# EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

tems of Interest to the Teaching Pro-The Legislative grant to the Guelph Public chools this year will amount to \$534 A teachers' institute will be held at Fergus, Veilington county, on May 28th, 29th, and

The North Huron Teachers' Association net at Seaforth on Thursday and Friday

Committees have been appointed by the North and West Huron Teacher's Associaions to make araangements for a union

The Geological and Natural History Society of the Dominion has presented a number of specimens of Canadian minerals to the Guelph ligh School.

The Belleville School Board will present orial to the Minister of Education urging hat in the new series of readers to be int luced in the schools lessons on temperance be corporated in them; also that the subject of hygiene be introduced. The West Huron ners' Association also decided to request he Minister to incorporate temperance ons in the new series, and to make the tudy of these lessons compulsory.

The Board of Education in Hamilton has cided to make a new departure, by repuiring that those pupils in the lowest classes, who attend school in the morning, shall not e allowed to attend in the afternoon. This vill relieve the existing necessity for more chers and increased school accom The teachers will, in the afternoon, teach other pupils of the same grade, who did not attend school in the morning. It is also contended that the pupils will be healthier, more easily managed (on account of less restlessness), and that they will make better progress.

"By the example of their lives teachers give the pupils their best lessons. And every scholar's character is moulded to a greater riess degree by that of a teacher. How ortant then for the teacher is purity in and life, and that he be faithful to his eart and life, and that he be fait reat trust. The fate of the nation is largely the hands of the teachers of our Common chools; and yet they are too often regarded mere hirelings, and do not receive the sympathy and encouragement they deserve."

The members of the West Huron Teachers Association decided at their recent semi-annual meeting not to discuss the question of Minister of Education; Chief Superintendent, but they expressed the opinion that it was desirable "that the Minister of Education hould have a regularly constituted advisory nittee representative in character, an partly elective, with definite duties and powers defined by statute." The association at the ame meething also adopted the following notions:—"That increased Legislative aid hould be granted to Public schools; and that acreased aid should be distributed on the sis of amount of salary paid teachers, and hat there be no optional subjects for second-lass candidates, but that they be required to pass an examination on the subjects precribed on the programme to be taught is rublic Schools, said regulation to take effect nediately after the midsummer exami-

ons of 1885," The School Teachers' Convention held at Brockville recently was a most successful affair throughout, and alike instructive and teresting to all concerned. A great deal of eful and practical information was given, one way or another; some papers were read several of the teachers. Hon. Mr. Ross, nister of Education, who was present, in e course of his remarks stated that all thirdss teachers would now have to be examindas teachers would now have to be examindd before renewals could be given. By this
clan all who were capable would be granted
enewals. Inspectors would thus be relieved
ff much responsibility. A third-class certificate would be limited to the county where ven for three years; time was allo schers to make themselves competent for cond-class certificates. With regard to School Readers" he said that one series one would be authorized, and that series

as now in course of preparation. Here is some excellent advice taken from the California Teacher. Attention is the ner-stone of memory. So insist upon perattention. Make your exercises short, study the clearest and simplest language in all definitions and statements. Have the pupils repeat in concert. Have one do it alone. Have them write it, that they may as well as hear. Always use an object or ng when you can. It not, have a picture, a drawing, or at least an outline. Select, wary, adapt and combine methods; study ety; avoid monotony. Repeat, review sew, repeat. Examine often and thoroughboth by tongue and pen : and, above all, sure that you yourself clearly understand, htly know, and really care for your work, believe in your methods, and especially that you truly love your pupils. So will your lessons and yourself long and lovingly abide n the memory of every pupil.

A Willing Victim. General Forrest was once approached by an Arkansaw man who asked:
"General, when do you reckin we're goin' to git somethin ter eat?"
"Eat!" avalement Eat!" exclaimed the General. "Did ou join the army merely to get something to

" Wall, that's about the size of it." "Here," calling an officer, "give this man something to eat and then have him The officer understood the joke and re-

"All right, General." The Arkansaw man, exhibiting no alarm, "Bile me a ham, Cap'n; stew up a couple o' chickens, bake two or three hoecakes, fetch a gallon or so o' buttermilk, an' load

With such inducements the man what wouldn't be willin' ter die is a blame A hearty meal was prepared for the soldier but he still lives.

Pere Monsabre has taken the place of Pere Hyacinthe as the popular preacher at Notre Dame, Paris. It is said that he preaches in Notre Dame only six times in the year—on the six Sundays of Lent. For each sermon he receives the modest stipend of a thousand francs, which, of course, according to the rules of the religious community to which he belongs, he hands over immediately to the Bureau of the Dominicans for general use of the order.



COMPLETE TREATMENT SI

A single dose of Sanford's Radical Cure intantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or lead Colds, clears the Head as by magic, stops ratery discharges from the Nose and Eyes, prents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nervents Headache, and subdues Chills and Fevent Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste, and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, weetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough weetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough muption.

n. ottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhai, and Sandford's Inhaler, all in one pack-all druggists for \$1. Ask for SANDFORD's LL CURE. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL



### AGRICULTURAL.

TO PREVENT HAIR GROWING.

PERU.—What will stop hair from growing certain spot on a horse? Shave the part, and rub iodine sintment or blistering ointment upon it twice a day until the skin is blistered and the spot quite raw. What necessity is there for interfering with

GRASS ON GRAVEL WALK.

Peru.—What is the best method of killi grass in a gravel walk, without removing

A thorough dressing of salt will destroy the grass. The salt should be applied when the dew is on the grass, and sufficient should be used to whiten the blades. If the dressing is light the grass instead of being killed will be benefitted by the salt, which is an active

OUERIES.

DURTON asks:—Would you kindly inform me through THE MAIL the address of some lumber merchants in Toronto where I could dispose of forty or fitty thousand feet of hardwood lumber and about how much it would be worth?

ELGIN Co. asks:—Is there any known substance or composition which; will attract the white butterflies which produce the caterpillars so destructive to cabbage, and which would do for a bait for a butterfly trap. If by any means the greater part of the butterflies could be caught before depositing their eggs a large amount of cabbage now rendered unmarketable would be saved.

Our columns are at the disposal of these

Our columns are at the disposal of those who may be able to answer the above.

BURTON.—I have a valuable helfer which is extremely hard to milk, owing, I think, to her udder being very much inflamed and afflicted with garget, both before and after calving. Do you know of any remedy for making her milk easier?

Garget is generally curable, but not always. In mild cases frequent bathing in tepid water, with friction after each bathing, often effects a cure. In severe cases the water should be as hot as the animal can endure. Cathartics should always be given when the swelling is obdurate, and frequent and thorough milking in all cases and a spare diet allowed. Rubbing the bag frequently with some penetrating oil, like oil of turpentine, diluted with linseed oil, to a strength that will not be injurious, or using iodine salve, are valuable ails, and are often all that need be done.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

GORE BAY.—I. Is sheep breeding a profitable business? 2. What breed or grade of sheep is a round the most profitable? 3. Is there a surmarket in Canada for shipments of live sheep in flocks of say from twenty upwards, and if swhere? 4 How many sheep to the acre for or dinary nature?

1. Sheep breeding is a profitable business, and Ontario is well adapted to raising sheep. The limited size of our farms, and the necessity of providing fodder during six months in the year have tended to discourage this in-dustry, although the climate is much more favourable than that of England.

2. Prof. Brown, of the Guelph Agricultural College, says in his experience Leicesters are shead of all others in putting on flesh in the shortest time. In early maturing he gives the following as the results of personal observations:—Leicesters, Southdown, Southdown cross, Leicester cross, Oxford Downcross, Cotswold being the slowest.

3. There is always a good market in To-

ronto for good mutton, but those who buy here for the English market proper say the Southdown or a Southdown cross comma higher prices there than any other strain. good cross for wool and mutton combined is said to be Leicester with Southdown.

4. Will depend entirely upon the nature of

the soil and what you mean by ordinary pas-ture, whether natural or cultivated.

If the harness be thrown over a draught horse, or the saddle be placed on the back of a rider, he may be led out of a burning stable as easily as on ordinary occasions. Should there be time to substitute the bridge for the halter, the act of rescue will be more

easy. - Furm and Home. Boiled rye is in no way injurious to a mare in foal, but it is not advisable to overfeed a mare in this condition. Oats are the best food for a mare, and at this season, if the mare is in good pasture, no grain will be needed. If the mare is working, a mess of cut grass or elever once a day would be beneficial.

A correspondent of the Kansas Farmer says that the following sheep-dip recipe has been used quite successfully:—One pound of sulphur to one-half pound of lime and one gallon of water; boil one hour; when ready to use, add three gallons of water to one of the liquid, then dip hot. The cost of this dip is two

Sir J. B. Lawes says that of dry food eaten by sheep it has been found that these animals stored up in increased weight twelve per cent, while cattle only laid up in increased weight eight per cent; or, in other words, eight and a half pounds of dry foods increased the live weight of sheep as much as did twelve and a half pounds the live weight of

Professor Henry says :- I would urge that Professor Henry says:—I would nrge that our farmers give more oats to young stock, colts as well as calves. There is no food so easily attainable that will so well correct acidity of the stomach and keep the whole system in good order. To those who wish to raise calves on very little milk, I would say, use oats and oil meal freely, and by studying the wants of the calves you will be able to raise fine animals on a small allow. use fine animals on a small allow-

ance of milk.

Stringhalt is a nervous disease, and is very difficult and sometimes impossible to cure. It is caused by failure of certain nerves to act, by whach the contraction of the muscles is not controlled and the limb is lifted up involuntarily. This excessive muscular action wearies the horse and interteres with his usefulness. It may be beneficial to give 10 grains of nux vomica daily for three days, then to stop for a week and repeat, and do this for three weeks. Brisk rubbing of the limb, expecially from the stifle downwards, with a rough woollen cloth for 15 minutes night and norning may be useful.

Scratches is a disease of the blood, and cannot be cured by outward applications alone. It consists of an eruption of watery blisters which break and exude a yellowish serum, which sticks to the hair and forms serum, which sticks to the hair and forms crusts, under which the inflammation still continues, causing the limb to swell, the swelling at times continuing upward from the heels to the back. The treatment should be to give a pound of epsom salts, and if it does not operate freely to repeat it the second day. After that to give one ounce of hyposulphite of soda daily for two or three weeks, or even longer, and apply a wash of sulphate of zinc, one drachm dissolved in a pint of water, to the diseased part. This should be carefully protected against wet, mud. and all irritant liquid filth, which are sometimes the priginal cause of the disorder.

It will be found a good plan to teach young calves to lead, and will save a world of trouble afterward when the calf is a cow or a buil. It is not an easy task, however; not nearly so easy as to teach a calf to drink. The writer has done the latter in two days, but two months will hardly be sufficient time for the former. Kindness will not do it. A calf is a frolicsome animal, and when it does not hang back and refuse to go forward will go off with a rush and tax a stout person to hold it. To teach this duty to a calf a complete head-stall should be used, and this should be held by the right hand, with the hilter in the left. With a short hold one has con-

troi of the frisky mimal, but with a rope six or eight feet long one would be carried off his feet or be forced to let go when struggling with a 200-pound calf. It is necessary to make the calf friendly by kind and gentle treatment, or the owner will not get within handling distance of it; but when this is done long and patient training is required, and sometimes a little judicious chastisement, before the calf will lead like a colt. The habit, too, is inherited, and a calf of a cow that has been used to tethering and leading will be taught to lead much sooner than another one.

—N. Y. Times.

How to Break a Cott.

I noticed not long since some one asking how to break a colt to the lead or single line. Before giving instructions how to break a colt to the lead in I will first give my plan of breaking a colt from the start, as I have not seen anything of the kind in your valuable paper. Hike to begin to break a colt when it is about two weeks old. Put a halter on it and learn it to stand tied in the stable, or wherever you wish to tie it. By commencing when it is young you can easily put something on it that won't break. By being careful at this time the colt rarely ever acquires the habit of breaking. Afterwards, then, if you wish the colt to go along when working the team, tie it to the side of its mother, being careful at first, and in less than a day you have taught it to lead. Then when the golt is old enough to work, put the harness on carefully. Also harness a good quiet work horse. Get on the work horse and ride him around awails, leading the colt along-How to Break a Colt. work horse. Get on the work horse and ride him around awhile, leading the coit along-side until it gets used to the other horse and the harness. Then hitch the work horse to the waggon or sled, as the case may be, and hitch the coit in carefully. Get on the work horse, take the coit's hitching or coupling strap in your right hand, fasten a line or rope to the colt's bridle bit, let someone take hold of the line and walk alongside the colt, and then you are prepared for any emergency. After drilling the colt in this way for some time, put on the check lines. After working this way for a while, unbitch and put the colt on the near side. If it has a good disposition you will soon have it ready to put the colt on the near side. If it has a good disposition you will soon have it ready to work in almost any place. Some think it not necessary to go to so much trouble, but I like to get a colt started right, if it does take a little more time and trouble. I helped a neighbour break a colt this spring on this plan, and he said it was the first colt he ever had broken to please him.—Pittsburg Stockman.

## THE FARM.

When well broken up and exposed to the manuré. They are very rich in potash and are therefore especially helpful on sandy soils. Unless well rotted, however, they do more

harm than good.

Potatoes intended for planting should be put in a dry, light, and cool place to prevent sprouting. There is now no danger of freezing if they are brought out of the dark cellar, which is the worst of all places to keep them at this time of the year.

Where there are more ears of seed corn where there are more ears of seed corn stored away than will be needed, as there always should be to provide against accidents, it is important to use those that have a cob nearly as small at the butt as at the middle. These ears give corn that will ripen earlier, husk easier, and yield more shelled corn per busnel of ears.

The liability of potatoes to rot is increased by the use of barnyard manures, especially if the season he wet. If it is too dry, coarse manure will sometimes increase the effects of drought. Mineral iertilizers, in which there is a good percentage of potash, have the best effect in producing smooth, merchantable tubers, free from scabbiness and disease.

Cow peas is the great crop for ploughing under as green manure in the South. In this respect it occupies the same place as clover in the North. The seeds will not ripen in our northern latitudes, but they can always be cheaply procured, and the crop may be sown for ploughing under. It will produce a large mass of vegetable matter the first season, and its probably better for ploughing under than any other annual.

fallow crop is that they rob the soil of pre-cisely the food that the wheat plant requires. chosphate and nitrogen. Farmers who grow beans this summer should save their land for spring grain, which will give opportunity for more plant food to accumulate before wheat roots are started in search of it.

It is now popularly known that wheat rust ropagates upon the barberry. Nine species barberry, natives of various countries, are now known to harbour the pest. The common cultivated evergreen mahonia or ilex-leaved barberry, is one of the hosts of wheat rust. Wheat rust is common where barberries are not known, however, and some other plant not known, however, and some other plant must breed it. Perhaps it goes through its successive stages on the wheat itself, or on grass, where it is known to be common. In 1755 Massachusetts Colony passed "an Act to prevent damage to English grain arising from barberry bushes." The law provided for the removing of bushes from public highways, from undivided property, division lines and lands of carless tenants or proprietors. Any person, after giving due notice, might extripate any remaining bushes, and charge the expense to the owner of the land upon which they stood. Upon refusal or neglect of the owner to pay such charges, the law imof the owner to pay such charges, the law im-posed a fine of twice the sum rendered.— American Cultivator.

A Good Word for the Crow. The time has again come around when the row, after 11 months of faithful and valucrow, after 11 months of faithful and valuable service, becomes an object of hatred and a subject for abuse and denunciation; and if he were not too wary a bird he would be destroyed from off the face of the earth. For one supposed fault we ignore all the crow's good qualities and condemn him for an unproved grime. He is supposed to pull up the young corn, and no doubt at times in pursuit of cut-worms he does clumsily take the corn with the worm, not being able to do one very easily without the other. A farmer once shot a crow in the act, as he believed, of pulling up the corn. To relieve his mind of doubt he opened the bird, and found within it a number of cut-worms and but one grain of corn. Probably several grains of corn might have been found lying on and but one grain of corn. Probably several grains of corn might have been found lying on the ground where they had been pulled up by the crow in the search for cut-worms, as this is the unfortunate habit of the bird. But it is a question how much good might have been done to balance this small evil. It is well that this matter should receive attention just at this time, when agricultural writers, who only know the crbw from hearsay, are advising all sorts of ruthless methods of slaughter against it; and farmers should be sure when they adopt these recommendations that they are not making a serious mistake,—

N. Y. Times.

crossing, however, advantage can be taken of the ability of an animal to transmit its characteristics to its offspring, and thereby blend several good qualities in one animal. The Shorthorn and Hereford, having been bred for the production of beet, are not well fitted for the production of beet, are not well fitted for the dairy, but when united with the amaller breeds the offspring are more active, and while serving well for the dairy still combine many points possessed by the beef-producing breeds.

Says the Live Stock Journal:—There is a limit to which milk may profitably be carried. If the secretion is crowded too hard the product becomes vitiated, more watery, and decays sooner. Scattering globules of blood are of frequent occurrence in the larger yields of milk, and the larger the yield the more numerous they are apt to be. Occasionally, at the last end of the milking the blood will flow out nearly pure. When this extreme has been reached the secretion is too large, and it may be remedied by leaving back a part of the milk at each milking till the flow dries down to an amount the food and vigour of the cow can sustain.

Perfect Butter.

Mr. Robert Hall, an Ohio butter inspector, says that where butter is properly churned, both as to time and temperature, it becomes firm with very little working, and it is tenacious; but its most desirable state is waxy, when it is easily moulded into any shape, and may be drawn out a considerable length without breaking. It is then styled gilt-edge. It is only in this that butter possesses that rich nutty taste and smell, and shows up a rich golden yellow colour which imparts so high a degree of pleasure in eating it, and which increases its value manifold. It is not always necessary, when it smells sweet, to taste butter in judging it. The smooth unctuous feel in rubbing a little between the finger and thumb expresses at once its rich quality; the nutty smell and ruch aroms indicate a similar taste; and the bright, golden-giistening, cream-coloured surface, shows its height of cleanliness. It may be necessary at times to use a tryer, or use it until you become an expert in testing by taste, smell, and rubbing.

How Neufchatel Cheese is Made.

How Newfehatel Cheese is Made.

The late X. A. Willard gave in the Country Gentleman the following directions:—
"The Bonden, or Newfehatel cheese, of which considerable quantities are sent to England and to this country, is made as follows:—The rennet is added to the milk, in pots holding about three gallons, at its natural temperature, as it comes from the cow. Various devices are resorted to for preserving this temperature in winter without warming the milk. The rennet being added to the milk, it is left for many hours—even as many as forty-eight for many hours—even as many as forty-eight—for the curd to be deposited; the curd is afterward placed in a linen cloth, which is suspended from the four corners of a skeleton box, and is then left for several hours to

It is a bad sign for a farmer when no feeds little or no grain except to his horses. It will pay to give some grain daily to sheep, to cows, and to hogs. If well managed, the poultry will usually pay better for the grain they consume than any other stock on the farm.

If the harness be thrown over a description of the soil of th horses was exceptionally good. The list of entries reached nearly five hundred. The officers of the association are Eli Gregory, Port Dalhousie, president; J. W. Johnson, St. Catharines, treasurer; Alex. Servos, Niagara, secretary.

The following is the prize list:

The following is the prize list:
Thoroughbred stallions—Wm. Henry. Major Macon, lst; Beh Cook, Pegasus, 2nd.
Heavy draught stallions—F. & B. Snider. Theodore Perchune, lst; Ben Cook, Admiral, 2nd; Ben Cook, Black George, 3rd.
Gene-al purpose stallions—J. H. Tufferd, Young Fulton, lst; M. Orth, Fred. Hooper, 2nd; J. R. Secord, Figaro, 3rd.
Style and speed—stallions—J. Batton, Stanton, jr., lst; J. H. Stull, Harkaway, 2nd.
Pair heavy draught horses—Wm. Cotmiere, lst; Robert Mitchell, 2nd; H. J. Parnell & Son, 3rd. PRIZE LIST.

Pair heavy draught horses—Wm. Cotmiere, lat; Robert Mitchell, 2nd; H. J. Parnell & Son, 3rd.

Pair general purposes—D. E. High, 1st; J. H. Grobb, 2nd; Wm. Brown, 3rd.

Carriage horses—J. W. Johnson, 1st; A. Martin, 2nd; M. Konkle, 3rd.

Pair roadsters—J. McGlashan, 1st; J. H. Keats, 2nd; W. D. Smith, 3rd.

Buggy horses—Alex. Griffliths, 1st; Haynes Bros. 2nd; Bongold, 3rd.

Single roadsters—C. Dunbar, 1st; Alex. Griffiths, 2nd; Jas. White, 3rd.

Saddle horses—Alex. Servos, 1st; M. Hanking, 2nd; C. Depotty, 3rd.

Thoroughbred mare 2nd colt—J. H. Stall.

Heavy draught mare and colt—Geo. Wrightman, 1st; Geo. Dean. 2nd.

Best i-year-old colt, 2st off Forest Mambrino—Jas. McGlashan, 1st; Robt. Mitchell, 2nd; Jno. Carr, 3rd.

Roadster colt. 1-year-old—Robt. James, 1st; J. W. Johnson, 2nd; C. Depotty, 3rd.

Roadster colt, 2-year-old—Chas. Bufton, 1st; Jos. Shearer, 2nd; J. W. Johnson, 3rd.

Roadster colt. 4, years old—C. Depotty, 1st; M. Upper, 2nd; E. Hiscott & Son, 3rd.

Roadster colt, 4 years' old—Eli Gregory, 1st; Robert James, 2nd.

Roadster colt, 4 years' old—Robt. James, 1st; Eli Gregory, 2nd; W. J. Parnell, 3rd.

Pair Roadster colts, 3 years' old—Robt, James, 1st; Eli Gregory, 2nd; W. J. Parnell, 3rd.

Pree-for-all trot—C. Dunbar, Pinafore, 1st; J. Mason, Marquis, 2nd.

Rood mare and colt, roadster—J. W. Johnson, 1st and 2nd.

General purpose, 2 years' old—R. Mitchell, 1st; P. Secord, 2nd; George Dean, 3rd.

Ist and 2nd.

General purpose, 2 years' old—R. Mitchell, 1st;
P. Secord, 2nd; George Dean, 3rd.
General purpose colt. one-year-old—J. W. Johnson, 1st; S. Hill, 2nd; S. Gladwin, 3rd.
Heavy draught colt, one-year-ald—S. Hill.
Race open to all horses that never beat three minutes was postponed,

CANADA'S GREAT FAIR.

Special Attractions to be Procured for the Special Attractions to be Procured for the Special Attractions to be Procured for the Special Attractions to the Special Attraction Attra

from the Grand Trunk railway station to the main building, passing through an artificial tunnel on the way.

After some discussion it was decided to add a new wing to the carriage building and to the implement building, she acceptance of tenders for which was left to a committee composed of the President, Mr. Rennie, and Ald. Mitchell.

The board then adjourned.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, May 21.—In the Royal Society's meeting this morning several reports from affiliated societies were presented. It was passed unanimously that the Marquis of Lorne's name as founder should appear in all further publications of the proceedings. It was also passed unanimously that the Marquis of Lorne and Mr. Francis Parman showld be corresponding members of this society.

On motion of Col. Denison, seconded by Mr. Geo. Stewart Br. Sterry Hunt was elected president for next year.

Rev. Dr. Hames, rector of Laval University, in a graceful speech proposed that the understanding of the past should be set aside, and that Dr. Daniel Wilson should be vice-president instead of a member of the French tongue. This, on being seconded by Prof. Chapman, was passed unanimously.

Mr. J. G. Bourinot was unanimously elected honorary secretary, and Dr. Grant, Ottawa, honorary treasurer.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

In the section on French literature and his-OTTAWA, May 21 .- In the Royal Society's

In the section on French literature and history, the following papers were read:—By L'Abbé Casgrain, a criticism on Dent's "Forty Years in Canada;" by Mr. Chaveau, "Notes on the Chevalier de Levis;" by Mr. Louis Fréchette, "Three Episodes of the Conquest;" Mr. Legendre, "The Prehistoric Native Races of America;" Mr. Lemoine, "The Aborigines and their Mortuary Rites," M. B. Sultie, "Poutrincourt in Acadia;" M. Marmetle, "A Promenade in Paris;" M. Verreau, "Commencement of the Church in Canada;" M. De Cases, "Jacques Cartier's Fourth Voyage" (to the date of the Marquis de La Roche's expedition); M. Francher, "A Promenade on Le Galissonière;" Mr. George Lemay, "Fantaisie Literaires;" Mr. Routhier, "Un Travail Promis."

suspended from the four corners of a skeleton box, and is then left for several hours to enable the whey to drain off. It is then transferred to a clean cloth, in which it is carefully folded up, and is submitted to pressure for about twelve hours, or at least until the whey ceases to run out; but the pressure is neither very great or very even. The curd is not passed through cylindrical moulds, and the small cylindrical cheeses thus formed are at once saited; the cheeses being made, are put into a ceilar on boards, each one being quite separate from its neighbours. In a few days, more or less, according to the temperature, the first mould, thick and white, makes its appearance and soon afterwards, especially in summer, the cheeses are sold iresh. "When it is desired io increase the richness of these soft, small cheeses, the curds, (after being pressed to expel the whey (are broken up with the hand and worked into a smooth paste. To this is added as much cream as the paste or curd will absorb. In this way the delicious cream cheeses sold in Paris as 'Fromege Gervals,' are made."

St. CATHARINES HORSE SHOW.

Great Success and the Eleventh annual exhibition and sale of horses held on ENGLISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE. In the section devoted to the reading of papers in English on diversary and hitser of read as bijects, Professor Bryce, of Winnipeg, read a long, carefully prepared, and highly intreased the discoveries made by the early explorers and frequency of the stranger of the control of the control

The Reinsattonal Story About Flav, J. D. McColl Tearly Goldrand feeds.

A correspondent of Ties Mark writer than the control of the province of the control of the province of the control of the province of any intimation whatever to his wife. This is false, for his wife was aware of his intention of selling out fully three weeks previous to his doing so. The day before the sale he took his wife and tamily to the station, paying all expenses, and saw them safely on the train for Bothwell. He had previously written to her father to meet them there, he remaining in Westover until the Thursday after preaching his farewell sermon, when he left for Bothwell. This goes to show the utter falsity of the article. Mr. McColl remained in the vicinity of Bothwell visiting friends until Tuesday, his wife and family being in his company all the time, and nothing but harmony prevailed. At the earnest solicitation of her mother, Mrs. McColl remained until the 20th of May. He gave her money previous to leaving, and after arriving in Dover, Illinois. Sent her \$30. By this you will see that she was not left penniless as represented in that article. She recived letters every week during her stay. Mr. McColl also requested his brother to accompany her as far as Detroit, which he did, and they are now living in Dover, Illinois.

Charten Railways

Was also discussed by the delegates and the government. While it was admitted the old province of Manitoba had the right to charter railways within its own limits yet it was held that the Dominion Government had the power to veto and that as a matter of policy between the public lands and the school lands of the province hand and the school lands of the province hand the school lands of the province hand the retention of the management of these lands are offered to the province and the retention of the province hand and the school lands on the faith of the Dominion Government as to the earnest solicitation of trust. It was, however, decided that they would be managed to the without a violation of trust. It was, however, decided that they would be managed to the very decided that they would be managed to the without a violation of trust. It was, however, decided that they would be managed to th

BETTER TERMS

An Outline of Manitoba's New Financial Arrangement,

PREVIOUS CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE

How the New Terms will Affect the Revenue.

BOUNDARY NOT TO BE EXTENDED.

Winnipeg, May 27.—The Legislature reassembled this afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, to hear the report of Mr. Norquay, Mr. Miller, and the other delegates
who were sent to Ottawa to make representations regarding the financial condition of the
province, and to secure, if possible, a better
arrangement from the Federal authorities.
Mr. Norquay stated the results of the mission, which are regarded here as highly satisfactory. The condition of the province
financially may be briefly stated in this way:
When Manitobs went into Confederation it
was allowed a subsidy on a population of
17,000 souls, and was credited with a capital
equal to \$32.40 per head. This capital was
allowed to the province in order to place it,
as regards the Dominion, in a position similar
to that of the other provinces, whose debts
had been assumed by Canada. The capital
debt, as it was called, was equal to \$583,000.
As the revenue, although the subsidy is now
calculated on a population of 150,000, has
been so much below the necessary expenditure, this capital has been drawn upon until
to-day there remains of it but \$238,000. This
year \$145,000 more of the capital will have to
be taken for current expenses, as the estimated expenditure is half a million, while
the total revenue is but \$350,000, so that
there will be but \$93,000 left. It was in order
to meet this difficulty in making both ends
meet, and to make representations on some
other matters, that the Legislature appointed
the Ottawa delegation.

WHAT THE DELEGATES ASKED FOR. the Ottawa delegation.

WHAT THE DELEGATES ASKED FOR. The delegates, as instructed by the House, asked, when negotiating with the Federal Government, for, first, the control of the public lands of the province; secondly, the the control of the school lands; and thirdly, a rearrangement of the financial terms so that the province might be placed on the same footing as the other provinces. The delegates also suggested the desirability of removing the duties on canned goods and agricultural implements, of extending the boundaries of the province to Hudson's bay, of giving the province control of the railways, and of securing the construction of branch lines in various parts of Manitoba as they might be required. The subjects were branch lines in various parts of Manitoba as they might be required. The subjects were referred to two committees of the Privy Council, one of which took into consideration the financial question and the other dealt with the general questions. The Financial Committee, after consultation with the delegation, came to the conclusion that it would have to recommend a change in the financial status of the province.

earnest solicitation of the mother, Mrs. Mo. Coll remained until the 20th of Msy. He gave her money previous to leaving, and atterarriving in Dover, Illinois, sent her \$30. By this you will see shat she was not left penniless as represented in that article. She received letters every week during her stay. Mr. McColl also requested his brother to accompany her as far as Detroit, which he did, and they are now living in Dover, Illinois.

Pleasant to the Taste.

Children and persons with weak constitutions have always found great difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil, and from this fact it has not been universally used, but with Northron & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, and from this fact it has not been universally used, but with Northron & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. One physician, writes us that it is used almost as a beyeage in his family; another person informs, us that he had to hid the bottle from his children. For Coughs and Colds, broken down, constitutions, and Lung Diseases, it has no equal.

The main Central Railway Company will commence running trains to Bar Harbour, by the way of Ellaworth and Sullivan, about July 1.

Motion FOR A COMMITTEE.

MOTION FOR A COMMITTEE.

Mr. Norquay moved for the appointment of a committee from both sides of the House to consider the proposition of the Federal Government, but Mr. Greenway objected, and urged that the usual notice should be given. Objection being taken the rule could not be suspended and notice was given.

The House adjourned till to-morrow,

Mr. E. Mitchell, Manager Bank of Com-merce, Hamilton, says:—I have no hesita-tion in pronouncing your great remedy, Sutherland's Rheumatine, a success in my case, and in heartily recommending it to all suffering from rheumatism.

The daughter and prospective heiress of Crawshaw Bailey, one of the wealthiest iron masters in Wales, has eloped with Gordon Canning, a Catholic. The young lady's governess, who is also a Catholic, gave the couple opportunities for meeting. Jamuis are said to have assisted in their marriage.

JUNEAU DE DEPARTMENT

The Punishment, I have a great deal of trouble
And worry, as you will see,
And I've had to punish Doil Rosy
For saying "I won't," to me.

I shook her a very little,
And sat her down in a chair,
And said, "You are very naughty
For shame, Doll Rosy—there!"

If she hadn't acted sorry
And cried real water-tears,
And promised she would do better,
I should have boxed her ears.

THE PINAFORE PARTY. Susie was a merry little witch. In doors and out of doors, in season and out of season, she made a good time for herself wherever she

Rainy days she rummaged the garret, made candy in the kitchen, "turned round swift" in the parlour, and made shawl-houses where in to discipline her dolls and the cat.

Pleasant days she dug celiars in the yards, swing on the barn door, fed the chickens, climbed walls, and pushed through berry-bushes after berries.

Such little girls have to wear stout gingel ham aprons with long sleeves, or else their dresses would be torn and soiled too quickly for their mammas' patience. Susie wors hers with very good grave, until she began to go to Miss Turner's school.

"I read and I spelled, mamma," she said, when she came home, "and I did a sum, but,

when she came home, "and I did a sum, but, Oh, mamma! the other girls all wear pina-fores, and I don't want to wear my checked aprons any more."

Her mamms smiled thoughtfully. She, too, thought pinafores were pretty, but how long would they look pretty on her merry, romping little girl?

"White pinafores," urged Susie, "and with trimming on them. May I have some, mamma?"

"Do you climb Miss Tunner's apple trees."

"Do you climb Miss Turner's apple trees at recess?" asked her mother.
"I did to day," confessed Susie; "but she came out and said I mustn't any more."

Do you make dirt pies in her yard ?"
No'm; we have to keep our hands clean." "Do you awing on her gate?"

"Oh, no, indeed. That's against the rule."

"Then I will think about the pinafores,"
and mamma, encouragingly. She was even
then making a new school dress for Susie of a

new plaid, and with the pinafores in mind she puffed and trimmed the sleeves more elaborately than usual.

The next day when Susie came home from school.

The next day when Susie came home from school, her mother saw that her checked appon was as clean as when she started in the morning, and she said:

"You shall have some pinafores, Susie, to wear while you are at Miss Turner's, and when you come home you can put on your gingham aprons to play in."

"Oh, goody, goody!" exclaimed Susie.

"White ones, mamma, with trimming."

"But where can I get a pattern: "asked mamma. "All the mothers I know well enough to borrow of, either have fonly boys, or else baby girls too little for pinafores. You will have to catch one of your schoolmates and hold her for me, while I copy her pinafore."

A good washing soon set them all to rights, and then off came the aprons, and on went

and then off came the aprons, and on went the pinafores again.

"Now, which pattern do you think I like best?" asked the mother, with a smile.

The little girls laughed, and looked at each other. Then Kitty Dean said:

"I guess you like Bessie's best, for my mamma does, and she is going to make my new ones that way."

"They are every one beauties," said Susie's mother, heartily, "but I do like Bessie's a little the best."

The little girls laughed again, not because they cared anything about the pinafores, but because they felt happy. What they cared for just then was the smell of steaming chocolate which came from the kitchen.

In a few minutes more they were seated at the table, and abundantly aupplied with biscuits and honey, cup-custards and seedcakes, and slices of a great, white, frosted cake which Susie called the "Pinafore Loaf."

Just as they were yetting up from the feast, Sadie Coit said, suddenly:

"Maggie Smith, where's your gold ring
Maggie started and looked frightened. H
ring was gone. She was just beginning
cry, but Sadie said:
"Hum! I believe I can find it."

The little girl ran out in the yard where the mud cakes were still baking in the ovens, and there, sure enough, in Maggie's oven she found the ring still around the last cake that went in. Maggie had forgotten to remove

When this little excitement was over the children said good-bye, and went to their he mes, well pleased with the "pina-

TALKS WITH TODDLERS.

IMPROVING HIS GRAMMAR. "I clum in the window," explained a Madi-on avenue by to his mother. "Clum " gently enquired the lady by way correction.
"Well, clim, then," amended the boy.

DRYING THE TOWEL.

A little bey had been sent to dry a towel before the nursery fireplace.

'Mamma, is it done when it is brown?" he sked as the towel begin to smoke.

"Pa," asked Walter, "what is a Buddhist?"

"A Buddhist, my son," replied ps, "is a
—well—a sort of horticult ural chap—you've
heard of budding fruits, you know."

Willie had been forbidden to sak for des willie had been forbidden to sak for des.
sert. The other day they forgot to serve him,
and as Willie is very obedient, he remained
silent, although much affected.
"Josephine," said the father,
plate."
"Won't you have mine, papa?" said
Willie; "it is very clean."

A full-bearded grandfather recently had his beard shaved off, showing a clean face for the first time for a number of years. At the dinner table his three-year old grand-daughter noticed it, gazed along with wondering eyes, and finally she ejaculated:—"Grandfather, whose head you got on?"

At Branchory, in Scotland, once, the parish schoolmaster, out of curiosity, put the question to the scholars, "What is nothing?" A pause ensued until an urchin, whose proclivities for turning a penny were well known among the schoolfellows, got up and replied.

replied, "It's when a man asks you to hold his horse and jist says thankye."

BLYTH, May 27.—A brutal fight occurred yesterday morning just outside the village limits, between two farmers and their sons, named respectively, Beamish and Maines, resulting in the death of one of the combatants,

ration are loaded with impurities, the figuring Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, It Tortures, Salt Rheum or Eczema, Psoriasi ter, Ringworm, Baby Humors, Sorefila, Stous Sores, Abscesses and Discharging Wand every species of Itching, Scaly and F Diseases of the Skin and Scalp are most spand economically cured by the CUTICUEA.

Hundreds of letters in our possession (copies of which may be had by return mail) are our authority for the assertion that Skin, Scalp, and Blood Humours, whether Scrotulous, Inherited, or Contagious, may NOW be permanently oursely CUTCUURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purder. Diuretic and Aperient, internally, and CUTCURA and CUTCURA SOAP, the great Skir Cures and Beautiflers, externally, in one halt the time and at one half the expense of any other season.

**GREATEST ON EARTH** 

CUTIOURA REMEDIES are the greatest medi-sines on earth. Had the worst case Salt Rheum in this county. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died from it. I believe Cutioura would have saved her life. My arms, breast, and head were covered for three years, which actings relieved or cured until I used the Cuti-tura likesolynny internally, and Cuticura and Duthoura Soar actornally. Hag relevant internally, and Cuticusa and Floura Soap externally.

J. W. ADAMS, Newark, O.

**CREAT BLOOD MEDICINES.** 

The half has not been ic.d as to the great curative powers of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have aid bundreds of dollars for medicines to cur liseases of the blood and skin, and never fountanything yet to equal the CUTICURA REMEDIES. CHAS. A WILLIAMS. Providence, R.L.

CURE IN EVERY CASE. Your CUTICURA REMEDIES outsell all other medicines I keep for skin diseases. My cus iomers and patients say that they have effected a cure in every instance, where other remedicible to the same of the remedicible of the same of the remedicible. Franklin Falls, N.H. BROCKWAY, M.D.

Sold by all druggists. "Price—Cuticura, 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1: SOAP, 25c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Seed for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BEAUTY For Rough, Chapped and Greasy Skin, Blackheads, Pimples, Skin Blemishes, and Infantile Humaurs, use CUTTOURS SOAP, a real Beautifier.