animals.

HOME READING.

Domestic Reading.

COWARDICE.-You are a coward if afraid to tell the truth when you should do so. You are a coward when you insult the weak. You are a coward if afraid to do right, if you shrink from maintaining that which you know to be just and good; and you are especially a coward if you know certain things of yourself, and care not to own them to yourself.

Hope lies about the cradle and the grave alike live with the rich and the poor alike, adds brightness to the smile and softens the sorrow of the present; glorifles the mean surroundings, and poetises the magnificent. Hope is man's best friend, only to be quitted for her pale, sweet sister resignation, Hope, turning away her radiant face, forbids all endeavour, whispering softly, "Submit."

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING .- Every little while we read of some one who has struck a rusty nail in his foot or some other part of his person, and lockjaw has resulted therefrom. All such wounds can be heared without any evil consequence following them. The remedy is simple. It is only to smoke such wound or any wound or bruise that is inflamed, with burning wool or woolen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke will take the pain out of the worst case of inflammation arising from any wound we ever saw.

TRUTH AND WHEN TO SPEAK IT .- There are eeable truths and disagreeable truths, and the province of discretion or sound judg-'o make a selection from these, and not ment : by them all indiscriminately. Speakto empl. ruth is not always a virtue; coning the \ s often judicious. It is only when cealing it 1. on you to reveal the truth that it duty calls up ble. A tale-teller may be a is commend. every one dislikes the chartruth-teller, but who goes from one house to acter of a person umunicates all he sees or another and con op to inquire whether he bears: we never st not." He is perhaps all speaks the truth ov . the truth, for truth is the worse for speaking such cases, and never particularly offensive in variance. Silence is fails to set families at , discretion, and concealme. cious.

WATER GRUES.

ir two table. Into a quart of boiling water A 'y wet with spoonfuls of Indian meal, previous. a little cold water; add salt and be. apoopfu) one-half hour. When served poor sa ful, but of thick sweet cream over each sauces. do not stir into the gruel.

TEA. Tes should not be infused for more th. seven minutes. Leave the water boiling, and use a teaspoonful of tea for each person, and Put the ten in the pot, and pour the boiling water over it, and let it stand for seven minutes. If it is allowed to stand, the tennin in the tea is drawn out, and dyspepsia

is the result. TO POT VENISON.

Rub the venison all over with a little port wine, season it with pepper, salt and beaten mace, put it into an earthen dish and pour over it half a pint of port wine, add a pound of butter and place it in the oven. If a shoulder of venison, let it remain in the oven all night. When done, take the meat from the bones and pound it in a mortar with the fat from the gravy. Should you not find it sufficiently seasoned, add more, with some clarified butter, and beat it until it becomes a fine paste, then press it hard into pots, pour clarified butter over it, and place them in a dry place.

TO FRICASSBE PIGEONS.

Cut two pigeons into pieces, wash and clean them well, and put them into a stewpan with one pint of water and the same of claret, seahour. Then take out the onions and herbs, keep them hot. Beat the yolks of three eggs and smooth, then put in the pigeon and shake all together over the fire. Put the pieces of pigeon into a dish and pour the sauce over them. Scatter some fried oysters over the top, and lay slices of toasted bread

SAUCE MAYONNAISE.

This is a very fine sauce when all the ingredients used for it are thoroughly good, but it will prove an unestable compound to a delicate taste, unless it be made with oil of the purest quality. Put into a large basin the yolks only of two very fresh eggs, carefully freed from specks, with a little salt and cayenne; stir these well together, then add about a teaspoonful of the purest salad oil. and work the mixture round with a wooden spoon until it appears like cream. Pour in by slow degress nearly half a pint of oil, continuing at each interval to work the sauce as at first until it resumes the smoothness of eream and not a particle of the oil remains visible, then add a couple of teaspoonfuls of plain French or of Arragon vinegar, and one of cold water, to whiten the sauce. A bit of clear yeal jelly the size of an egg will improve it greatly. The reader who may, have a prejudice against the embodied eggs. which enter into the composition of the mayonnaise, will find that the most fastidious taste would not detect their being raw if the sauce be well made, and persons who dislike oil may partake of it in this form without being aware of its presence, provided aiways that it be perfectly fresh and pure in flavor, for otherwise it will be easily perceptible Color may be given to this sauce if intended for fish salad, or to be served with fish, by mingling with it some hard lobster-coral reduced to powder by rubbing it through a very fine hair sieve. The red hue of this is one of the most brilliant and beautiful that can be

TOMATORS.

This vegetable is spoiled by the manner in which it is served upon the table. It is not one time in a hundred more than halfcooked; it is simply scalded, and served as a sour porridge. It should be cooked three hours-it cannot be cooked in one. The fruit should be cut in halves, and the seeds scraped out. The mucilage of the pulp may the contents of the saucepan a mucilaginous matter which is much improved by putting in the pan, either before putting in the fruit or while it is cooking, an ounce of butter and half-pound of fat bacon, cut fine, to half a peck of tomatoes, and a small pepper-pod, with sait to suit the taste. The fat adds a plessant flavor, and makes the dish actual food, instead of a mere relish. The pan must be carefully watched, and but little fire used, and the mass stirred often to prevent burning, toward the last, when the water is nearly evaporated. The dish may be rendered ing in two or three eggs and stirring virgor- office open an hour every Sundsy morning.

ously, just enough to allow the eggs to become well cooked.

Tomatoes, thoroughly cooked, may be put in tight cans, and kept any length of time, or the pulp may be spread upon plates and dried in the sun or a slow oven, and kept as well as dried pumpkins, dried apples, peaches or pears, and will be found equally excellent in winter.

For every-day use, a quantity sufficient for the use of a family for a week may be cooked at once, and afterwards eaten cold or warmed over. We beg of those who use this excellent fruit to try what cooking will do for it. It has been cooked long enough. It never should be dished until dry enough to be taken from the dish to the plates with a fork instead of a

Miscellaneous.

spoon.

One of the best points about our North American forests is that a careless person may ramble in them for a month at a time and come to no harm from poisonous shrubs or vines. Saving a few species of nettles, which are not so virulent as the European species, and an occassional poisonous Rhus, the mosquitoes and flies have no competition. It is different in the antipodean forests. Not only has the traveller to be constantly on the alert

for about a hundred different kinds of poisonous snakes, but there are trees and shrubs whose poison is virtulent enough to make the vapours from the fabled upas-tree harmless in comparison. There is one shrub growing in Queensland which actually kills men and horses if a certain proportion of their body be stung by it. The curious thing is that the sting leaves no mark, but the pain is maddening, and comes on again and again for months on every change of temperature, such as the body experiences when in bed. Horses become so frantic when stung that they have to be shot, and dogs will graw off affected parts if they can be reached. The shrub is not named botanically. It grows from three inches high to fifteen feet. In the old ones the stem is whitish, and red berries usually grow on the top. It emits a peculiar disagreeable smell. but it is best known by its leaf, which is nearly round, having a point on top, and is jagged all nt of facts is judi- | round the edge, like the nettle. All the leaves are large—some larger than a saucer. It usually grows among palm trees .- Globe

THE HEIRS OF PIUS IX .- The lawsuit of the heirs of Pius IX. threatens to be a most complicated ecclesiastico-legal problem. The Mastai family have no intention of putting forward merely a claim to the valuable property of which the three cardinals are administrators; they even assert their right to the yearly stipend of 4,600,000 lire which the Italian government, by the provisions of the guarantee law, covenanted to pay to the Pope, but which Pius IX. steadily refused to handle. The law provided that the accumulated annual sums, five years after the date of the

ayments, if not claimed by the Pope, should vert to the coffers of the state. The sum the first five years following the promulgatic n of the guarantee law thus became null oid, and if the Pope had repented of his and v. obdura y at the close of his life he could only imed the payment of the sum accuhave cla mulated, since the sixth year following his disposition as secular ruler. This sum would have amoun ted to about 18,000,000 lire, and Mastai claim ants demand that it chall now be paid to them, as the late Pope's legal heirs. Even if the Ira. lian government should admit that Pins IX. die das the creditor of the nation the case of heirs, ip would be hard to settle. for there is abso. 'Itely no precedent on the Papal side.

A Catholic tribe of Arabs lives beyond the Jordon, and moves with its herd's of horses and cattle from one pi sture to another, like the ancient patriarchs of Israel. An Italian priest has been living with these simple herdsmen for a number of years, and whenever they change their aboute he goes with son it with pepper and salt, a blade of mace, them. A new camp being formetl, a tent bunch of sweet herbs tied together, which would fercibly remind one of the old and an ounce and a half of butter rolled in tabernacles in the desert, is also set up and flour. Cover the stewpan closely, and let serves for the chapel-not harhoring, indeed, them stew for about three-quarters of an like that of old, the symbols of the divine law, but the Divine Law Giver Himself, offered in and place the pieces of pigeon on a dish and the spotless Sacrifice of the mass. Wi silot the grown-up people tend their flocks, the good and stir them into the gravy until it is thick | priest teaches the children their duties towards God and man. Every year, al outsthe may be a seded to grass at once, with a good time of holy week, this Arabian tribe pitchesits tents on the banks of the Jordan, and its pastor enters Jerusalem on horseback, drassed like a Bedouin warrion, armed cap-a pie, as are also bis followers, the chiefs of the tribe, for their Mohammedan neighbors, true chilraised against them." During his stay in the any other for reclaiming swamp meadows. holy city, the missionary stops at the ' Bece-Home" monastery, celebrates Holy Thursday and Good Friday with the fathers, receives the holy oils, and on Holy Saturday hastens back to his children in the wilderness, to celebrate with them the glorious festival of East er. Bev. travelling through the United States en a charitable mission, in behalf of the orphansthe famous Ratisbonne, who furnish es the ininteresting particulars, says these Arabs are excellent Catholics and a noble people.

The Governor-General's Expenses to-

Canada. The London correspondent of the Loods Mercury remarks :- "When the news of the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne to the Governor-Generalship of Canada was first promulgated there was a general expression of delight and self-satisfaction on both sides of the Atlantic. The little bill for His Lordship's travelling expenses has now been presented, and the feeling of enthusiasm has been a little modified. The total amount claimed for the voyage is £2,000, and on application for this sum being made to the Treasury, the bill was forwarded to the Colonial Office. That economical department forthwith pointed out that by the regulations of the Colonial Service the voyage allowance of the Viceroy of Canada was fixed at £400, and that it would be creating a dangerous precedent to allow excess on this rate. The Canadian Govern-ment, however, would doubtless have no hesitation in paying for the honor done to that country by the selection of the Queen's son-inlaw for the post of Viceroy. The Canadians, however, hardly seemed to view the matter in the same light, and arguing from the fact that they had not applied for a semi-royal Viceroy, be saved, if desired, by straining out the they saw no reason to depart from the custom seeds, and adding it to the fruit, which should of allowing the Colonial Office to pay out of boil rapidly for an hour, and simmer three the imperial funds the Governor-General's hours more, until the water is dissolved and travelling expenses. Foiled on that tack, the Colonial Office then suggested the civil contingencies as a convenient source for the supplementary payment, but to this the Treasury had a ready reply in the objection that by so doing the sum might be specifically challenged in the Committee of the House of Commons, and very unpleasant remarks made,

The postmaster at Logansport, Ind., has been arraigned by the Presbyterian church to still more attractive and rich as food by break- which he belongs because he keeps the post

whereas if paid out of the Colonial Office vote

no further questions could or would be

AGRICULTURAL.

Mints for the Month of August.

The stubbles are now idle upon most farms This is not desirable; dry weather at this season seriously interferes with plowing, and the work can not be well done if it is delayed. As soon as the oats have been removed the ground should be plowed, and if the weather continues dry, it should be cultivated or worked with the harrow. The disk or wheel harrow is excellent for this purpose. Otherwise a cross plowing should be given before the ground becomes hard. The loosened surface will keep the bottom from drying out.

Wheat requires a fine and mellow soil, it is best if compact below and roughish on the If there are any clods, these should be brought up from below by repeated harrowings, and broken by the roller or the disk harrow. If they cannot be broken up completely they are better on the top than below the surface. A roller will break many. many.

Drilling Wheat.—Many farmers are testing the practice of cultivating wheat. We hear of frequent experiments in this direction, and these have generally turned out satisfactorily. Cultivating or hoeing is easily done by drilling the wheat in 16-inch rows, by stopping every alternate spout. It is not difficult to construct a simple cultivator that will work the spaces between the drills. There are two different wheat hoes in the market that do the work effectively. Wheat that is sown broad-east can not be cultivated. This fact, and the better condition of drilled wheat, should be sufficient inducement to use the drill, if the great saving of seed and the lessening of labor are not.

RyE .- When the soil is not good enough for wheat, rye will be sown; but, as a general thing, soil that will make a good crop of rye can be made sufficiently rich for wheat by careful preparation, and the use of 250 or 300 lbs. of artificial fertilizer.

LIMING LAND.-Lime is an old-fashioned fertilizer, but it should not for that reason be neglected. It is cheap, and rarely fails to pay well for its use when the land is to be seeded to grass and clover. Forty bushels per acre of air-slacked lime is usually spread from the wagon with a long handled shovel uponthe plowed ground, and harrowed in with the seed-It will do no harm to put on the lime imme. distrly after the manure if it is harrowed in at

Oyster shells are frequently to be procured for a small price, and may be burned very cheaply. To burn them, make a heap of shelis and small wood; bush wood can be used if chopped into small lengths and packed close. Would and shells are packed in layers, and the hear is covered with chips and small wood or brush Asit burns down, more brush is thrown upon the heap; and it may be left to smeulder for two days, when the fire will be burned ort. A few barrels of water may be thrown upon a heap of 300 or 400 bushels, and it will slake into a fine powder; when it may be spread upon the field. In slaking the lime; the wat er should be thrown on gradually, lest too mu ch be used and the lime become pasty.

Gas I ime can often be procured for the taking a way, at any gas works. It is at least worth the cost of carting a moderate distance. But it al sould not be used while it is fresh. If hauled I low it may be laid in heaps on land to be plowed in next spring or on land to be fall plowed, and spread either in fall or spring. A tew mon the exposure is needed to fee it from injutious gases, which pass off in lime. After 3 o r 4 months it becomes carborate of lime, or mild lime, with a considerable-portion of st uphate of lime (gypsum) mixed with

Swamp Lands .- No better time than the present of fiers for the clearing of swamp lands. To cut off the thick growth of weeds and in the house. dry wind: / day, will leave the surface clear, while it is day enough to plow or breek-up. We find a disk harrow, such as the Nishwitz, or new m odifications of the old but excellent ides of, al parp steel disks, to be very effective for such 1 ork. The ground when cut up fine chance for a successful catch. On awaren lands, a ; good dressing of lime will be found generally useful.

DRAINS .- Out these while the ground is dry. If they have been marked or laid out previously, the work can be done now, at dren of Israel, are "still raising their hands half the cost of doing it when the ground is agains every one, whilst every one's hand is full of vater. This season is better than

DIGGIN G SWAMP MUCK .-- Muck for use in the stables and yards, can be dug during this month and next. With us contracts can be made at 15 cents a cubic yard, for mack laid upon the a bank. This is the best way to get this work done, when the labor is hired. Father Biever, of Notre Dame de Sion, now The exc avation can be measured with ease and cer tainty. A cubic yard measures 3 feet each way-long, wide, and deep. The muck on in the asylum at Jerusalem, under the cars of the bank will dry, and become fire before winter.

Fod ler crops that have not been used, should be out and cured for winter. Sweet closely to the stock. An expert will put in corn staths, from which the ears have been pulled for market should not be lest to waste, but out up and cured as soon as the cropis off The ground may be plowed at once, and sown to white turnips. There should be no wastes of fodder, or of ground, and ever, little-saving that is possible should be mad e.

W hite-turnips may be sown this month, and yield a valuable crop. The cow-horn, white Not folk, grey-stone, and other quick growing var ieties, will make a good growth, before the ground is frozen up.

FALL FALLOWING .- Experience proves, every scason, the wisdom of plowing as much as possible, for spring sowing. Early fall plowing has the benefit of fallowing to some extent, and the earlier it is begun the more advantages are derived from it; it is more beneficial on heavy land than on light, but light land cannot fail to be improved by

MANGELS AND BEETS .- Root crops and field cabbages need frequent cultivation during this month, and up to the time when the rows become nearly closed by their growth. So long as the horse can pass along the rows the soil should be stirred deeply. Sugar-beets are sweeter the deeper they are covered in the ground; while sugar-beets may be earthed up, but mangels and globe beets do not need this; mere stirring the soil is sufficient. Thin when needed, and pull all weeds that start in the

CLOVER SEED .- Clover that was mown early for hay may be ready to cut for seed this month. If cut early, the sod may be prepared for wheat. A clover sod after the seed has been taken off furnishes rich soil for a wheat crop. The sod should be plowed with a jointer, such as the Syracuse chilled plow, and the ground well rolled; the surface may be then loosened up with a cultivator before

Wounds and bruises in horses and cattle should be washed and dressed with some should be washed and dressed with some executed, and demollient application. The veterinary cos.

moline, a preparation of crude petroleum, has proved an excellent dressing for damaged skin, sprains, or bruises, on horses, cattle and sheep, as well as for softening hard or con tracted hoofs. It has been found to serve a useful purpose for mankind as well as for

Horses.-A run at pasture at night will be useful for a team, but either the pasture should be good or the horses should receive a feed of grain before being turned out : pasture a one will not be sufficient for a tired horse that is kept at work every day.

CARE OF THE FIRT .- Work horses are subject to have dry and brittle hoofs while plowing on hot dry ground. Occasional washing and application of glycerine or cosmoline to the moist hoofs will soften the horn and remedy the brittleness. At this season mischief is done by keeping old shoes on too long. It is necessary to remove shoes to accommodate the growth of the hoof; otherwise there is danger that the hoof may become bound.

Notes on Orchard and Garden Work.

Harvesting the maturing crops, and weedkilling, are the chief occupations of the month. The killing of weeds is of as much importance now as earlier in the season, and is mentioned with special emphasis, for the reason that it is so often neglected. The orchard, nursery rows, and garden, are often well tilled during the spring and early summer, but when August comes the weeds too often have it all their own way. This is partly due to the pressure of other week, but frequently to negligence. Too often, as soon as the crop is well on its way, the boe and rake are hung up, and the weeds take possession of the ground and ripen their seeds in abundance for the next season's trouble. Clean culture is not possible noless the weeds are persistently killed throughout the whole

Orchard and Nursery.

Early apples, pears, etc., will be ready for market, and we wish that every one who sends fruit to distant markets to visit the places to which his produce goes. He would there learn by observation many things which he can not otherwise find out. It would not take the watchful producer long to see the importance of carefully sorting his fruit-he would learn that it is to his profit to have in most cases at least three grades, namely. " Hatra," No. 1," and the third sort; unfit to send to market and only be used for feeding out at home. In seasons of scar city a third grade-may be marketed near home, but usually it does not pay.

Over-Rips FRUIT. -The visitors at the markets will learn the importance of picking:his fruit before it begins to soften. This is especially to be guarded aga instearly sorts, both the character of the fruit, and the weather prevent "dead ripe" fruit from keeping any length of time. ·1.

PACKAGES .- While bar rels are the most convenient packages for late apples, choice early apples sell better in half-barrels, crates and baskets. The prefere need of the market should be consulted in this respect. Much depends upon the size and I shape of the package, as regards the care fruit will meet in handling during transpor tation. Use care in picking the fruit, and putting it into the package, to avoid bruising; the little extra time expended here will paya large interest. Whatever the paskage -- barrel, half-barrel, or crate, it should be so filled that considerable pressure is required: to bring the cover into place. This is necessary to hold the frait firmly, thue ave nding the bruising which would otherwise fo llow from shaking.

Early pears require still greater care, as they ripen and decay so rapid ly. They should be picked before they are at: ill mellow. Early pears, like the late sorts, are better if ripened

PAGE HOSESTING grower depends upon a olid reputation for honesty. Let every package be as represented, and like-every other offits grade. This will insure the countdent a of the commission merchants, the esteem of the consumers, a ready sale of the fruit, as id an inward satisfaction.

CAREFUL PICEERS.-Le t no one pick fruit who has no thought for the l ife of the tree, and the seasons that are to follow. We have seen orchards that looked, at ter the picking, as if a hail storm hed wisited it the limbs were so torn and broken-

Insects .- Peed all the windifalls containing the Codting math "worms" to hogs, or let these have an occasional run in the orchard. The bands to eatch the worms should be looked to every week, and the worms killed. Borers should be probed and killed with a wire. Somonbark lice and other plant lice can be killed by a wash of strong soft soap.

Budding should be done as soon as the bark of the stock will raise easily and the buds are woody and well matured. A keen, flat knife and the bast or inner bark of the basswood are all that are necessary for the work. In the application of the ties ses-that the bud fits 3.000 buds in a day.

Seedlings of forest trees, especially evergreens, recuire shading. If no other shade has been prepared, stick small leafty branches among them.

Young Trees .- A malch will be of great value to newly set trees in this, the most trying month.

Fences around the nursery and exchard should be kept in good order; stray, cattle may cause much destruction when they once get among the young trees or even older ones when loaded with fruit.

The Fruit Garden.

BLACKBERRIES .- For home use the fruit should be fully ripe before picking, but for market pick earlies while firm. After fruiting clear out all old cames, and leave four of the strongest new ones for the next year, and keep these at six feet in height by pinching off the tips.

RASPBERBIES .- Cut out the old canes, and pinch the new growth when it is about four feet high.

STRAWBERRIES .- Plants stuck in pots and set this month will bear the next season. Old beds should be well manured and kept clear

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April 25. 37-g*

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"15-Canada Club Skate...

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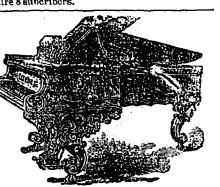
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