m Bowie, and the Montrea OURTH PARLIAMENT-FIRST SES and as quickly end of the field nto men were is game at all other to be a state of the second se THE PROROGATION. club were not The prorogation of the first session of the fourth Parliament of the Province of Quebec took place at noon to-day, the Lieut.-Governor diamissing the members with the foilowing speech :-let them secure o follow the ball e other in this bility, suffice Hon. gentlemen of the Legislative Council owed to remain Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly : and must have "Centerner of the Legislative Assembly : "I have been deeply gratified by the legislative measures which you have passed during the session, and particularly by that which, insuring this province a reduction in the general expenses, looks to a re-estab-lishment of an equilibrium between our inthe field at lea game was de O. Ross and H. and R. Sumwas much adnearty plaudits some and our expenditures. "You have proved by your important deliberations the value which you attach to the benefits of the constitutional system hes goal-keepe ged, did excellen he was ably who only ap he is the centra to the benefits of the constitutional system under which we are governed; a system which confers upon the people of this Pro-vince the inalienable right of being consult-ed on all matters connected with their inor engaged i Innes, es, did the lion's terests. ner being par Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly : uliar and dash "I thank you for the liberality with ponent carry which you have voted the supples, and I shall take care that they are wisely ex-pended with a view to the greatest advanof William Kay ever stood be ppeared every.

T GAME.

again faced, S

ctivity was in tage of the people of this Province. ethargic move-Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council ; being in who, Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative As. take any active game. Of the Summerhayes, sembly : I beg of you to accept the good wishes which I offer for your welfare and for the general prosperity of this Province; pros-perity which can only be assured by the Hubbell. er a close conperity which can only be assured by the respect of all for constituted authority, and by the maintenance of peace and order of which you are the chief guardians." The Speaker of the Legislative Council then said minutes, the Torontos, me that day he finish, con then said he field, and, as Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council : arty cheers fo

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly : It is his Excellency the Lieut. Gove heir friends lef nor's will and pleasure that this Provincial ing on the Parliament be prorogued antil Tuesday rge number of ding most of the the twenty-seventh day of August next, to be here held, and the Provincial Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Tuesday, the 27th day of August." e them off, and the train three

THE HEAT. ers had fought

NSHIP

and the Do The cold wave that was said to have ennet on the same tered the Western States on Wednesday, iunior Cham turned up here on Friday, and was gratedid they play, fully welcomed. The highest reading in the city was 84°. The following cases of ve what as compare hall was faced ried up to whilst working on a roof, was prostrate rald The case is a very severe on. Alfred Cornish, lately of London, died from sunstroke at Strathroy while working second gam play 20 minutes of at a building. came to the The following deaths by lightning are rebetween the closely conting a sterr 15 minutes Cashman, wh t it through the

About noon a violent thunder storm passed over Aylmer, and during its pro-gress a young man named Van Scycle, who was lying under a shock of wheat on Ran-dall Cline's place, to protect himself from the storm, was struck by lightning and inmatch fo The two the Torontos the grounds. stantly killed.

A little daughter of Mr. John Nai-smith, engine driver on the T. G. and B. ASTIMES at Weston, was sunstruck, but she will re cover.

HIGHEST READINGS REPORTED

same positions as in d Buffalos having mes, and winning nes played to date, 



E COMMON AILMENTS OF LIVE STOCK. BLINDNESS.

mong the numerous maladies which upon our domestic animals at this n of the year, ophthalmia, or blindness,

incommon. Apart from the usual disease, which from its general ter, mode of attack, and connexion variable temperature, &c., is usually n as a cold in the eye, there is a ty of blindness which attacks fregreat number of animals in the ality during hot weather ; and e large area of country over which to be spread, it is somewhat diffir those unacquainted with medical to reconcile their ideas with the as-

e that such a disease is positively catching." give rise to the form of ophthalmia bout to notice ; and hence we find s seasons are not always of the same ter, there are modifications of the on. In moderately cool or gloomy , or during alternate hot and days, the disease may not be seen ;

the white clay, chalk, and light

the white clay, chalk, and light sheep places itself in this posture twenty times, the wool will always part in the

nce with

same places. Now, if a sheep be taken into the water and the wet fleece squeezed, ight-coloured and bare sandy as equally powerful in transpressed or rubbed, the natural partings of of the fleece are closed up, the wool be-comes matted together, the flow of the water through the wool is impeded or obous heat and light; and in event cases of blindness are not Sheep often suffer very present a most pitiable apby their inability to proceed with tance, running against each other squeesing or motion will suffice tu cleanse ious objects which happen to be the wool as desired. Moreover, the wool will very often remain matted together after however, some difference be

having been shorn, presenting in the fleece this form of blindness and that which ns late in autumn, in winter, or My Scotch friend called his method the g cold and wet springs. The summer ness is wholly a result of the power-as possible, the washer turns it upon its back, passes it arm under the sheep's head back, passes it arm onder the sheep's head plan of washing by *rolling*. Having got his sheep into water of proper depth as quietly and grasps its nose firmly with the right hand. With the left he takes hold of both to the growth of grass, and the d is well covered, no harm happens, fore-legs, and swaying his person slightly to the left he rolls the sheep over to the r of such vegitation being wisely left side : then he rolls it to the right and as a most useful and effective light. It is only after the so on till the water comes from the sheep perfectly clear. The motion will be found a very easy one for the washer and a kindly mis grazed close, and it becomes dry, mite, and hot by continued sunshine and mught, that such blindness comes on; one for the sheep. Fifty or sixty rolls will thoroughly wash any sheep; forty to fifty usually is enough. As the sheep is rolled backwards and forwards, the water is t rarely happens that few cases only een-the usual course is for the affectto spread over the whole of the parchap and sunburnt district. forced freely through the natural partings and through all parts of the fleece, and as

treatment is simple, and generally we effective. It is best to remove the imals at once to a large barn or a number wheels, and shut out all the light possible, is cleansed. I generally place as many

conditions, it may merge into a to cultivate or not can be told by the looks of the trees. If the colour of the leaves good and the growth all right, and the tree bear well\*of fine fruit, they are doing we Nothing in the way of surgery or medi-tine should be done for any attack of Nothing in the way of surgery of the should be done for any attack of aegrims. The owner must be deaf to every recommendation but one, that is, to iske warning by the first attack and ready to use the animal no longer until the

ordition of an apple tree is much like take warning by the first attack and re-solve to use the animal no longer until the causes are thoroughly ascertained, and proper medical treatment instituted. If the animal does not lose the power of stand-ing, let him be led home at once; if he falls, have the head secured by sitting upon it until the attack is completely over and sensibility has returned, when he is to be taken home as speedily yet quietly as possible. Medical treatment consists of thus reducing as well as dissipating con-gestion of the liver. The functions of the digestive organs must be afterwards en-couraged by regular exercise, and want of general tone secured by the administration of various tonics and use of wholesome as well as easily digested food. If any faults are attached to the collar or harness, they must be remedied; and with the measures advocated little fear need be entertained anong these animals that are constitution-ally wrong, and in whom improper food, idleness, irregular exercise, and probably seed, but if for mowing I do not think it should have anything except the orchard grass and clover, as the clover and orchard grass will come in early in June for cutting, and in the fall will make fine feed to turn among those animals that are constitution-ally wrong, and in whom improper food, idleness, irregular exercise, and probably needless drugging, singly or combined, work their baneful effects,

and in the fall will make fine feed to turn cattle on. A great many persons will say it is wrong to feed off the after grass, but my experience is that the more you feed orchard grass, the more it will start out and become thick and matted. The question has been asked what to do in a case where there is not the dung or compost. I certainly say that I have ex-perienced the very best results from blood guano made into a compost and apread on WASHING SHEEP Very few persons know how to prope wash a sheep. Having for many years had the care of a flock of two thousand head, it

rests : tool becoming thort, necessitates be continued movements of the animals in effect of reflected light and heat, from histense inflammation is set up : the interior and posterior chambers of obliterating the function of sight linary summers are not, as a rule, of a a long continuance of tots, the effects are sometimes and this is most partient. the care of a nock of two thousand head, it was very desirable to come at the very best manner of conducting this important operation. A great many different plans were tried, till at last I was taught that which I will now describe, by an old Scotch shepherd. I have seen it nowhere else in we will be the set of the second field the set of the second set.

of the grange, and has been sent by it to of the grange, and has been sent by it to the local granges of Massachusetts and the State granges of the United States :-Brothers,-We think it our 'duty to cau-tion granges against the increasing sale of oisonous articles in our markets. Arsenic is now sold wholesale at about

five cents a pound. There has been import-ed into this country in a single year 2,327,-742 pounds. A single pound contains a fatal dose for about 2800 adult persons What becomes of it? We answer, a con-What becomes of it? We answer, a con-siderable portion goes into our wall papers, figured and plain, glazed and unglazed; the cheapest as well as the more expensive; It is found in white, blue, red, yellow, green and other colours. The pale colours frequently contain more than the most bril-liant. The editor of a leading Boston paper has recently stated that about 85 per cent of all wall mapers now manufactured contain wall papers now manufactured contain arsenic, and advises his readers to abandon their use and paint their walls. The Bos-ton Journal of Chemistry states that the manufacture of these papers is increasing Arsenic is also used in tickets, paper cur Arsenic is also used in tickets, paper cur-tains, covers of boxes, papers containing confectionery, and other papers. Arsenic and other poisons are also now used in the colouring matter of ladies' dresses, gentle-men's underclothing, socks. hat-linings, linings of boots and shoes. They are found in provide the content of latter and latter

to personal grace.' in woollens, silks, cottons and leather. Professor Nichols of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, found eight grains



THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1878.

HE WEIGT MALLASTRONG, FILDAT FLIT 20

THE TOILET. ARRANGEMENT OF THE HAIR

ARRANGEMENT OF THE HAIR. Ladies who are petile, either in stature or in feature, should avoid anything appproach-ing to exuberance in their headdress. Flowers form decidedly the most be-coming articles for ornamenting the hair, but the greatest care is necessary in suiting them to the complexion of the wearer and the style of the headdress. They must, on the one hand, be neither numerous nor large enough to appear to encumber the head; nor, on the other hand, so few in quantity and insignificant as entirely to lose their individuality of character among the tresses by which they are surrounded. The hair, arranged according to the dictates of taste, is, without dispute, the most attractive of all headdresses, and it should be borne in mind that the addition of all ornament ought to be for the purpose of and about the mows of hay and grain will prove an effectual preventive against the depredations of mice and rats. We have depredations of mice and rats. We have long known that the leaves of the common mullen will drive rats from their haunts. There is something in the odor of this plant that is disgusting to the rats; they cannot

be borne in mind that the addition of an ornament ought to be for the purpose of heightening its effect, not of overshadow-latter used to be, all housewives may add latter used to be, all housewives are asily as

ing or concealing it.
ing or concealing it.
When worn in wreaths, flowers ought not to be placed so low as to fall down upon and conceal the forehead. An air of stiff-ness is the certain accompaniment of an ill-arranged wreath, however suitable the materials of which it is composed. It ought not, therefore, to cross the head in a straight like, or be exactly uniform on both sides ; but, on the contrary, traverse the head in a slightly slanting direction, with here and there a bud or a blossom peoping through amongst a cluster of ring-tes, or nestling amid a group of curls. There are few styles of beauty to which a to lend a charm.
Wreaths ought not to be worn unless when the hair is arranged in what may be called the ornate style ; ornate, we mean, in opposition to simple.
We cannot conclude our observations on this branch of our subject better than in the words of a writer who remarks, general, y : "Whatever be the reigning mode, and however beautiful a fine head of hair the words of a writer who remarks, general, y : "Whatever be the reigning mode, and however beautiful a fine head of hair
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We cannot conclude our observati

the words of a writer who remarks, general-ity : "Whatever be the reigning mode, and however beautiful a fine head of hair weeks after it.

HOMEMADE WINES

APPLE WINE, -Add to a barrel of eider may be generally esteemed, those who are may be generatly essented, in features should never indulge in a profuse display of their tresses, if they would, in the one case, avoid the appearance of dwarfishness and of an unnaturally large head; and, in the other, of making the face seem less than it actually is, and thus causing what than it actually is, and thus interferent If

the other, of making the face seem less than it actually is, and thus causing what is merely *petile* to appear insignificant. If the har be closely dressed by others, those who have round or broad faces should nevertheless continue to wear drooping clusters of curls; and, although it be customary to part the hair in the centre, the division should be made on one side if it grow low on the forehead and beautiful-

the division should be made on one side if it grow low on the forehead and beautiful-ly high on the temples; but, if the hair be too distant from the eyebrows, it should be parted only in the middle, where it is generally lower than at the sides, whatever the side of t We might multiply instances ad a pint of the last water, and mix it with a emptation fashion may offer to the con*libitum*, but the foregoing cases will, we doubt not, satisfactorily elucidate our proposition. It is our object to press on our quart of white wine, half a pint of borage water, as much clary water, a little red rose water, the juice of five or six lemons, readers the propriety of complying with the ordinances of fashion when their ob-servances is not forbidden by individual three-quarters of a pound of sugar, the rind of a lemon; strain, and bottle it up. CHERRY WINE.-To make five pints of eculiarities, and the necessity of fearlesshis wine; take fifteen pounds of cherries, ly setting them at defiance, or offering only a partial obedience, when a compliance with them would be positively detrimental and two of currants ; bruise them together, mix with them two thirds of the kernels, and put the whole of the cherries, currants

and kernels into a barrel, with a quarter of a pound of sugar to every pint of juice. The barrel must be quite full ; cover the To KEEP PRESERVES .- Apply the white

barrel with vine leaves, and sand above

stroys the bulbs, of the hair when it forms on the head. The proper treatment for it bonsists in keeping it clean by frequent washing in soap and water. It is more liable to attack weakly than strong child-ren, and although disagreeable in appear-ance it is not dangerous. An ointment composed of vegetable tar mixed with a little sulphate of zinc, ground to powder, will soon remove it. Mercurial ointment is sometimes used; but it should seldom, if ever be employed. When ringworm appears on the face, an ointment of honey mixedjwith a little flour of sulphur is said to be an excellent remedy. Black ink is sometimes employed as a lotion in this disease with good effect; but a solution of sulphate of iron, 'or copperas, as it is generally called, will do equally well. To PROTECT GRAIN FROM RATS.—An individual of much practical experience, informs us that green elder deposited in and about the mows of hay and grain will prove an effectual proventive accident. 2. Examine its adhesiveness—wet and knead a little of it between the fingers; if it works dry and elastic, it is good; if it works dry and elastic, it is good; if it works dry and elastic, it is good; if it works dry and elastic, it is good; if it works dry and elastic, it is good; if it works dry and elastic, it is good; if it works dry and elastic, it is good; if it works dry and elastic, it is good; if it works dry and elastic, it is good; if it adheres in a lump, the flour hand; if it retains the shape, given by the flour in your hand; if it retains the shape, given by the ressure, that too is a good sign.
Flour that will stand all these tests, it is sold for printing them, as they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody, namely, the quality of that which is "the staff of if."
STOVE-CLOTHS. the bulbs, of the hair when it forms 2. Examine its adhesiveness-wet and of a man stung to, death by

side, by

smarting.

Silverwood, J. P., Woodville. Judging from his appearance his present condition has not been reached by dissipation or vice, and can only be

STOVE-CLOTHS. has not been reached by dissipation or vice, and can only be accounted for on his own story that he has been cut off by his children, who are well to do if not wealthy. Such treatment of an aged parent calls for the strongest condemnation by the public I have been making some stove-cloths lately, and find them such a capital ad-dition to my kitchen conveniences that I desire to tell all my friends about them. Such treatment of an aged parent cause for the strongest condemnation by the public, and we trust that the matter may be brought so forcibly before the children as to cause them to extend the support they They can be made out of old flour or meal bags, coarse crash, or the heavy bagging that comes round goods at the stores ; and are cut nearly three-quarters of a yard dutifully owe." long, and about three-eighths of a yard wide, and hemmed all around.

vide, and hemmed all around. Now put a loop of strong tape on one ide, by which to hang them up, and have all if mercials a cry from all parts of the country for help to gather in the ripening crops. The continued hot waster in the strength country for help to gather in the ripening crops. The continued hot weather has brought on a simultaneous ripening of the various grains, and the farmers are hard pressed to find means for garnering the abundant produce of their fields. If the unemployed who hang around the cities and towns would go into the country and assist the farmers in their heavily. a nail if possible placed near the stove so as to be convenient for use ; and as soon as one becomes soiled, replace it with a clean one becomes solled, replace it with a clean one; and my word for it, you will wonder why you had not made them long before, and thus save your cooking aprons from becoming scorched and soiled, and your dish towels from constant injury. And my cloths will take out the dripping pan from the over for more work the proassist the farmers in their harvest opera-

pan from the oven far more easily than any dish cloth ever could ; and I can handle for tramps, it is no charity to give ear to the "gem pan," the soup kettle, and all my kitchen utensils with ease, while be-fore their introduction I was always burn. London Advertizes ing my fingers, and a bottle of sweet-oil

spent some time in the newest settled parts of Muskoka District, has returned to town. He states that the country is rapidly set-tling; that the land generally is good, and no more subject to summer frosts than other parts of Ontario ; that as fine potatoes are raised there as he ever saw, and though some parts are stony, yet the growth of timber is magnificent. The roads, how-ever, from Bracebridge to Doe Lake, the terminus of his travels, are in a very primitive state, and walking was the only means of transit available. Deer and

bears, though common, were not numerous. Ducks, gulls, and other fowls, frequent the waters of Doe Lake.—Listowel Standard. A Guelph paper says that on Saturday

his wife, named Gagnon, abandoned in the streets of Quebec their five idiot children, became sick indeed. While Mrs. Mooney administered an emetic another member of the family hurried to Morriston to procure

the services of Dr. Orton. By the time the doctor had reached Aberfoyle the emetic had done good service, and the child was better. A short time afterwards the little boy also became ill, but was quickly relieved. Parents should caution their children about eating wild fruits.

There is, perhaps, no branch of manu-facture in Canada that has flourished more than that of agricultural implements, but there is nothing for which to thank Mr. Mackenzie or the *Globe* in this respect. As late as 1866, Mr. George Brown, in the House, moved a resolution, which was sec-onded by Mr. Mackenzie, that the 20 per Mackenzie or the Globe in this respect. cent protection duty on these implements be struck off, and that American manufac-

Ninety men have been discharged from the Grand Trunk railway workshops for absenting themselves during the recent roubles Mr. Pressy, a Barrie man, proposes to open a circulating library in Chatham, and the *Planet* advises the people of the town to support him in the enterprise. Messrs. E. O. Bickford and Alex. Manning, of Toronto, have been inspecting the Grand Junction and North Hastings rail-

CANADIAN.

two boys and three girls. It was only on Saturday last that admission for the unfortunates into the asylum was secured,

they having remained all the subsequent time in Quebec gaol. Says the Bruce Herald :- " An insane

Says the Bruce Herald :--- An insane woman from Brant township was commit-ted to gaol this week by Messrs. Brocel-bank and Sullivan, justices. There are now several insane people in the Walker-ton gaol, including Mr. Geo. Shearwood, of Paisley. A surprising number of people

caused widespread Thomas Times.

The Whitby Gazette says :-- " One of the

destruction. -St.

seem to lose their reason in this county." Including the salary of His Honours ecretary, it takes, on the average, \$7,000 a year to maintain Government House, Toronto. To maintain Spencerwood, where Luc Letellier the First sits in state, Quebec

is asked this year to pay \$9,353. A motured machines be allowed into Canada

## their begging appeals while the ripening crops are crying out for labour. There is no excuse for idleness at a time like thic.-Mr. David Fritchley, who has visited and and lime water was an indispensable ad-junct to my kitchen pantry to ease their

tions they would be doing a service not only to themselves but to the nation. As

A farmer named Meloche, living near avard, Amherstburg, was suns Vennor says : "The cold turn of the 9th July, pre

cted by me several weeks ago, will probabl cur between the 20th and 25th, and I still look fo frost. August will be terribly not and sultry up about the 15th or 20th, when singularly cold fa like weather will set in, with high winds and hea

having dis

o our Friends in Canada.

The demand for our celebrated "Cham-pion" Reapers and Mowers has far ex-ceeded our expectations. Orders have been received (wherever the machine has been introduced) from all parts of the country, more rapidly than we could pos-cible fil them.

11 17 16 7 13 11 14

in the construction of these machines, and turning out 30 to 40 machines per day tion for not paying oing our utmost to comply with

wishes of our friends throughout the country, and meet the calls upon us. W hope, the coming week, to be able to shi at least 50 machines a day, and, if possible fill all orders property.

with Lown powers or mounted powers, a our customers may desire. We are building a special machine for steam threshing—with 36 inch cylinder and 42 inch grain belt, and we also supply

ner talk about een made. Ha

Oshawa, Ontari the man w AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—A decision given by Judge Wells, of Chatham, in an appeal from a fence-viewers' award, is o some importance to farmers generally Briefly stated, the case was as follows — farmer in Dover desiring to drain his land claimed that the water should follow it natural course through the farm of hi neighbour. The neighbour resisted on the ground that other outlets were afforded and that as he was heavily taxed for the as the highest cla , and is,

and that as he was heavily taxed

was beaten

his own ability a about Riley's h ce of Newfoundla

OFFICE OF THE JOSEPH HALL, ) MANUFACTURING Co., Oshawa, July 20, 1878.

sibly fill them. Its freedom from breakages and vexatio delays in gathering the crops have made it a great favourite wherever it is known. There has been no telegraphing for re-

linere has been no tenegraphing to pairs; no repairs to buy, no express charges to pay, no damages to crops, and no loss of men's time in the busy harvest season. This combined with its lightness of draught, ease of management, and adjustability to all kinds and conditions grass or grain has justly entitled it to resent position, namely that of 'Champion Harvester of the World."

## We are now running our works day and night, employing over 200 skilled mechanics

fill all orders promptly. Anticipating a large demand for our celebrated Hall Champion Threshing Machine, we have built much more largely

than heretofore, and are glad to say we can ship them as rapidly as as factory orders are received. Th

machines have been greatly improved for the coming season, and can be supplied with Down powers or mounted powers, a

steam engine which we guarantee to our Thresher in a first-class mannee

rapidly as it can possibly be fed. Our engine is made from the most improved model used throughout the United States and gives universal satisfaction. It is simple in construction, easily and perfectly governed, and not liable to accidents or to get out of order, and all danger from sparks

tirely removed. Circulars sent free upon application. further information address JOSEPH HALL MANUFACTURING CO

construction of drains to c water above him, it would allow the claim set up. The of the division were called

of the division were called in decided in favour of the first p to, staking out the course in w opinion, the water should be t appealed from this decision, ground that the fence-view

ower to make an award, in office having been appointed, sworn into office, at the time the made; and secondly, that the on ot a fair one. The case was fore the Judge on Tuesday, and ed the appeal, deciding that viewers' term of office had expu

appointment of their succes the new officials had not be

office. The point is an impor should be noted by the mun generally.—*Chatham Banner*.

umais at once to a large barn or a number indeds, and shut out all the light possible, it at the same time contrive to ensure the quisite air. This may be easily managed minget air. This may be easily managed improvising a number of narrow pass-ga, constructed of tarpaulin, &c., and ming at right angles with each other, it he furpose of ingress and egress on achside of the building. The next part if he proceedings is to feed on bran and it move four to avnedite the action that a sheen is well, washed ha late it or to the sime insure the stream. All the sheep pass through his hands. When he is satisfied mains at right angles with each other, is the furpose of ingress and egress on ach side of the building. The next part of the proceedings is to feed on bran and uppy food, in order to expedite the action of a moderate purge, which should be peedily given to each animal. The cycs may be bathed with a solution of sugar of ad, or, what is probably better, arnica iton, several times a day. On the third by after the administration of the purge, wedered nitre, in the proportion of half a such to every pint of water. allowed for

proper for a man to remain in the water. A bright clear day should be chosen for him to every pint of water, allowed for king, will be found very useful at midthe washing. ARVINE C. WALES. in Germantown Telegraph. Beyond this little else is required. nimals may be kept up probably a r ten days; and if the hot weather MANUFACTURE OF EDAM CHEESE.

The process of manufacture of the round or bullet cheeses in Holland, so widely known as Edam cheeses, is as follows: The rennet is put into the milk as soon as s, rain falls, grass food becomes l, and, moreover if the sight is apidly restored, they may be gradued into the pasture again, not, without having secured ample the hand, or a wooden bowl, is which they may resort in gently two or three times through any return of excessive sun and he neighbourhood of a copse, an ling, or even a few hurdles packed ninutes; then the bowl or finger is again stand some minutes longer. The whey is taken off with the bowl, while the curd is so arranged that sheep may eath them, may avert serious con-

## es, and at this season should esteemed for even a slight and ry protection.

turner, and has one hole in the bottom. MEGRIMS IN HORSES. the cheese is of the small size, about four g equine animals the conse pounds, it remains in this form about fourot weather are evident in an affecteen days. It is turned daily, the upper part during this time, being kept sprinkled with about two ounces of purified salt. It nonly known as Megrims, the naich has given rise to much dis-This may probably have arisen the fact that certain horses have symptoms of the affection totally om the influence of hot monthand

influence of hot weather hus neglecting to seek out and identify mate cause, false conclusions have mitted. lisease exhibits peculiar phases.

borses are no more exempt than old idle-aged ones. The severest exer-is no more likely to cause it in one the slightest movement in another. e animal the seizures may be slightasient that they may nearly escape ration, while in another the most paroxysms are exhibited. tion for a few miles, then suddenly

h, stare about vacantly, and proceed aim as if nothing had happened. The the at other times may suddenly pull up, how up the head and fall on his knees, not. In more violent cases the addenly rushes off at an alarming the reins, and the mad career is ght to a close by some dangerous ably expensive freak, such as op window or down an if it happen to be in the way. however, the mad freaks are

rare occnrrence, and frequent we must state—to part from under the idea that "it is some one have the trouble and m." Megrims is a form of d owing to the various con-ch may give rise to it, the modified, and display such a connexion, that considerable allowed to be a starting member is reached, to hot attempt to bring it up during a pain. Violent to bring it up during a pain. Violent to bring it up during a pain. Violent back. If the passages have lost their natural lubricating properties, smear them and the body of the focus thickly with

allowed for speculation as to nship or identity. harness horses a common cause be a tight collar, or one too large, awn upwards by the false position bints of attachment to the traces,

and leave the skin attached to the trunk using pressure on the ingular, vents the return of blood from the he modern view, and doubtless correct one, is that the pressure llar really prevents the circulation Never cut off a member in the middle. ollar really prevents the circulation towards the brain by the carotid bone. ; and this is supported by the ly accepted idea of the real nature CULTIVATION OF APPLES.

The following valuable suggestions are from an essay by Prof. Beal, of the Michi-gan Agricultural College :--The young tree must be treated very much as you would treat a hill of corn. an imperfect nutrision of the solution of the liver, and w extra exertion the result may sy-an imperfect nutrition of the

any extra exertion the result may ous in slight vertigo, or, in accord-

Another of our chemists found ten grains of arsenic in a single artificial flower. A child recently died in Troy, N. Y., by tak-ing arsenic from a veil thrown over its crib to keep off flies. The Boston Journal of Chemistry states that they are now putting arsenic into toilet rowders used in nursecise

through his hands. When he is satisfied that a sheep is well-washed he lets it go to shore and reaches for the sheep in the hands of the man next below him, He takes the sheep of the man below him, and so on. In this way a hundred sheep to the man can be washed during the time it is

liable to be adulterated, and to some ex-tent with dangerous articles. It is well to it is taken from the cow ; when coagulated, passed buy only of the best and most experienced the urd which is then allowed to stand a few dealers.

dealers. Drugs are largely adulterated. It is well to buy only of the most experienced and reliable druggists. Sewing silks and threads are made heavy

with lead, and poison those who use them. Thousands of barrels of "terra alba," or put into a wooden form of the proper size and shape of the cheese to be made. This Thousands of barrels of "terra alba," or white earth, are every year mixed in various forms with our sugars and other white substances. Its use tends to pro-duce stone, kidney complaints, and various diseases of the stomach. A large part of our cream of tartar used in cooking con-tains fifty per cent. or more of "terra alba." It is also used extensively in confectionery, and various poisons are used in colouring confectionery. Mills in various parts of the country are now grinding white stone into a fine powder. It is stated that they grind at some of these mills three grades-soda grade, sugar grade, and flour grade. We think it would be a paying investment for the grangers of each State to employ a competent chemist to detect and publish adulterations, and then withdraw all pat-ronege from those who manufacture or sell This form is cut out of the solid wood by a If with about two ounces of purified sait. It is then removed into a second box of the same size, with four holes in the bottom, and put under a press of about fifty pounds weight, where it remains several hours. It is then taken out, put on a dry, airy shelf in the cheese apartment, daily turned for about four weeks, when Edam cheeses are generally fit for market.—American Dairy-man

PARTURITION.

ronege from those who manufacture or sell such articles. We think there is quite as much need of organizations in all our States to enforce laws for the protection of Professer Law in his recent work says: Never interfere too soon. Let the water-Never interfere too soon. Let the water-bags burst spontaneously when they have fulfilled their purpose of dilating the pas-sages. If there is no mechanical obstacle, let the fortus be expelled by the unaided efforts of the mother. Never insert the arm for any purpose without first smearing it with lard or fresh oil. When the water-bags have ruptured, and the pains have continued for some time without one way

States to enforce laws for the protection of public health, as there is for organizations to catch and punish horse thieves. In conclusion, we can congratulate the granges that the farmers are exempted from some of the dangers to which other classes are subject. We make our own vinegar. It is stated in the Scientific Am-erican that probably half the vinegar now sold in our cities is "rank poison." We make our own pickles. A Massachusetts chemist who analyzed twelve nackages of continued for some time without any pre-sentation, examine. When one forefoot only and the head, or both forefoet without only and the head, or both forefest without the head, or the head without the feet, or one hind foot without the other, appears, examine. Whatever part is presented should be secured by a cord with a running noose, before it is pushed back to search for the others. In searching for a missing member, the dam should be placed with her head downhill, and, if recumbent, should be laid on the side opposite to that make our own pickles. A Massachusetts chemist who analyzed twelve packages of pickles, put up by twelve different whole; sale dealers, found copper in ten of them. We have pure milk and genuine cream, and not the manufactured material which so largely supplies our cities and populous towns. It was estimated by a medical commission of the Boston board of health in 1874, that nearly \$500,000 was paid in that city in that year for what purported in 1874, that nearly \$300,000 was paid in that city in that year for what purported to be but was not milk. In a similar period of time there were 487 deaths of "cholera iufantum" in Suffolk county, while in the same population outside the city there were less than 100. And lastly, we are not compelled to eat

and the body of the focus thickly with lard 'before sttempting to extract. In dragging upon the focus, apply force only when the mother strains, and pull slightly down towards the hocks, as well as backoleomargarine cheese, or any part of the ninety million pounds of oleomargarine butter, which it is estimated will be made wards. If under the necessity of cutting off a limb, first skin it from near the foct. in this country this year, in which, as we are told by the *Chicago Live Stock Journal*, Professor Church has found horse fat, fat from bones, and fat such as is principall, used for the making of candles, and in th Never cut off a member in the middle, but, in the case of fore-limb, bring away the shoulder-blade, or, in the hind, the thigh 

used to kill the parasites, which enter and breed in human bodies. BENJAMIN P. WARE, Master of the State Grange of Massachu

setts. A fine boy of eight, son of Mr. Daniel Taylor, of Whitby, was drowned in the bay during the storm of Wednesday after-noon. The little fellow was seen on the wharf at the time, and must have been blown in unnoticed, for he was missed from that time. That part of the bay was dragged, and the body recovered by Thos. Southwell. A fine boy of eight, son of Mr. Daniel

ness of white tissue paper ; with which cover the jars, lapping over an inch or two. It will require no tying, becoming, when dry, inconceivably tight and strong, and

trary.

RECEIPTS.

of arsenic in a single artificial flower. A child recently died in Troy, N. Y., by taking arsenic from a veil thrown over its cribits to keep off flies. The Boston Journal of Chemistry states that they are now putting arsenic into to the powders used in nurseries and by ladies, it being cheaper than starch, of which they were formerly made.
 It would be well also for farmers to be careful in buying new kinds of cooking utensls. It was discovered last year that "marbleized iron ware" which had come into extensive use, was, in the words of the Harvard University chemist, who analyzed it, "alive with poison;" the enamel being largely composed of oxide of ther poisonous ware is still sold. Let grananteed harmless.
 Many flavouring oils and syrups contain poisons. It is well to avoid them so far as possible.
 Tea, coffee, coccoa and chocolate are all liable to be adulterated, and to some exit tent with dangerous articles. It is well to be adulterated, and to some exit tent with dangerous articles. It is well to buy noty of the best and most extractioned for the words of the sain agrower, and the tallow keeps the sain go power, and the tallow keeps the sains of the and pliant.

milk as little else than mere drink. But this is an error. Milk is really an article of solid food, being coagulated soon after reaching the stomach. New milk contains

reaching the stomach. New milk contains thirteen per cent. of digestible solids, and skimmed milk ten per cent; that is, the former fully one-half, and the latter above a third, of the nutriment contained in the lean part of beef and mutton. FOUL AIR IN WELLS AND CESSPOOLS.—A method of purifying wells, &c., from the foul air which so often accumulates in them HOW when long closed, and has not unfrequently been destructive of life. The plan is, simply to throw into the well a quantity of unslaked lime, which, as soon as it comes

of unstaked time, which, as soon as it comes in contact with the water, throws up a column of vapor, driving before it all the deleterious gases, and rendering it perfect-ly safe for the workmen to descend immediately. To Take THE IMPRESSION OF PLANTS.-To TAKE THE IMPRESSION OF PLANTS.— Take half a sheet of fine wove paper, and cover the surface with sweet oil; after it has stood a minute or two, rub off the superficial oil, and hang the paper in the air, when sufficiently dry, move the paper slowly over the flame of a candle or lamp, until it is perfectly black; lay the plant or leaf theorem. Place a piece of clean paper until it is perfectly black; lay the plant or leaf thereon, place a piece of clean paper over, and rub it equally with the finger, about half a minute; take up the plant and place it on the paper or scrap-book, where it is desired to have the impression; cover it with a piece of blotting paper, and, on repeating the rubbing, the representation of the plant will appear, about equal to the finest engraving.

finest engraving. To Make Tough Beef Tender.-To

those who have worn down their teeth in masticating poor old tough cow beef, we will say that carbonate of soda will be will say that carbonate of soda will be found a remedy for the evil. Cut the steaks, the day before using, into slices about two inches thick, rub over them a small quantity of soda, wash off next morn-ing, cut it into suitable thickness, and cook to notion. The same process will answer for fowls, legs of mutton, &c. Try it, all who love delicious, tender dishes of meet

meat. To DESTROY VERMIN IN HOUSES.-Take up your carpets, down your curtains. In a paiful of water (cold), mix well one pound of chloride of lime(having first dilut-ed it into a thin paste in a bowl of water,

for facility of mixture), with a mop wet and saturate well the floor, skirtings, and any other wood-work that will not suffer injury, then shut the doors and windows close. If there should be a suspicion of other tenants in the bedstead, take that other tenants in the bedstead, take that down too. In three or four hours all will have disappeared or perished; but to assure perfect immunity from the plague, it might be well to repeat the lustration a second time *i. e.* the day or two after. STAINS OF WINE, FRUIT, &c.-Rub the part on each side with yellow soap. Then lay on a mixture of starch in cold water, very thick : rub it well in and expose the

very thick ; rub it well in, and expose the linen to the sun and air till the stain comes

out. If not removed in three or four days, rub that off, and renew the process. When dry, it may be sprinkled with a little water. RINGWORM.—This is called a disease,

working, which will be in about three

weeks ; then stop it with a bung, and in two months' time it may be bottled. CURRANT WINE.—Take sixteen pounds Says the Collingwood Messenger . (printers) please inform our bakers that the price of wheat has fallen twenty-live cents per bushel recently. They have been so of currants, three gallons of water; break the currants with your hands in the water, strain it off; put to it fourteen pounds of sugar, strain it into a vessel, add a pint of brandy, and a pint of raspberries, stop it down, and let it stand three months. ELDERE WINE.—Pour a gallon of boiling water over every callon of boiling per bushel recently. They have been so busy lately, trying to solve the mysterious law of nature that induces the large strawberries to appear at the top of the box, that they had no time to devote to a perusal of the market reports, therefore bread still commands war prices." St. Catharines Journal:---"Randall, Farr

ELDER WINE.—Pour a gallon of boiling water over every gallon of berries, let it stand twelve hours; then draw it off, and boil it up with three pounds and a half of sugar; when boiling, beat up some whites of eggs, and clarify it; skim it clear, then add half an 'ounce of pounded ginger to every gallon of the wine : boil it a little longer, before you put it in the tub; when cool, put in a toast rubbed in yeast; let it ferment a day or two, after which put it into a barrel previously rinsed with brandy. the depression, they have made money, and where their stock now rates at 110. 'Ruined by Protection,' while the Preston and Hespeler merchants, whose goods their into a barrel previously rinsed with brandy, All wines should be lukewarm when the GINGER WINE .- To every gallon

water add three pounds of sugar and one pound of ginger, the paring of one lemon, half a pound of raisins, stoned; boil all half an hour, let it stand until it is luke-and women we would extend a friendly warm, then put it into the cask with the juice of a lemon ; add one spoonful of yeast warning against attending logging bees. The conduct of some parties at entertain-ments of this kind has become a by-word, to every gallon, stir it ever day for ten days, then add half a pint of brandy to every two gallons, half an ounce of isinglass to every six gallons; stop it close down, and in about eight weeks it will be fit to

HOW TO MAKE GOOD BREAD.

Put what flour will be needed for two or Put what flour will be needed for two or four loaves, according to the size of your family, into your bread bowl or pan. Make a hole in the middle, pressing the flour compactly up to the sides of the pan, then pour in sufficient boiling water to thorough-ly scald and wet about one-half of the flour. When cool stir in one cupful of livery domestic yeast, previously soaked in warm water. Set it near the stove or in a warm place in cool weather, cover closely just Mr. James Lowe. The flushing process is not sufficiently powerful to remove thes and and road grit which has collected, mainly, it is thought, through gratings in the streets, some of the drains not having been cleaned out for about fifteen years. The work is being thoroughly done, and so quietly that many passers by would never notice the men at work. water. Set it near the stove of in a warm place in cool weather, cover closely just before retiring at night, and it will be light by morning, when a teaspconful of salt, and enough more warm, but not hot, water to wet all the flour must be added; notice the men at work. Mr. Joseph Laing, of this town, who has just returned from the meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association at St. Catharines, informs us that the reports of the various fruit growers present go to show that the entire fruit crop, with perhaps the exception of plums and currants, will not yield more than half a crop this year. The early spring promised well, but the frosts and the cold wet weather combined, robbed the trees of the newly formed fruit, and caused widespread destruction...St water to wet all the hour must be added; knead it very thoroughly, and set it to rise again. When light, work it again, and put it in the pans to rise for the last time, and as soon as is is light bake in a moderately heated oven. If the oven is too hot at first the bread is apt to get brown on top and bottom too soon, and

brown on top and bottom too soon, and then it will not be done in the middle. A moderate oven at first is best, increasing the heat gradually until the bread is about half done, when it should be of a steady

heat till the bread is done.

The winkoy Gazette says :- One of the many who went from here to Delaware in the spring called on us this week. He has drive settlers out of the county, many of the spring called on us this week. He has returned, as will also many others as soon as they can. The land is beautiful, the crops good, and soil fertile. But it is almost impossible to live for mosquitoes, flies, and other insects are so numerous that they worry horses, cattle and human be-ings almost to death. When we heard such glowing descriptions of the country this spring, we then said that many would find more than beauty and be glad to re-turn to Canada." The grand secret and mystery in having The grand secret and mystery in having the bread come out of the oven delicious, inviting and nutritive, is the exact point of time in putting it in. While in the state of dough it will readily run into various stages of fermentation—the first of these is saccharine, or that which produces sugar—the next is the vinous—the third the scatter of that mediate which produces

these is saccharine, or that which is the determinant of the acetous, or that producing vinegar, etc. If the dough be formed into loaves, and placed in the oven before the first fermen-tation has taken place, the bread will turn out heavy. If it be kept from the oven intil the second fermentation, it will prove than the same quantity of saw-dust. If it be delayed until the acetous fermentation has occurred, it comes out sour, and al-

Editor of the Christian Guardian; Rev. W. Williams, Hamilton; Rev. Jas. Caswell, London; Rev. Alex. Sutherland, Toronto; Rev. Dr. Burwash, Cobourg; Rev. Dr. Douglass, Montreal; Rev. Dr. Stewart, Sackville; Rev. John M. Murray, Nova Scotia; Rev. John Lanthern, Prince Ed-

be delayed until the acetous fermentation ( has occurred, it comes out sour, and al-together uneatable. It is, then, during the first or saccharine fermentation that it should be cast into the oven; and it will, if sufficiently baked, be a sweet and wholesome food. That bread should be without sweetness, when allowed to run into the vinous fermentation is very easily explained—the saccharine matter produced by the first fermentation being converted into a vinous spirit, which is driven off by evaporation during the pro-cess of baking. This kind of bread may be easily distinguished without tasting, by its loose, open appearance—the pores or cells being very large—whereas, really good bread is marked by fine pores, and a sort of net work in uniform appearance. HOW TO SELECT FLOUR. ward Island. Says, the Brantford Courier:--"We is have in the South Riding of the County of i Brant four whiskey inspectors, and it would appear that they must be very derelict in their duty, when they cannot obtain convictions without importing two outsiders to come in and do their work. How is it Messrs. Merritt, Sayles, Pierce and Moore? We do not like this under-hand way of doing business: you are paid ward Island.

sort of net work in uniform appearance. HOW TO SELECT FLOUR. 1. Look at its colow; if it is white, with a slightly yellowish or straw-coloured tint, it is a good sign. If it is very white with a bluish cast, or with black specks in it, the flour is not good.

by M. Joly, who, like is fellow-Reformers, used to be strong on Economy.

free. This resolution was defeated by Sin John Macdonald and his followers, so that if such men as Haggert Bros. in the agri-"Will cultural machine manufacture have suc-ceeded in establishing themselves here they need not thank Brown, Mackenzie, or the Globe, but the very men who are now endeavouring to bring greater prosperity to the whole country by encouraging other manufacturers and capitalists to settle per-manently in the Dominion.— Brampton A subscriber writes to the St. Thomas

A subscriber writes to the St. Thomas Times as follows :-In the words of Ar-temus Ward I say, "N. B.-This is sar-kasm," when applied to the advertisement of the St. Thomas Board of Education offering \$250 per annum for the services of second-class teachers. Did the members of that Board ever in imagination even put themselves in the place of a lady teacher serving for \$250, and paying out of this, for board, clothing, books, and the other little necessaries etceteras of town life t Did they in a businesss way, before accept-ing the situation, debit the enterprise with & Co., large manufacturers, could not make ends meet at Preston. They removed thence to the United States, where, despite employés used to consume, are sitting in luxurious idleness in their stores, enjoying the blessing of 'a cheap country to live

n!"" Ing the situation, debit the enterprise with The Collingwood Messenger has the fol- board 46 weeks at \$3.50-\$161; clothing, \$50 ; books and stationery, \$10 ; travelling expenses home to see father and mother and little Benny and Julia, \$10-total \$231. On the other side of the ledger is a credit of \$250; and for a year of toil and anxiety a balance of \$19, which without and we trust if any one finds it necessary to get up an entertainment of this kind they will leave out in the cold all such characters as disgraced the one near here this week." The main sewers of Montreal are now being cleaned out by hand by a party of eleven men under the superintendence of Mr. James Lowe. The flushing process is second in the Savings Bank, and seek a situation as Scrubinda in somebody's back.

kitchen.

situation as Scrubinda in somebody's back

The excitement over phosphate mining

Ine excitement over phosphate mining in the County of Ottawa is growing apace, some splendid "leads" having been dis-covered during the past month. The Buck-ingham Mining Company has taken out of one mine, the Grant, 2,000 tons of phos-

phate, averaging in value \$21 to \$22 per ton, and at a cost of about \$9, pur ton. Their

Watts lead is also very prolific, keeping a

Watts lead is also very prolific, keeping a scow of twenty tons capacity making three trips per week to Buckingham Landing. Fully 10,000 tons here been taken out of the various mines throughout the county during the season. Property is rising rapidly, as high as \$3,000 having been paid for 100 acres of undeveloped territory con-taining fair "shows" of ore. During the month of June and up to last week fully \$100,000 was invested. The product of the working mines this season will repre-sent at least \$250,000. The policy of the Quebec Government, however, threatens to

Crown Land agents or bush rangers, w really never saw them but judged from hearsay, reported them unfit for farmi purposes. It is thought, however, the Mr. Langelier, the Crown Land Minist will endeavour to rectify existing abuses.

and served part of a term in Kingston penitentiary for it. Last August he at-tacked the Wright brothers on French river, firing at Mr. A. A. Wright, and shat-tering his thigh bone. Wesley Wright, the younger brother, succeeded after a des-nerate amounter in discrement for a more than the second

perate encounter in disarming Keso, who fied to the woods, and has been up to the

time of his arrest a fugitive. Wesley Wright carried his wounded brother half a

Wright carried his wounded brother half a mile, and then paddled thirty-five miles in a birch cance with the injured man lying in the bottom of the frail craft. At the Beatty settlement Wright lay fifteen days in a critical condition, when Thorpe Wright, another brother, arrived from Flesherton, and acting on professional ad-vice, took the patient home with him for medical treatment. He recovered. Keso has been hunted, but has always managed to escape till those who captured him got

been can-

