other workingmen connected with the shipping trade in Great Mr. Henry Gannett, Chief Geographer of | Britain could scarcely have chosen a period the U.S. Geological Survey, has lately caused | more unfavorable than the present to the to be published through the newspapers successful issue of any kind of strike. and in a thin pamphlet for wide distribu- Official statistics show that since 1890. tion, an article intended to show the folly, when the United Kingdom did a foreign in his opinion, of extending any Govern- trade valued on the blue-books at £749,000,ment or State protection to forests. The | 000 sterling, its external commerce has first part of the article is devoted to argu- been constantly falling off. In 1891 it dement in opposition to the general belief clined to £744,000,000 sterling, but there that forests have an influence on climate was a much more serious drop in 1892, and soils, or tend to conserve rainfall for when the aggregate value was only £715,use in summer after spring rains are over. 000,000, or about £33,500,000 less than in Since long continued observation in large | 1890. As the prosperity of the working sections on the Continent of Europe has classes of Great Britain depends to a great proved the general opinion to be based on extent on foreign commerce, it was hoped actual facts, Mr. Gannett's labored argu- that there would be a change for the better ments fall to the ground. In the last por- in 1893. Four months of the present year tion of his paper he asserts that the tim- have already elapsed, and the Board of ber supply of the United States is "suffi- Trade has published the official figures, cient to withstand the great and increasing | which show that the falling-off so far is demands upon it." He says the timber is even more serious than in 1892. In the growing faster than it is cut, and proves first four months of last year the total this position, as he supposes, by stating that | value of foreign trade was nearly £242,000,the timber area of the United States is in | 000 sterling. In the same period this year round numbers 750,000,000 acres, each acre | the aggregate value only amounts to a little of which has a growth, or increase, of 40 cubic | over £221,000,000. This is a drop of nearly feet of solid timber every year, making the £21,000,000 in four months. Were this total annual increase of the timber supply rate of decrease to continue for the rest of 30,000,000,000 cubic feet. The annual con- the year the foreign trade of the United sumption, he says, is between 20,000,000,000 | Kingdom would show a falling-off of £60,and 24,000,000,000 of feet, leaving an annual 000,000 sterling as compared with 1892, increase of 6,000,000,000 to 10,000,000,000 and of more than £90,000,000 sterling as of cubic feet. Any one who has eyes, and | compared with 1890. Unless matters take takes thought on the matter, knows that a turn for the better in the near future the there is scarcely a locality in the United | coming winter is likely to bring greater States (except in some portions of the form- trials and hardships to the laboring classes erly treeless prairie country at the West, than any of those immediately preceding

Causes of Cholera.

At its session in Milwaukee last week the tic slope or the Pacific, the aim of nearly American Medica! Association received from every settler or farmer has been to destroy | Dr. Ernest Hart, editor of the British Medthe timber and increase the area devoted to | ical Journal, an elaborate statement in recultivation. There is a small increase in gard to cholera. Dr. Hart sketched the some of the New England towns, because progress of the disease through different of the growth of timber on abandoned countries and the mode of its propagation, farms, but this growth nowhere equals 40 with especial reference to the affirmation cubic feet per annum of marketable timber, that "cholera is a filth disease, carried by or even 10 cubic feet available for anything dirty people to dirty places, and there spread by the use of dirty water." This is proved by the history of its spread in England, France, Russia, India, and other countries. In every case where the facts could be ascertained with sufficienct closeness to warrant the deduction the outbreak of the disease was traceable to the use of contaminated water. It may be considered as demonstrated that there is no value in the theories of cholera contagion being due to anything else than specifically polluted water. This is not merely an occasional or adjuvant cause, but the prime cause of almost every great epedemic of Asiatic cholera. Further, when the use of the poisoned water had been abandoned or cut off the epidemic has ceased. Hence we should aim at securing purity of water, air, soil and habits. This achieved, cholera need be feared no longer. Every means should be employed for impressing these facts upon the popular mind and to use the knowledge as a powerful lever to push forward the war against filth already so well begun.

> "Oh, Aunt Cora," said Alf-at the dime festival, "I want to show you my best girl. There she is, eating ice cream, with a pink dress, and she is ever so much prettier than she looks."

Just one baby boy Is a well-spring of joy, 'Tis a pleasure to list to its coo; Yet but few parents care To own babies a pair, They think twins are a little two two.