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TO STOP THE FLOW OF BLOOD.

An exchange says there is no better use to make of fine-cut tobacco than to bind it upon a fresh wound, and nothing will stop the flow of blood quicker.

TOOTHACHE.

Nearly everybody has a cure for the toothache. Try this recipe: Take equal parts of pulverized alum and salt. Saturate a piece of cotton with hartshorn, cover with the mixture, and put in the tooth. Sometimes hartshorn alone will give relief.

SALT TO A POUND OF BUTTER.

At a recent meeting of the Fulton Farmers' Club, Pa., the question was asked, "How much salt should be put in a pound of butter? One answered half an ounce; another gave the recipe of Sharpless, the noted dairyman of Chester County, which is one ounce of salt to three pounds of butter."

ETCHING UPON IRON OR STEEL.

Iron or steel may be marked with letters or names by means of a solution of a quarter of an ounce each of corrosive sublimate and alum in half a pint of hot water. When cold, this is poured upon the metal, previously freed from grease, and covered with wax as for etching, the design to be marked being made in the wax with some sharp instrument.

THE UNIVERSEAL REMEDY.

Medical science in Holland claims to have discovered yet another remedial power of that beneficent substance, quinine. German physicians, who have used it for several years in their practice, say that quinine is a sovereign cure of small-pox, if administered in a pure state and at an early stage of the disease. It acts as a prompt antidote to the poison of the dread malady, but must be given in large doses.

REMEDY FOR POISON BY IVY.

It seems to me that I read all kinds of cures for ivy poison except the right one. I have always endeavored to keep it before the public, but have failed. It is to dissolve sugar of lead, a bit the size of a hazel nut, in half a tea cup of sweet milk or warm water. Apply as warm as can be borne easily with a soft, linty piece of linen rag. Three or four applications are sufficient to effect a cure. If the poison is on the face and nearing the eyes or mouth, this astringent wash may be constantly applied. It is a marvelous cure, and by watching closely one can see the favored blisters turn from white to yellow during the application. This remedy for ivy poison should prevent a great deal of suffering. It is well where a member of a family is easily poisoned to keep sugar of lead in the house all the time. Let it be labeled and kept where it can be found the moment it is wanted. Keep it well wrapped up, that it may not lose its strength.—Cor. Ohio Farmer.

CHINESE VARNISH.

The Chinese are said to make a varnish, by beating together fresh blood and quicklime, which is extensively used as a coating for wooden articles, which they wish to make completely water-tight. Von Schoder, who first introduced this substance to the notice of Europeans, says he has seen in Peking wooden chests that had been varnished with it which, after a journey over Siberia to St. Petersburg and back, were still sound and perfectly water-tight. Even baskets of straw, used for the transportation of oil, are made fit for the purpose by means of this varnish. Pastboard coated with it becomes, both in appearance and firmness, like wood. Articles requiring to be absolutely impervious are varnished twice or at the most three times by the Chinese. The preparation has been tested in various ways both in Europe and Australia; and, although it gives to vessels covered with it a rough, ugly, red appearance, its use is recommended as a sure means of making wood impervious to water.

LEECHES.

Among the most singular sources of industrial production in the world are the leech ponds of Holland. Most of these are owned by a regularly organized company. The marshes of the land, which, if moored to its shore, are admirably adapted to the unlimited cultivation of the leech; and the trade in them is larger than is imagined. A good fat leech, of powerful suction, is not a thing to be contemned. Brocklein is the town most interested in this strange trade, and owns stock in the company mentioned above to the amount of one million florins, and an immense reservoir has been constructed in which to breed millions of voracious leeches, fine brown-backed fellows, warranted to hold on like aquatic bulldogs. The leech deposits its eggs from May to September, in the mud of shallow waters, from whence they are taken and transferred to artificial ponds, constructed expressly to hatch them. What will make the experiment a profitable one is the fact that the demand for leeches has of late years exceeded the supply. The marshes and streams of Central and Southern Europe are nearly exhausted. The Dutch leech is superior to the Swedish, which is now most generally used. The American species used here comes principally, we believe from Pennsylvania, where many hundred thousand are caught annually.

Cosmetics.

It is a melancholy thing to know that so many of our young ladies of the fashionable world should be given to the habit of painting their faces at all; but especially of using dangerous poisons, and jeopardizing their lives and health for the sake of producing a little higher color in their cheeks, or a little darker eyebrows. Young ladies, you are injuring your health by the use of these poisonous cosmetics, and you deceive nobody. You make as great fools of yourselves as do the old men who dye their beards and hair.

We Agree.

The London Times has a full account of the Old Catholic Conference held at Bonn, as previously announced by Dr. Von Dollinger at the Congress at Freyburg. It was designed simply as a friendly assembly for the purpose of seeing what could be done for the union of the creeds of the Anglican, Greek, and Old Catholic Churches. Among those present were the Bishop of Winchester, who arrived in the course of the proceedings express from England; the Bishop of Pittsburgh; the Dean of Chester; Canon Liddon; Dr. Nevins, the American Chaplain in Rome; Dr. Langdon, the American Chaplain at Geneva; the Rev. G. Broade, the British Chaplain in Düsseldorf; Professor Mayor, of Cambridge; M. Kireef, Aide-de-Camp of the Grand Duke Constantine, who is Secretary of the Friends of Spiritual Enlightenment in St. Petersburg; and Professor Rhoissin from Athens. There were also representatives from St. Petersburg and Moscow; Lo Pove Michand, and M. Gudy, Curé de Chêne, Geneva, the opponent of Pere Hyacintho. There were about forty present, of whom about a third were English and American. There were among the rest representatives of Russia, Greece, France, Switzerland, and Denmark.

Dr. von Dollinger was chosen President, and opened the afternoon meeting with an address, in which he called attention to the main question of creed, which separates the Western from the Eastern Church. He then submitted various propositions for consideration. They were in English.

1. "We agree that the apocryphal or deuterocanonical Books of the Old Testament are not of the same canonicity as the Books contained in the Hebrew Canon."

2. "We agree that no translation of Holy Scripture can claim an authority superior to that of the original text." Accepted.

3. "We agree that the reading of Holy Scripture in the vulgar tongue cannot lawfully be forbidden." Accepted.

4. "We agree that in general it is more fitting and in accordance with the spirit of the Church that the Liturgy should be in the tongue understood by the people." Accepted.

5. "We agree that faith, working by love, and not faith alone, is the means and condition of man's justification before God." "Alone" was objected to, on the ground that it seemed to be aimed at the English articles of faith. The Bishop of Pittsburgh moved the amendment that the words "without love" should replace "alone." This was agreed to, and the proposition was accepted.

6. "Salvation cannot be merited by 'merit of condignity,' because there is no proportion between the infinite good of the salvation promised by God and the finite merit of man's good works." The Bishop of Winchester suggested the amendment of replacing "merit" (in italics) by "good," and striking out "good" (in italics). This was done, and the proposition accepted.

7. "We agree that the doctrine of opera supererogationis and of a thesaurus meritorum sanctorum—i. e., that the overflowing merits of the saints can be transferred to others, either by the rulers of the Church or by the authors of the good works themselves—is untenable."

This was commented upon at length by Dr. Dollinger. He enlarged upon indulgence and pointed out, among other things, that Papal Bulls, according to the Papists, were infallible.

8. (a) "We acknowledge that the number of sacraments was fixed at seven first in the twelfth century, and then was received into the general teaching of the Church, not as a tradition coming down from the Apostles or from the earliest times, but as the result of theological speculation." (b) Catholic theologians (e.g., Bellarmine) acknowledge, and we acknowledge with them, that Baptism and the Eucharist are principalia, precepta, ezimia salutaria nostra sacramenta." Accepted.

The consideration of the propositions was resumed the next day.

9. "We agree that genuine tradition—i. e., the unbroken transmission, partly oral and partly by writing, of the doctrine delivered by Jesus Christ and the Apostles is an authoritative source of teaching for all successive generations."

The members of the Greek Church were averse from dealing at once in a decisive manner with so important a question. However, after a little discussion, the proposition and its corollary (a) were accepted.

(a) "This tradition is partly to be found in the consensus of the great ecclesiastical bodies standing in historical continuity with the primitive Church, partly to be gathered by a scientific method from the written documents of all centuries."

The second corollary (b) led to some discussion. M. Jaucheff had heard Archbishop Philaret's doubts, and the question, in his opinion, must still remain open, viz:

(b) "We acknowledge that the Church of England and the Churches derived through it have maintained unbroken the Episcopal Succession."

10. "We reject the new Roman doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin as being contrary to the tradition of the first thirteen centuries, according to which Christ alone is born without sin."

The words "born without sin" having been changed into "conceived without sin," the Article was accepted.

11. "We agree that the practice of the confession of sins to a congregation or to a priest has come down to us from the primitive Church, and that, purged from abuses and freed from constraint, it should be preserved in the Church." Accepted.

12. "We agree that the commemoration of the faithful departed, i. e., a calling down of an out-pouring of Christ's grace for them, has come down to us from the primitive Church, and should be preserved in the Church." Accepted.

After a few words from the Dean of Chester, who feared that the old corruptions which had sprung from it might arise again, it was accepted.

14. "We acknowledge that the Invocation of Saints is not commanded as a duty necessary to salvation for every Christian."

This was strongly resisted by the representatives of the Greek Church. Dr. Dollinger withdrew the article.

On the third day the following article on the Eucharist, which had been prepared by a committee consisting of the Bishop of Pittsburgh and Dr. Nevins, representing the Americans, and Canon Liddon and the Dean of Chester, on the part of the English, with Dr. Dollinger, was accepted.

"The Eucharistic celebration in the Church is not a continuous renewal of the propitiatory sacrifice offered once for ever upon the Cross, but its sacrificial character consists in this—that it is the permanent memorial of it, and representation and presentation on earth of the one oblation of Christ for the salvation of redeemed mankind, which, according to the Epistle to the Hebrews (ix. 11, 12), is continuously presented in heaven by Christ who now appears in the presence of God for us (ix. 24). While this is the character of the Eucharist in reference to the sacrifice of Christ, it is also a sacred feast, wherein the faithful, receiving the body and blood of our Lord, have communion one with another. (1 Cor. x. 17)."

Dr. Dollinger then turned to Article 9 already reported upon. He thought it was necessary for the clear comprehension of the article to add, commencing with the words, "the Holy Scriptures being recognized as the primary rule of Faith, we agree that genuine tradition," and so on. Professor Rhoissin, of Athens, had scruples as to accepting this. After a few more remarks, the addition was agreed to.

Dr. Dollinger then announced that all was finished which he had undertaken for this Conference, except the decision of some questions which lay entirely between the Germans and the Oriental Church. The Bishop of Pittsburgh and the Dean of Chester thanked Dr. Dollinger for the services he had rendered to the meeting, and the admirable way in which he had discharged his onerous duties. M. Jaucheff joined them in their expression of thanks to the chairman.

The Ants.

King Solomon said that there are four things "which are little upon the earth, but they are exceeding wise," and among them he reckoned the ant, and the more we watch them the more convinced we are of the truth of the saying. Their little heads seem to hold a great deal of sense, as one of our After-Supper Talkers has found out: There is a nest of ants near our house, in the path, and since the Natural Science Club has been organized I have been watching them closely, so as to write about them. To-day Janie, my cousin, and I, sprinkled a plentiful repast of cookie crumbs and sugar around the nest and watched them carry it in. One took such a large crumb that it stuck in the mouth of the hole, but two or three took hold of it from underneath and pulled it down. They would take a load of sugar, drag it in, and return for more. They worked very busily while we watched them. Did you ever notice their pincers? There is a kind of ant in South America which, when it gasps anything with its pincers, will not let go though its head be severed from its body. CLAIRE.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA Province of Ontario, County of Simcoe. In the County Court of the County of Simcoe.

In the matter of Delta Wilson, individually and as one of the firm of Frank Keen & Co., of Orillia in the County of Simcoe, an Insolvent. The undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge and discharge, executed by her creditors, and on Tuesday the third day of November next she will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Dated at Orillia, in the County of Simcoe, this 29th day of September, A. D. 1874.

DELIA WILSON, by Bigelow & Hagel, her Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Canada, Province of Ontario, County of York. In the County Court of the County of York.

In the matter of Thomas Dill, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the fourth day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Toronto this sixth day of October, A.D. 1874.

THOMAS DILL, by BIGELOW & HAGEL, His Attorneys ad litem.

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