THE WORLD IN HAMILTON

## ROBINSON BROS.

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The Toronto World.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1882.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travelers, can have THE WORLD mailed to them for 25 cents per month, the address being changed as often as

The military aspect pure and simple the present war in Egypt prevents itself first to most readers who are unacquainted with, and possibly uninterested in, the complicated political relations of the belligerent. It is the first time that the world as had an opportunity to see one of the great navies, which European powers have recently been constructing at such frightful cost, in active service pitted against land fortifications. The navies which preceded them, the best of which perhaps was that of the North in the suppression of the rebel-lion, demonstrated their usefulness more than blocking little purposes. They could smash cities if they could get near enough, and they could tumble down the heaviest defensive structures of masonry, but they could not pass a line of torpedoes, they could be kept out of a harbor or river by sunken hulks, and the history of Fort Sumpter showed that long after brick, stone and mortar were pounded to powder, simple sand and earth embankments re mained to resist them

merely as transports. England has not had a single opportunity to test the metal or mettle of the vast armament upon which she has been expending such vast sums in the last two decades, and there has been a growing impression in Europe that in the next great war in which she engaged it would be well-nigh useless to her The Germans are very fond of making this prediction, and love to quote Bismarck's ly advertised by the objections raised against saving that, although "Britannia may still rule the waves," the Eastern question will be settled, not upon the waves, but upon the broad earth.

The British navy had its first opportuaction proved conclusively that long inaction has not rusted the English naval machinery, nor lost to the British seaman his coolness and confidence in battle, nor his skill in lenced, two of them blown up, and the Egyptian garrison which seems, contrary to courage although little skill, driven from lease of property will result. the line of outer forts to the inner ones, which the ironclads cannot reach from their present position. That they had guns of great power on their works was shown by the fact that one well directed shot went clear through the thick armor of the Inflexible. As far, therefore, as mere bombardment is concerned, the navy has more than instified the great expectations of the people who have paid so heavy a price for it, and it is plain that British naval supremacy is as complete as ever.

THE RECTORY OF ST. JAME . At length, after an interregnum of wirepulling which would have done little credit to a ward politician, Bishop Sweatman has appointed a successor to the late Dean case is that Mr. Rainsford, whose appointment as rector was favored by a considerable majority of the congregation, has been days of the county attorney for York being throughout most arrogant. G. L. TIZARD, Oakville, July 12, 1882. appointed to a sort of permanent, perpetual which has also thorns, then Mr. Rainsford steps in to the vacant dignity. But some of the congregation assert that Bishop Sweetman's reinctance about appointing Mr. Rainsford was caused by that gentieMr. Rainsford was caused by that gentie

man's denial of the orthodox doctrine of the atonement and justification by fat should like, in the interest of fair play, to see this point cleared up. If Mr. Rainsford gives up these doctrines he has broken with anything that can be called christianity, and his congregation had better go to Dufferin Hall, and boldly and honestly take sides with the secularists On this, as on all vital issues, the words of the great Israelitish prephet hold true, 'why halt ye between the opinions." And if this notion of Mr. Rainsford's denial of the doctrines of the church of which he is a minister, is not true, why did not Bishop Sweatman appoint him to the rectory instead of importing an outsider of whom nobody in Toronto knows anything. And if Bishop Sweatman has any doubt of Mr. Rainsford's loyalty to the christian faith, how is it that he appoints him to the prominent position of curate, and the certainty insoluble conundrum.

Organs that speak by special inspiration are sometimes too previous in their announcements. The Toronto World is one of these, so that we may accept its announcements with the usual grain of salt.—
Ottawa Free Press.

The Toronto World annunces—we fancy pre-maturely—that Hon. John Carling has resigned the post-master generalship.—Hamilton Times.

Our Ottawa correspondent positively denies the truth of the stories of Hon. Mr. Carling's resign-ation. The death of the honorable gentleman's partner has necessitated Mr. Carling's presone at London to attend to private business matters, and from this fact the ingenious originator of the story, has supped at erroneous conclusions.—Toronto

Notwithstanding the above flat and semi-flat denials of The World's statement, we still repeat that Mr. Carling has resigned, or intends to, within a very few days. The World had good authority for the and nouncement that it made, and it still stands by that authority and is quite willing to await the result which a few days will develop. We are not in the habit of allowing ourselves "to be misled" or speaking 'too previous," or announcing even "prematurely. We leave such work to our four esteemed contemporaries who have risen in their grandiloquent way to rebuke The

There are no summer hats fit to be worn by men who desire comfort. The ordinary gray felt hat which has been devised for ummer wear is a fraud of the very first egree. Though light both in material and mained to resist them.

The navies of the present are as different and as superior to the Monitors and Merrimans of the American war as those wonderful crafts were to the big wooden frigates which preceded them. But the floating fortresses upon which great powers now depend have never been put to the test in active serious warfares as engines of aggression or invasion. In the war of 1876 the French navy was not able to strike of the French navy was not able to strike of countenance instead of shands at the stace, and for a single blow, or even approach the long Baltic coast of its enemy. In the Russo-Turkish war the Ottoman navy served merely as transports. England has not weight it gives no shade to the face, and for

nity Tuesday to belie this prophecy. The spoken humanitarianism about Walt Whit-

handling both his vessels and his guns. tistics has issued a summary of 500 returns The bombardment was, by all accounts, a from all parts of the province on the state marvel of naval skill and effectiveness. In of the crops on July 1. This summary, half a day half a dozen great forts were si- published in another column, is very enexpectation, to have fought with great abundant crops, and as a consequence a new

> THE SCOTT ACT IN HALTON. (To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: Under the above caption a report appeared in your issue of yesterday which contains a statement which is incorrect and

charge is pending for an attempt to intimi-date the crown witnesses in the case tried here on Monday last against Mr. Doherty. Now Mr Editor no charge of the sort is pending, and I have the direct authority of Mr Young, the police magistrate who tried the case and who is the magistrate appoint. drasett. It is not easy to replace the genial scholarship, the kindly and thoughtful eloquence of him whom so many of us had learned to love. He was, above all things, one of ourselves. But it seems that Ontario is not competent to supply a rector to St. James' church. A gentleman has been chosen from far Quebec, a wise man, no doubt, from the east, and the churchwarden Mr. Kerr having consented to the transaction. Kerr having consented to the transaction, has gone to interview the new rector of St.

James', Toronto. A curious feature of the

appointed to a sort of permanent, perpetual curate position, with the right of succession. If, as some of the St. James' congregation thinks, the new rector from Quebec does not find his position a pleasant one, if he quits a bel of roses than Mr. Painsford

Dr. Cannill's Address on Hygiene Delivered Before the Chantauqua Circle and M. Peter's Young Men's Association. Sanitation or hygiene is a science of com-

paratively recent date. It belongs to the present century, and mostly, has grown and developed within the last twenty-five years.

Ins scope.

It embraces everything that can prevent lisease, shorten its duration, and limit its

numanity desires in its visits to the haunts of misery to prevent the spread of contagion, it must pluck the inmates from within those bounds, distribute them over a larger space where the same number that now inhabit rooms may occupy large

intensity and fatality, apart from the use of medicines. "The subject of public sanitation," says the late Dr. Stokes of Dublin. "which implies preventative medicine in its widest sense, as distinguished from curative medi-

of speedy succession. From every point of cine, touches every hearth and home in the view the episcopal action presents an country, every man, woman or child, from the highest to the lowest, every institution in the state, its power, its defenses, its education, its manufactures, every trade and occupation, domestic purity, domestic happiness, national prosperity, national health, longevity and morals, the duties of property, the exercise of charity and the lossoming and the fruit of our common christianity.

> Its end is to preserve and improve man's ody in the best condition and through it is immortal part." Says Dr. Auckland : "The body of man is not only the casket which contains the soul. It is more— it is a casket which under certain condiions moulds and modifies the soul."
>
> From these statements it will be seen there is no possibility of exaggerating the importance to individuals, to families, to communities and nations, of fostering and caring for the body of man. While the caring for the body of man. While the subject of curative medicine has received attention from the earliest period of recorded history, preventative medicine, as above said, is a modern science. However, it must be observed that the laws enjoined upon the ancient Jews contained directions which were suited if not intended to preserve the health of the people.

Curative medicine, which for centuries was little more than empiricism, has bee me if not really an exact science, at least rational, and its practice is based upon scientific principles.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE,

or hygiene, is a development of curative medicine. It was a natural outcome of the study of the physical sciences, which has prevailed in modern times. "Diseases have been studied as a part of natural history; and the profession of medicine has risen from contemplating its effects to researches as to its causes." "The influences that affect men in health and sinkness have the countenance instead of shading it. The prodigious, sombrer-like helmets do protect both head and face, but they are ungraceful to contemplate and invite what is technically known as 'tuyning."

Walt Whitman's ''Leaves of Grass' has been republished in a cheap form and largely advertised by the objections raised against it circulation by the ''unco righteous' of manipure mind. There is a broad, outspace, but these are not the result of an impure mind. There is a broad, outspace halves in decencies, but these are not the result of an impure mind. There is a broad, outspace halves in of outspace of the provincial bureau of st itsites has issued a summary of 500 returns from all parts of the provincial bureau of st itsites has issued a summary of 500 returns from all parts of the provincial bureau of st itsites has issued a summary of 500 returns from all parts of the provincial bureau of the crops on July 1. This summary, published in another column, is very encouraging. If the present prospects are realized our farmers will be blessed with abundant crops, and as a consequence a new lease of property will result.

cannot recommend such a procedure to my audience. Because, while the emperor manifests such wisdom in adhering to pre-ventive medicine, he seems to be ignorant of the fact, that the human system is subject to maladies which the present knowledge of medical science, can neither prevent nor cure. Preventive medicine may be

REGARDED FROM SEVERAL STANDPOINTS, contains a statement which is incorrect and calculated to place the party whose name is mentioned and who is now a resident of the city of Toronto, in a false position, and which I consequently feel bound to contradict.

The statement to which I refer is that a charge is pending for an attempt to intimistreams and rivers, damp localities, collec-tions of garbage, and heaps of putrifying animal and vegetable matters. Now these may not create disease, in fact they cannot

is poverty which has so malign an uence, but the malignancy is increased influence, but the malignancy is increased by the presence of filth and absence of cleanliness of house and person. What I desire to make plain is, that merely removing putrefying and decomposing organic matter, and the extinction of foul smells, or even white-washing the buildings, within and without, will not prevent epidemics of disease; so long as dwellings are overcrowded by persons, deprived of sufficient food, you will have but whited sepulchres. As a recent writer well says: "If humanity desires in its visits to the haunts of misery to prevent the spread of con-

now inhabit rooms may occupy large houses and may have the use of nutritious food." The real ANTAGONISTICS TO ANY SUCCESSFUL PRE-VENTIVE MEDICINE
are poverty and destitution, with their long train of evils—ignorance, apathy, un-healthy food, filthy habits, over-crowding, bad ventilation, insufficient clothing, the living in ruined and neglected tenements, the destruction of proper pride, and the blessed influence of a comfortable home. Such a condition of humanity supplies a fruitful soil for the seeds of contagions and other diseases. The actual ORIGIN OF SPECIFIC DISEASES,

ORIGIN OF SPECIFIC DISEASES,
such as measles and scarlet fever, etc., remains to be discovered. Nothing is definitely known as to the essence or chemical composition of the virus; nor how one poison differs from another. We know not why one individual of a family, exposed alike, will resist contagion, and another will not. Modern investigation in this field of scientific research has however thrown much light on the nature of the contagious virus. Within the last decade the microscope has Modern in the mature of the contagious virus.

Within the last decade the microscope has brought within the ken of the scientist a YAST WORLD OF VEGETABLE ORGANISMS of various forms and character, and supposed to possess varied degrees of vitality and power to propagate their kind. These bacterial germs like plants visible to the bacterial germs like plants visible to the maked eye, may be planted and cultivated.

Thus you will see how extensive is the field of this science. wast world of vegetable organisms of various forms and character, and supposed to possess varied degrees of vitality and power to propagate their kind. These bacterial germs like plants visible to the naked eye, may be planted and oultivated. They grow and develop, beget seed and perish. It is supposed that these germs, under certain circumstances, may remain inactive, like the grain of wheat, until, after a longer or shorter period of time, they find their way to a suitable soil, when they will, like palpable seed in the ground, take root and grow. The latent life of these microscopic germs is of unknown duration. Probably it may be extended for centuries. The remarkable "fact has been observed of a bulbous root taken from the hand of an Egyptian mummy having fresh air, without draughts, to the various

sewers. In order that these degraded and noxious organisms may prove deleterious there must be an aggregation—they must be crowded together in a mass. If scattered their potency is lessened or destroyed. Hence it is that ventilation, by introducing pure air, dilutes the poison of a room containing contagion. When aggregated in the air they move as an unseen cloud. A gentle current of air will therefore carry the virus from one room to another, from pergentia current of air will therefore carry the virus from one room to another, from per-son to person, and from house to house, in-volving perhaps a whole neighborhood. But a stiff breeze will scatter them and dilute the poison so as to destroy its power. Sometimes the virus is carried into the stomach by food or drink, as it is into the been discovered that cows from drinking be aired from the outside of the window, contanimated water, have been the not from a staircase. At least twice a day

diseases at some length for an occasion like this a great deal more might be said of practical importance. I deemed it proper to occupy the time in this way, because I wished to bring before you facts connected with hygiene, which could scarcely fail to be useful. by making known to you the great difficulty which meets us in promoting sanitary measures so long as in promoting sanitary measures so long as poverty and filth and overcrowding in old and badly constructed tenements continued in our midst. And that so long as this unfortunate state of things continues to exist, no matter how strictly we, living in the city, may observe sanitary laws in

to exist, no matter how strictly we, hiring in the city, may observe sanitary laws in our houses and persons, we are not safe. We may live in a well appointed house as to sanitation, but if we are surrounded by a population living in filth, squalor, and destitution, it is like living in a fine mansion of stone or brick, environed by wooden inflammable buildings. Due precaution prevents the occurence of a fire in the former but a fire breaking out in the latter, gains strength in feeding upon the old buildings, and then sweeps onward destroying all buildings alike.

Sanitary science is capable of a somewhat extensive classification. First, we have public hygiene, or as it is sometimes designated state medicine. By this, we understand the action of the supreme authority of the state, to secure, by legislation, and duly formed machinery, the observance of the sanitary laws. By the existence of suitable statuatory laws fully carried out, every community, every family, every factory, every trade, every building, public and private, every occupation, and every individual can be reached and benefited. Recent legisletion in Outario and other provinces of the dominion and the provise individual can be reached and benefied.
Recent legislation in Ontario and other provinces of the dominion, and the promise of action on the part of the dominion government give reason to hope that public hygiene will soon become as beneficient in Canada as it has in England

for centuries. The remarkable "fact has been observed of a bulbous root taken from the hand of an Egyptian mummy having been germinated when placed in soil." It is also stated that wheat taken from the sarcophagus of the mummy has been sown, and produces a vigorous crop of the grain. Here we have a vital principle preserved for thousands of years, waiting for a suitable soil to manifest itself. Similar vitality seems to abide in these minute forms of vegetable life. Now these bacteria are

MET WITH ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN NATURE, but especially where there is putrefactive, and adults; how to cook the food so as to decomposition of organic matter. But they ments supplied to the young, entertainment for the older ones. They should have a comfortable room in which to prepare their school exercises. The parents should be able to direct their children, as should be able to direct their children, as to the proper length of time to be given to home study, to see that they have a due amount of recreation, of exercise, and of sleep. They should attend to the personal habits of the children, see that they bath properly and frequently, keep their teeth and finger nails clean and their persons generally tidy. All these, and more, some of which seemingly trivial, are important and should be observed if we wish to have healthy growth and development, and to live out happily all our days, and be members of a vigorous nation, patrictic and moral. Have we not been taught that "cleanliness is next to godliness?" From the list thus given, which is by no means complete, can be seen the

means complete, can be seen the MAGNITUDE OF THE STUDY embraced alone in home hygiene. It is impossible to dwell on all the points men-tioned; but I will refer again to some of the most essential, so far as the time at

my disposal will permit. IN SELECTING A PLACE OF RESIDENCE, it is desirable to secure a situation where this desirable to secure a struction where efficient drainage is, or can be insured. The building should be so constructed that, from the basement to the sattic, no moisture will collect. The rooms ought to be large, ceilings high, ventilation for each room ample. A basement, or a single room unventilated, may east foul air to contaminate the whole house. When the air in the apper rooms is heated, any noxious gas in the basement will naturally ascend. Fire places or grates afford excitcend. Fire places of grates afford excel-lent ventilation, also a pipe hole in the chimney near the ceiling. These should never be closed. The windows aught to open at the top, and to prevent draughts, nail a piece of wood slantingly along the top of the window and reaching three or four inches above it. The air wil means of carrying specific germs to the windows must be well opened, espepersons who consumed their milk. Whatever may be the vehicle, or whatever may sides of the house, to allow a current of air

the direct authority of magistrate who tried of the Sort as the direct appointment of the Scott act to got the magistrate appointment of the Scott act to got the Scott act to go A spare bed room is even worse, especially if the bed has not been used for some time. Spare rooms should be opened daily,

Concluded on third wan

Meuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Sereness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swell-ings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

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 8.20 p.m.

 "Nigh tExpress.
 11.45 p.m.
 6.15 a.m.

 Stratford and London Express
 8.00 a.m.
 10.00 p.m.

 Stratford Local
 3.45 p.m.
 1.05 p.m.

 Stratford Local
 5.25 p.m.
 11.00 a.m.

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tations—Foot of Yonge and foot of Simcoe streets Leave. | Arrie. 

Trains leave Simcoe street five minutes later. For Mimico, calling at Union station, Queen's wharf Parkdale, High Park, and the Humber, going and returning (every day except Sunday).

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EGLINGTON STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m.
.30 p.m., 5 p.m. and 6.20 p.m.
Arrives 8.45, 9.56 a.m., 2.30 and 6 p.m
THORNHILL STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 3.30 m.
Mail stage leaves Clyde hotel, King street ea.
8.20 p.m.

S.20 p.m.

COOKSVILLE STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, p.m.

RICHMOND HILL STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.10 p.m.

Arrives 10.30 a.m.

Leaves 10.30 a.m.

HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.
Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.15 p.m.
Arrives 11 a.m.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY,
for Leslieville Woodbine driving park, Victor

for Leslieville Woodbine driving park, \( \) \(\

eve-droppings, but to t of decomposition. The ment should have a spate ground of at least he space must be ventisides of the house. Greatly necessary with restricted which connect he was a space of the connect between the connect between the mental states of the mental states. sewor. The most composite of the process of the pro rotection from sewer i sesses a knowledge of the sonous gases which are decomposition and ferr take place when the pu not properly placed and pipes should permit the readily into the main

and the beds and furn wish the air of the hous

CELLARS IN THE

readily into the main tavors the ascent of the sing and into the house the air of the house only should the sink protected by proper trap be escape pipes to conve the pipes out of the speak of the necessity of the pipes of the necessity of the second table to the pipes of the necessity of the pipes of the necessity of the neces KEEPING THE HO sweeping and wash ors, but the walls: If the air of the house of pure. Every footfall at of the air in the room from the floor, particular rom the walls. Therefo ng of the floor and wall essential to purity. Car

and uncarpeted rooms, es room and the eating room Too often the sweeping only raises a dust of dec matter, which soon settle it is inhaled to cause irrit and lungs and vitiate the sweeping takes place the must be well opened, that be blown outside. In sit is better to have the BEDROOMS UNC.

The dining room may ha or be painted and varnishe of washing. Walls wit likewise preferable, and able to wash them. If p newed upon the walls the be removed. Sometimes, best appointed house as to a close, musty smell, alt is duly aired. It goes wit is duly aired. It goes with something is wrong, and made until the source of ascertained. Then, in ordair of a dwelling pure, the YARD MUST BE CLKA and the out-houses must be cleanliness. The waste any kitchen must not be allo neither should slops or e be thrown into the yard, fowls are kept they should ed from the house. If you drinking and cooking it mat least twenty or thirty

at least twenty or thirty

at least twenty or thirty
possible contamination,
sence of scavengers
of the kitchen, gar
refuse of a solid nature
To do this, it may be nece
it. The cistern should
especially if near the he
The well should be prote
vent surface water flow
rain or snow fall. Bu portance, and no outlay c too great in order to scenre During the hot weath when there is much rain, may be found, perhaps of the yard. Whenever of the yard. Whenever such odors are preants should be freely the offence no longer have seen that neglect of tary laws places the n great danger from epidemic diseases. Although povertion may be absent, insanita PREDISPOSING CAUSE OF beside contagious affections, of acute inflamatory diseas caused by the negle or personal hygiene, cold and catarrhal lung troubles are produ That terrible disease consuless very often brought on by ventilated houses and sleep the contaginary of the contaginar

edrooms. But, it does happen that standing a proper attenti laws. When there is a sick care is requisite to keep the pure, while precautions ar respect to the sick and to surroundings. But, I may this subject, except to say disease is contagious every temployed to prevent the s disease. The advice of you be required to make you do.
When the sickness has te

necessary to

PURIFY THE CHA
and bedding by disinfectant
should be in constant
the course of the
the outset all unnecess
must be removed, and wh
leaves the room it should i burning sulphur, also furs as well as such heavy artic purified by being placed solutions. Sheets, towels, solutions. Sheets, towels, blankets, &c., can be disinftion of zinc, and boiled fo Clothes may be disinfected sponging with the solution lowed to hang for some time.

Time will not permit me the matter of personal hygelication of plication of SANITARY LAWS IN RELATIO

would accomplish much in the little ones and anxiety the little ones and anxiety in promoting healthy gr velopment and in producing hood and womanhood. The cation of children demands tion of properly qualified influence of home is, the gr influence of home is, the gramoulding the character not ting a healthy physical corrents who understand and fe sibility to their offspring make the natural ability, platal, of each child, his petemperament, and tender study with the view of assist uprooting and in implantinguired. Each child regard. quired. Each child re and separate attention. should, for instance, school at too early an age. school at too early an age, per for one may be too ea So what is cramming for healthy mental exercise for observation I cannot say the children are injured by, over ada. Of course there are general rules, but if parents as to the strength of a children studie, woull consider. adviser, and if there was a tor for the schools there was