

NEW YORK.—The *Tribune* is hunting up another of the New York grievances: "Several weeks' careful enquiry by our reporters, accompanied in their investigations by public officers, and a thorough analysis by scientific chemists, have established beyond any sort of doubt that the milk trade of this city, as conducted by the middlemen who serve families there-with, is one monstrous and flagrant swindle. More than 75,000 quarts of water are daily sold as adulteration in our milk, at a positive loss of nearly, if not quite, \$10,000 a day, and at an incalculable cost of health and life.

COTTAGE CHEESE.—Boil two chickens till tender, take out all the bones, and chop the meat fine, season to your taste with salt, pepper and butter, pour in enough of the liquid they were boiled in to make it moist, put into whatever mould you wish, and when cold turn out and cut into slices. It is excellent.

RAIN AT ALBANY.—A heavy rain storm lasting 36 hours occurred at Albany last week. It is the first storm of the kind in many months.

WHEAT FLOUR.—This matter of making flour of the whole wheat, is well understood and approved by every school of physicians, and through their recommendation to their patients, and the teachings of health journals, its use is becoming somewhat common, and wheat flour, as it is called, is a staple article in the markets. Strong as the prejudice may be at first against the brown, plebeian-looking loaf, it will vanish, in most cases, at the first taste, if the bread is well made from well-ground wheat of a good quality—the sweet, fragrant, nutty flavor commending itself to every taste not wholly vitiated. With wheat flour the complaints of heavy, sour and insipid bread would vanish forever, as it is so light, owing to the feathery particles of the hull which pervade it, that no yeast or alkali is necessary to raise it, but it is, when mixed with pure cold water alone, absolutely self-rising to a greater extent than fine flour can be rendered by yeast.—*American Farmer*.

WASHING FLANNEL.—Do all house-keepers know that flannel should never be rubbed on a board, but as loosely as possible in the hands? The harder it is rubbed the more the dirt works in instead of out. Flannel should be rinsed and washed in warm water and dried where the wind will not strike it much. Any one following the above directions need have no trouble about the flannel shrinking.

DOGS AND HYDROPHOBIA.

Scarcely a week passes but that we see reported in the daily papers one or more deaths from that horrible disease, hydrophobia. Dogs are a gigantic and alarming nuisance to the nation's community. Why I ask, in the name of humanity, are so many worse-than-useless dogs kept? There ought to be a national dog law, fixing the tax on dog owners at \$25 per year for each and every dog. This would be the most efficacious remedy for hydrophobia. "An ounce of prevention is worth an hundred pounds of cure," as far as this dreadful disease is concerned. Any one who has ever witnessed the death of a person from hydrophobia will desire never again to behold so distressing a scene. Children at play in the street; a mad dog, foaming at the mouth, rushes through the street, biting six or eight children. In the course of two or three weeks, or, perhaps, not for months, one or more of these children are attacked with the awful symptoms, and no medical aid can save them. Imagine the anxiety of the parents of the other children who were bitten by the same dog. Editors of news papers, and other writers, ought to make war upon dogs, and agitate the question until laws are made that will put nine-tenths of these dangerous and useless curs out of existence.

Dianthus.

A splendid genus of the most beautiful annuals grown—so Vick, the great American florist, says. To this genus belong some of the best known and generally esteemed of our early favorites of the flower garden—the Sweet William, the Pink and the Picotee. They do not flower till the second year. That gem, the Indian Pink, is also of the genus *Dianthus*; and among the most brilliant of the flowers of the garden is the *Dianthus Hedewigii* given below. The seed may be sown in spring, under glass, or in a seed bed, from which they are easily transplanted. They flower freely during the summer. If by pruning they are checked from flowering too freely the first season they usually bear the winter well, and make beautiful plants the second season. Seeds sown late in the spring will produce strong, good plants for flowering the following spring.

SCABIOSA, (*Mourning Bride*).—This, of which also we present you with a wood cut, is a very pretty class of annuals, suitable for the flower garden, and for bouquets. They are of almost every shade and hue. The tall varieties grow to the height of about two feet; the dwarf, one foot. The seed may be sown in a rich, well-prepared border, early in the spring, or the flowers may be had earlier by sowing in a frame. Plants often live through the winter, and flower well the second year.



DIANTHUS.



SCABIOSA.

Recipes.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.—N. W. Williams, in the *Rural New Yorker*, thus writes:—"To one drachm of iodine of potash add one pint of cold water and take a dessert-spoonful of the solution three times a day. Bathe the parts affected with a strong decoction of vinegar, saltpetre and red pepper, steeped together. It is better if applied warm. If practicable, wrap the affected parts in a red flannel cloth saturated with the above."

THE BEST HAIR RESTORER.—Make a strong tea (say a pint of each) of red sesamias and sage; pour them into a quart bottle, and saturate the hair thoroughly two or three times a day, using a stiff brush. The more you use the brush the better. If the hair is harsh put a spoonful of hickory nut oil (which can be obtained by pressing the kernels in a vice) into the bottle. I know the above is good, for I have seen it tried on an old lady's head whose hair had fallen off from sick and nervous headache, till she was entirely bald. In about three months a coat of hair as soft and fine as an infant's appeared.—*E. Guthrie, in R.N.Y.*

REMEDY FOR HOARSENESS.—I cured my child, who had hoarseness for three months, in this way:—Took four ounces fresh grated horseradish, put one pint of vinegar on it, let it stand twelve hours; then put it on the fire, covered it tightly, to prevent the strength going off with the steam; strained, and added a teaspoon full of honey. It was then ready for use. Bottled tight. I think it excellent for all kinds of coughs.—*Es.*

Miscellaneous Items.

MILITIA.—It has been determined by the authorities to increase the ration allowance to the men when in camp next June. The horse allowance will likewise be increased from 75c. to \$1, and the arrangements provided for target practice and musketry instruction are such as it is hoped will give satisfaction and tend to increase the efficiency of the men.

PLANTING TREES IN ENGLAND.—In England there are about 40,000 acres of young oaks and other growing timber planted in enclosures by the authority of Parliament, of which 10,000 were planted last year.

THE increase of the trade between Montreal and the Clyde has during the past few years been very great. During the season of 1871 the despatches of vessels from the Clyde showed an increase of 13,500 tons over that of 1870, and of 30,000 over that of 1869, while the arrivals from Montreal during the same period showed respectively an increase over the two previous years of 15,000 and 22,000 tons. In 1866 the arrivals in the Clyde from Montreal were only 34 vessels, of 27,200 tons aggregate burden. This amount has more than tripled during the past five years, and everything promises fair to have more than the same thing said for the five years next to come.

We are glad to learn that the Intercolonial Railway in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is well advanced towards completion. A new project for an improved water communication between New Brunswick and Quebec, is mooted. The design, we believe, is to connect Fredericton via St. John with the St. Lawrence at Pads-Pistoles. There will be very little dredging or canal work required, there being water way nearly the whole distance. The surveyor's report will be published shortly. The Pads-Pistoles Canal is estimated to cost four millions of dollars.

ORILLIA AND MATCHEDASH.—The number of acres now owned in the United Townships of Orillia and Matchedash is 3,025 more than last year. The cleared land in Matchedash is 80 acres more; 468 more in North Orillia, and 199 more in South Orillia. The total value of Real Property is now \$1200 more in Matchedash, \$20,100 more in North Orillia and \$10,985 in South Orillia. The value of personal property remains about the same. The total increase of desirable resident property in the townships is therefore \$32,955; this includes \$1000 of Railways. As regards non-resident property there are 2185 acres less, but \$15,840 more of value, or an increase of one-third. The population of the townships has increased by 173; there are 274 more cattle, 122 more sheep; 56 fewer stags, and 64 more horses. The number on the Roll being over 500, a Deputy Reeve may be appointed.

RAINS AT OTTAWA.—The rains have extinguished the bush fires, and have done vast good to the farms which were partially parched. The lumbermen say that it will take a week's steady rain to raise the streams to the height necessary to facilitate the driving of timbers. The supply of logs is at least one-third of last year's supply, so far.

REMEDY FOR CHILBLAINS.—Take a six-ounce phial to the drug store; put in it one ounce nitric acid, one-half ounce muriatic acid, and four ounces rain water. Make a little swab, and use it night and morning, wetting the part affected.

In whitewashing the cellar or dairy if an ounce of carbolic acid be added to each gallon of wash, it will prevent mould and the disagreeable taints often perceived in meat and milk from damp apartments. Another great advantage in the use of carbolic acid in paste for wall paper and in white-wash is that it will drive away cockroaches and other insect pests. The cheapest and best form of carbolic acid in crystals, are those which dissolve in water at an excess of temperature.