THE POCKLINGTON GRAPE.

HUMOROUS JOTTINGS.

There is no profit in call loans if they will not come when called.

All flesh is grass, therefore there can be no difference between pure grass butter

nd oleomargarine.

The organ grinder who owns an instrunent that plays but four airs is the architect of his own fourtunes.

It takes three scruples for a dram, and yet there are men who will take three rams without a scruple.

Butler's Analogy.—Professor—"Mr.

r—, you may pass on to the 'Future Life.'" Mr. T—: "Not prepared." There is no man so mean that a dog will that every politician has some sort of sup-

Small boys who crawl in under the tent are generally invited to withdraw from the canvas. The politician should be treated

at he same way.

Atmospherical knowledge is not thoroughly distributed to our schools. A boy being asked, "What is mist?" vaguely "Why don't you come in out of the rain?" said a good-natured dominie to a ragged Irishman. "Shure it's av no conequence, yer riverence," returned Pat; owld wather."

Summer time will come again,
With its cottly blowing zephyrs;
Lewing kine are in the fields;
Some are cows and some are heifers. -Tennyson, when very young. Buiterfies with gaudy pinions
Now about the blossoms frolic;
Apples green now tempt the urchin;
Soze have stomach-ache, some colic.

SCIENCE NOTES.

It is expected that coal mines worked by the Province of Nganhiong, China.

Prof. Virchow has charge of the details of the exhibition of German prehistoric anthropology which is to be held in Berlin Sulphide of mercury, whether black and

amorphous or red and orystalline, is attacked by chlorine according to the temperature and concentration of the acid mployed. Kessler disputes the accuracy of the

atomic weight of antimony as given by Schneider and Cooke. He considers that the correct atomic weight of that body is Tholczan, in a paper read before the French Academy of Sciences on "The Plague in Modern Times," concluded that,

ike other evils whose secret is unknown, it appears at one or several points, reac its height, diminishes and ceases, and all this apparently quite, or nearly quite, uncontrollable by any sanitary measures.

A rifleman who was at the battle of Ulundi collected enough of the bullets fired at the British by the Zulus at that place to make a grate, fender, fire-irons, &c., of them. This novel conversion of deadly missiles into a model of a peaceful fireplace, which is said to have been done

with taste and skill, has been presented to the museum of the Natal Society. A meteorite discovered in 1873 in Cleburne county, Ala., and supposed to have been a rich specimen of bog iron ore, has been preserved from the furnace through the efforts of ex-Gov. W. H. Smith, of Wedowee, and Mr. W. S. Hidden. It is of the iron-nickel alloy variety, and contains small percentages of copper, phosphorus, and carbon. The Widmann station figures are well marked. The specimen, which is

pounds.

R. B. Watson has prepared a paper on the mollusca of the Challenger expedition, describing and comparing thirty-five species. He makes the generalization that temperature even more than mere depth life, while both prove barriers to distribu-Where neither depth nor temperabution. He has not been able to trace any special, lasting, and progressive

change in the species.

A week or two ago the British war ves sels, the Minotaur and the Agincourt, while at Gibraltar, tried the effect of the electric light as a means of examining by night the nature of land batteries and general coast defences. The result was a. success. Every nook and corner of the rock could be explored as the light was slowly directed over its surface. But it was very obvious that during the examination the vesssls themselves became excel-

lent marks for the guns of an enemy.

A simple and interesting experiment in magnetism has been introduced by Prof.

Thompson, A thin plate of hardened steel is written upon with a magnitized iron style, and the path traversed by the style is thus magnetized. In order to read what had been written, iron filings are sprinkled on the plate, and the plate is then placed in a vertical position, when, of course, all the filings fall off except those which hap-pen to fall on the part of the plate magne-

Some of the finest prehistoric remains in Italy have lately been dug up by Prof. Proedocismi in an ancient cemetery, lately discovered near the town of Este. The domans had, long years ago, rifled some of the tombs, but many of the places of interment were found to be undisturbed, and they contained some valuable stores of pottery and bronzes. The ornamentation, as well as the modeling of the pottery, is considered to be very fine. Great interest has been excited by the figures on the

An English writer, in speaking about the desirability of storing electricity for lighting purposes, does not believe that it is possible, under ordinary conditions, to accumulate a reserve of the dynamic electricity generated by the dynamo-electric machines so that it will be available for light or work. He suggests, however, that as chemical reaction and electricity are interchargeable forms of energy, solution of the storing problem may be found by making the electric current produce a chemical effect, which, in its turn, will produce an electric current when the will produce an electric current when the primary cause ceases to act. He advances this practical illustration of what he means:—The ordinary Daniell or galvanio battery is composed of two poles, the one usually copper and the other zinc, in a solution of sulphate of copper. The galvanic current is produced by the absorption of since the sulphaying soid and the vanic current is produced by the absortion of zinc into the sulphuric acid and the deposit of copper upon the copper pole. If, now, a current of electricity be caused to pass through the battery from the copper to the zinc, the zinc will be re-deposited on the zinc pole and the copper reabsorbed to form the sulphate of copper once more. By this means, if a large number of chemical galvanic batteries be ased in connection with a dynamo-electric machine, the author thinks that any surplus current, or the whole of it, might be employed to renovate batteries, and so employed to removate basics, store up energy that would be at once easily and steadily recoverable as dynamic-electricity for lighting and other purposes. Some time since one or more patents based upon the same general principle were taken out in this country.

Pleasant for Emigrants. FORT DAVIS, Tex , May 16 .- Fifty In-FORT DAVIS, Tex, May 16.—Fifty Indians attacked an emigrant party going west in this county jesterday, killed one man, one woman and wounded two men. Two are missing, supposed to have been killed. The El Paso stage picked up one wounded man and brought him here. All the stock was captured.

JAMESTOWN, N.Y., May 14.—The Rev. Dr. George A Pett, a prominent Sunday school worker, one of the editors of the Sunday School Times, conductor of last summer's Sunday School Assembly at Monterey, Cala, formerly of Philadelphis, and for two-and-a-half years pastor of the Baptist church here, has been forced to resign his pastorate because reports of immoral practices have been

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT. AILMENTS, DISEASE, &c.

r, or pickles, or drastic purgatives.
What to do.—The treatment, of course,

must depend upon the cause. If it arise from over-feeding, I would advise a dose of castor oil to be given, and warm fomentations applied to the bowels, and the mother, or the nurse, to be more careful for the future. If it proceed from imfor the future. It it proceed from impreper food, a dose or two of magnesia and rhubarb in a little dill water, made palatable with simple syrup. Take of Powdered Turkey rhubarb, half a scruple; carbonate of magnesia, one scruple; simple syrup, three drachms; dill water, eight drachms; make a mixture. One or two

What not to do.—Do not give opiates, astringents, chalk, or any quack medicines whatever.

If a child suffer from a mother's folly in her eating improper food, it will be cruel in the extreme for him a second time to be tormented from the same cause. What occasions hiccup, and what is its

Hiccup is of such a triding nature as hardly to require interference. It may generally be traced to over-feeding. Should it be severe, four or five grains of calcined magnesia, with a little syrup and aniseed water, and attention to feeding, are all that will be necessary.

(To be continued.)

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

VEGETABLES.

AGRICULTURAL

What are the symptoms, the causes, and the treatment of "gripings" of an infant? The symptoms.—The child draws up his legs; screams violently; if put to the nipple to comfort him, he turns away from it and cries bitterly; he strains, as though he were having a stool; if he have a motion, it will be slimy, ourdled, and perhaps green. If, in addition to the above symptoms, he pass a large quantity of watery fluid from his bowels, the case becomes one of watery gripes, and requires the immediate attention of a doctor.

The causes of "gripings" or "gripes" may proceed either from the infant or from the mother. If from the child, it is generally owing either to improper food or to over-feeding; if from the mother, it may be traced to her having taken either greens, or pork, or tart beer, or sour porter, or pickles, or drastic purgatives.

What are the symptoms, the causes, and the treatment of an infant?

Coarse wools are now a drug on the market, and many breeders of pure Cotswold sheep are becoming discouraged. One well-known breeder had a difficulty in disposing of his last shearing at any price. Fine wools, on the contrary, are in great demand and at good prices. One breeder of Southdowns has a standing offer of 36 cents, unwashed, which is, at least, equal to 48 cents for washed, for his clip. Canadians should pay more attention now to Merinos, or Southdowns or Merinos, or

SIR,—I have a horse that got lame in the fetlock joint about three weeks ago. He then began to swell in that joint, and it went to the arm and then to the neck. In ten days it broke on the fetlock joint, and then it broke all up his leg. They are just like small boils, and when they break they don't heal. Bloody matter comes from the sores. They soab over, but don't heal. Please answer in next Mail, as he is falling in flesh. He is seven years old, and was in good condition when he got bad.

E. Mooney,
Mimosa, May, 1880.

Mimosa, May, 1880. syrup, three drachms; dill water, eight drachms; make a mixture. One or two tea-spoonfuls (according to the age of the child) to be taken every four hours, until relief be obtained—first shaking the bottle. If it arise from a mother's imprudence in eating trash, or from her taking violent medicine, a warm bath; a warm bath, indeed, let the cause of "griping" be what it may, usually affords instant relief.

Another excellent remedy is the follow:

Another excellent remedy is the follow:

Courted—This is a male of three or low water twenty five ounces. Give the horse good nourishing food, or turn him out to pasture for three or four weeks—En.

STRANGLES IN YOUNG HORSES.

Another excellent remedy is the following:—Soak a piece of new flannel, folded into two or three thicknesses, in warm water; wring it tolerably dry, and apply as hot as the child can comfortably bear it to the bowels, (then wrap him in a warm, dry blanket, and keep him, for at least half an hour, enveloped in it. Under the above treatment, he will generally soon fall into a sweet sleep, and awake quite refreshed.

STRANGLES IN YOUNG HORSES.

Causes.—This is a malady through which most horses pass once in their lives. In this respect it resembles measles, scarlatins and other cruptive fevers of children. Precisely what are the conditions which lead to its development, it may be difficult to state in so many words, but there can be no doubt that among the many predisposing causes, change of locality holds a very high place. Horses moved from one county or State to another, from a hilly to a flat region, or the reverse. from one county or State to another, from a hilly to a flat region, or the reverse, from the inland to the seaside, or from the country to the town, are those in which the disease is most apt to be developed. So strong indeed is this influence of altered climate, that a second and even a third attack may be determined in the same animal by extensive change of residence. In horses, on the other hand, kept continuously in the same locality, a second attack ously in the same locality, a second attack is very rare. Among the other predisposing causes must be mentioned youth. However it is to be explained, there appears to be in every colt a special susceptibility to this disease; though, after one attack has been passed through, even youth is no longer influential, and the beast may be longer influential, and the heast may be exposed again and again with impunity. Closely connected with early age is the irritation of trething. Many young horses suffer seriously during this process, and the nervous irritation and determination of blood to the head seems at times to rouse the dormant tendency to the affaction or at least lays the

The following circular, which explains itself, was prepared for distribution at the Western New York Horticul-Western New York Horticul-tural Society Fair, held in Rochester, N. Y., in Septem-ber, 1879, at which fair the

ber, 1879, at which fair the Pocklington took first prize:—
"The Pocklington grape is a seedling from Concord, and was raised from seed by Mr. John Pocklington, of Sandy Hill, Washington county, N. Y. Sandy Hill is well known to be an elevated, cold, late locality; the vines there have always proved themselves to be thoroughly hardy, beth in wood and foliage.
"The vine is a strong "The vine is a stron grower, in appearance almost identical with the Concord, having large, thick, leathery foliage, and, like that well known variety, never mil-dews—either in foliage or

> "When fully ripe, it is clear juicy, and sweet to the centre, with very little or no pulp, slightly musky, but not unpleasant. Ripens with the Concord, and like that well known variety, will prove to be the white grape for the million—both for market and home use—that is adapted to succeed in extended sections of the country.
>
> "Fruit on vines on my place, transplanted on May 24th of the current year, is now (September 12th) riper than Concords adjoining them on old established vines.
>
> "\$10,000 worth of plants have been sold to Messra. Stone & Wellington for the full trade of 1879 and spring of 1880, which embraces the entire stock of saleable plants. The contract for the sale of these can be seen by those who doubt the correctness of this assertion by applying to the undersigned.
>
> "M. B. Batcham, of Painsville, O.; Rev. R. Burnett, of London, Ont., and Mr. Thos. Mechan, editor of the Gardener's Monthly, were each furnished vines of this variety last spring, either of whom, I have no doubt, would give any information respecting their growth and leaf hardness during the past summer.
>
> "JOHN CHARLTON, Rocheste., N.Y."

At the N. Y. State Fair, held in Rochester, Sept., 1877, it was greatly admired, and the committee, of whom M. B. Batcham, of Painesville, O. (the acknowledged Downing of the West), was chairman, pronounced it the very grape we have all been so anxiously looking for so long.

attracted much attention, a very prominent nurser; man remarking that
"it looked like a fire hot house grape;" among others, three large
bunches being exhibited on one short atem. The practical and intelligent Rural Home, published in Rochester, in its report on the
fair, says: "John Pocklington, of Sandy Hill, N. Y., received first premium for a promising new white grape, the Pocklington."
This grape took first prize also at the Industrial Exhibition held in Toronto, Ont., and the Provincial Exposition, held in Ot-

This grape took first prize also at the Industrial Exhibition held in Toronto, Unt., and the Provincial Exposition, held in Uttawa, Ont., during the month of September, 1879.

Rev. R. Burnett, President of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, Canada, who was the other judge serving on the committee with Mr. Batchan, at N.Y. State Fair, 1877, says:-"I then formed the opinion that it would turn out a very valuable grape, both on account of its superb quality and its colour. I am satisfied if such fruit can be successfully raised from it, as was presented to me and my colleague, Mr. Batcham, that it will soon find a market for itself."

Messrs. Stone & Wellington, nurserymen, of Toronto, have purchased the sole control of this valuable white grape. To encourage growers they offer a prize of \$100 in gold for the best sample of Pocklington grapes, to be exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition of Ontario in the autumn of 1883, grown on vines purchased from them, the judges to be appointed by the Directors of the Society. They are now selling for delivery in the fail of 1880 and spring of 1881, and are auxious to secure agents in every locality.

Service of the first property of the service of the

out the best points of a highly proportioned and well-combined horse, taking a decided interest in Rysdyk, Walter Jones, Barbara Patchen, Belle Wood and Joe Brown. The party were much pleased at witnessing Barbara and Walter Jones speeded in harness around the half, mile track in 1 19, the time being taken and declared by his Excellency himself. No less interest was taken by his Excellency in the new feature connected with the in the new feature connected with the Rysdyk stock farm—the saddle horse. Monoting one of the animals the Governor-General proved himself a finished rider, having full and easy command over the horse under him, which was chosen at random from the stable. On his Excellency's return and on his way to the depot, he visited the immense stable of 1,100 head of fat beeves fed from the distillery, and expressed great pleasure in seeing such an exhibit. After a hasty inspection of the paraphernalis of distillation and the machinery in the buildings he left for O:tawa by the evening train. Scaring Off the Cattle Plague. Farmers in districts infested with the rinderpest must often be at their wits' end

The fruit is of a light of some mesthod of expelling that terrible scourge. This is probably the explanation of an incident which the St. Petersburg the Concord in its beat state. With your large, and thick ly set on the bunch; quality fully equal to, or better than the Concord in its beat state. With your large, and thick ly set on the bunch; quality fully equal to, or better than the Concord in its beat state. With your large, and thick ly set on the bunch; quality fully equal to, or better than the Concord in its beat state. With your large, and thick ly set on the bunch; quality fully equal to, or better than the Concord in its beat state. With your large, and thick ly set on the bunch; quality fully equal to, or better than the Concord in its beat state. With your large, and thick ly set on the bunch; quality fully equal to, or better than the Concord in its beat state. With the St. Petersburg Herold records as having recently occurred in Kaluga. It as small village in that gove a rament a number of cows were attacked by the cattle plague, and thirteen of them speedly perished. The distracted farmers assembled in common council to consider what could be done to stay the progress of the disease that was thus destroying their substance. After much deliberation they fell back upon the wisdom of thair ancest in the will back upon the wisdom of their substance. After much deliberation they fell back upon the wisdom of their substance. After much deliberation they fell back upon the wisdom of their substance. After much deliberation they fell back upon the wisdom of their substance. After much deliberation they fell back upon the wisdom of their substance. After much deliberation they fell back upon the wisdom of their substance. After much deliberation they fell back upon the wisdom of the wisdom of the disease that were to begin at middle will be the will be done to stay the progress of the sale of 1879 and spring of 1830, which embraces the willing were assembled at eleven o'clock, to be it good time for the course, was to frighten away the plague, which to these peasants was an entity capable of the lower human passions, alike able to inflict pain and susceptible of fear. The same idea has led in other countries to the deification of smallpox. The result of the deiteation of smallpox. The result of the Kaluga experiment was such as to lead to the impression that the rinderpest has become infected by the spirit of the age, and is no longer amenable to the exorcisms enjoined by folk-lore, for notwithstanding the picturesque, if not musical, ceremony we have described, the cattle plague is still troubling the unlucky villagara. Parnell's Programme.

A report on the land question has been drawn up by Mr. Parnell, M.P., and a committee of the Land League, and was to be submitted to the Land Conference to be VEGETABLES.

STEWED OR FRIED CABBAGE.

Slice down a head of cabbage, put in a stew pan already prepared with a very little water; butter, sait and pepper; cever and stew about twenty minutes, taking the control of the freedom, or at least large the more nown to have contended to the fall of the port of the freedom of th

WASTE LUMBER.

OTAWA, May 14.—In the annual catting of timber there is always a great waste. According to the statements made, logs are divided up into three classes. First quality logs are those free from all visible defects; second quality, those fairly free from knots, not having more than six to thirteen and a half tool long and three knots not over two inches in diameter; 3rd quality are those below the other grades, and which may be accepted by the culler.

Mr. Wm. McConnell, who has been a culler for a good long while and for eight years past in the employ of Mesers. Gillmour & Co., states that between two and three thousand logs will be left to decay in the woods, rivers and lakes of the Gatineau district this season, and be charges this waste to the strictness of an agent who declined to accept the lower grades of logs, although agreed upon last fall before they were cut and taken/cut. He says that in the Tomasine river and Pika lake there are 2,000 logs refused on one contract, a wilful waste of timber. During the past winter the Quebec Government had no wood rangers employed to prevent such waste, although in some previous pears such officials were employed. Some seasons the loss is greater than others through the causes named, viz, the strictness of agents, who oftentimes refuse to accept logs passed and marked by the cullers employed.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

DE Obispepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & JUKE Jague, Rheuma-tism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9,000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the glood, which generates Scrofula. Erysipelas, and all filanner of skin diseases and internal humors.

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN. BEST MEDICINE I EVER TOOK.

I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a ial, and must say it is the best medicine I ever Cartwright, Durham County, Ontario DYSPERSIA AND INDIGESTION. West Lorne, Eigin County, Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia. It is a
valuable medicine.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. West Lorne, Eigin County, Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir,—I was afflicted with Lung Disease and
Pain in my side, but after a short trial of your great
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP my health is now better
than it has been for years.

J. W. CAMERON.

RECOMMENDS IT TO ALL WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH LIVER COMPLAINT, I recommend your BLOOD SYRUP to any one suffering with Torpid Liver or any disease arising from it.

FRANCIS NORTON.

Arkons, Lambton County, Ontario.

CURES DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT. COMPLAINT.
SIMOR. Norfolk, Ont., Feb., 1879.
DEAR FR.—Your BLOOD SYRUP being highly recommended by persons in this neighbourhood who have used it, I was induced to purchase a bottle. I have sluce used several bottles for myself and family, and I am now quite estisfied that it is an excellent remedy for Dyspapsia and Liver Complaint, and I heartily recommend its use.

ELIAS BOUGHNER.

NEVER FAILS TO CURE. rely cured me.
MISS ELEABETH CHRISTIE.

CURES RHEUMATISM.

LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Oct.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted me for
Liver and Kidney Complaint. I cannot recommend
it too highly. W. CHASE HIGGINS.

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE. Sincos, Norfolk Co, Feb. 8th, 1879.

Dear Sir,—Having suffered terribly from Heart
Disease and Dyspepsia, I find that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP gave me more relief than any
medicine which I have ever taken. MRS. JOHN BOUGHNER

FOR DYSPEPSIA AND PLAINT.

Relvin, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—Thie is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has benefited me more for a compania and liver complaint than any medicine I

A GOOD FAMILY MEDICINE.

I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as a Family Medicine for two years, and think it very valuable as an anti-Dyspeptic or anti-Bilious medi-cine. M. J. WHITE. DVSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION -UNEQUALLED AS A LIVER REGU. LATOR AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.
Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, and believe it to be the best Liver Corrector and Blood Purifier in use.
W. A. HILBOM. FOR COSTIVENESS.

New Carlisle, Bonaventure County, }

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Oostivenees and
Loss of Appetite. By advice of your agent I began
using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am now
regular in my bowels, and my strength and appetite have been restored. It is the best medicine

LIVER COMPAINT AN DYSPEPSIA. Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.

I took one bottle of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and I feel like a new man. I recommend it to all for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

E. D. CURL.

CAN'T BE BEAT FOR DYSPEPSIA. Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Out.
The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be beat for Dyspepala. I could not work for some time before I got that bottle of BLOOD SYRUP, and I am now well and hearty. THOMAS COURTNEY.

Dear Sir,—I have known many persons to be re-stored to health by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. MRS. T. READ.

SA VIE SAUVEE.

RIVIRES TROIS PISTOLES, Temiscounta, Quebec.
Cher Monsieur,—Depuls pres de quatre ans, j'etais afflige d'une tousse accabiante, avec une tendence a la Consomption. Je ne pouvai presque rien mange, ne pouvant repose ni jour in nuit; l'on des persit de moi, vue que mon Pere etait decade de la Consomption. Je fue conseiller de me servoir de votre BLOOD SYRUP, et apres en avoir dgpense trois petites bouteilles seulement je me sits trouve grandement soulage et je peut dire presque gueri. Vous pouvez voss servir de mon nom, et je suis pret a atteste tout le continu de ma lettre.

Votre tout devoue Ser'tr,
CHARLES DEGARDIN. SA VIE SAUVEE.