NA CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF T

BREAD-MAKING.

and playing "God Save the Queen." Upon the recommendation of the Honrable the Minister of Education, the committee of the Council advise that the rsons named in the annexed list be apointed intermediate examiners at the ecember intermediate and non-profesional second-class teachers' examinations Prof. A. R. Bain, M.A., Victoria Uni versity. Cobourg: Alfred Baker. M.A., ersity College, Toronto; Jas. Brown, M.A., Upper Canada College, Toronto; Wm. Dale, M.A., Rector High School, Quebec; Rev. Septimus Jones, M.A., Toonto; Alfred M. Lafferty, M.A., Chatnam; C. J. Logan, M.A., Toronto; D. B. lactavish, M.A., Ottawa; Rev. Geo. M Milligan, M.A. Toronto: Rev. C. H. Mockridge, B.D., Toronto; James Hayes Panton, B.A., Agricultural College, Guelph; ohn A. Paterson, M.A., Toronto; Prof. Alfred H. Rayner, B.A., Victoria University, Cobourg; V. H. Reddett, Upper Canada College, Toronto; Fred. E. Seymour, M.A., Madoc; Prof. S. C. Smoke, B.A., Victoria College, Cobourg; G. B. parling, M.A., Upper Canada College, pronto; Rev. Francis H. Wallace, B.A., Peterborough; Wm. McBride, University College, Toronto; J. A. Culham, University College, Toronto: Prof. Jan Galbraith, B.A., School of Practical Science, Toronto; W. A. Donald, B.A., Orange-Sille; Charles Clarkson, B.A., Brockville; Michael Barrett, M.A., M.D., Upper Canada College, Toronto; Peter H. Bryce, B.A., Toronto, late Science Master in

FOREIGN. Four hundred women enter the Univer-ity of London this fall. In Sweden 97 per cent. of the children

school age attend school. The enrollment of pupils in Russia shows ly 1.100,000, against a total population Two thousand new school-houses are to

erected in Italy, and education is to be ide compulsory. The Glasgow School of Cookery opened the 5th of last November with an in-

ased number of students. By the will of the late Peter Bingham, Boston, the town of Bakersfield has re-

Truancy still continues to trouble the ools of Hartford, though much pains re taken to check the evil—one of the cost serious evils with which the schools any community have to contend. The thicers last year was 476, being 20 less nan the preceeding year, and nearly 200 ess than two years ago. As a whole the eople of Hartford have abundant reason be well satisfied with the excellent nool advantages afforded their children. President W. S. Clark, of the Massanusetts Agricultural College, is to leave herst again for a while, to become president of a floating college, which is to make a voyage around the world. A fine iron steamship has been bought abroad, which will have every convenience necesary for the comfort of 250 students, who essel, the "General Werder," is now in New York harbour, where she will receive her outfit and be in readiness to sail on the rst of next May. The party propose to do" the Continent, then to Egypt, and the Suez Canal to India, China and apan, to San Francisco. A young man f means, from Auburn, N. Y., is reported

be projector of the enterprise, and he is

ow arranging the minor details. The opposition to what are termed ancy studies" in the public schools is nore pronounced in St. Louis than else-where in the United States. Measures are ight involved in the levying of taxes to teach the fancy studies-which s contended that the right to raise basis as the right to tax the the essential English branches hat while the permanence of the Re eople, the teaching of drawing, music modern languages adds neither to the notism of the rising generation nor to Report of San Francisco, one of ducation, makes the following pertinent There is a growing tendency to crowd shool course, and the result is that pupils oming when the English language will be ught quite enough in the way of lingual lishments for a public school pupil If he becomes perfect in that inguage, he will know quite as much as he average citizen who is taxed to teach

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, ving had placed in his hands, by an East ndia missionary, the formula of a simple egetable remedy, for the speedy and peranent cure for consumption, bronchitis, atarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung ffections, also a positive and radical cure r nervous debility and all nervous com plaints, after having tested its wonderful trative powers in thousands of cases, has elt it his duty to make it known to his and a desire to relieve human suffering. will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, with full directions for prearing and using, in German, French, or inglish. Sent by mail by addressing, with tamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

The Newfoundland northern whale fishy of this year has turned out to be almost

The picture which the 6th Fusiliers. ontreal, will present to their comrades of e Barlow Greys in St. Albans, Vt., is ow nearly finished and will include a likeess of every officer and man in the regi-

Captain Crozier, of the North-west ounted Police, whose command is sta-ned at Cypress Hills, arrived at Bellee on Friday and will remain there with parents during the winter. He was teen days coming from Fort McLeod nd reports all quiet amongst the Indians. Wm. Miller, one of the gang of pickckets arrested at Ottawa on ight, has been identified by Allan Pinker the celebrated detective, as a Chicago thief and pickpocket, known there by the as of Paddy Guerin. He is wanted in Chicago on the charge of having committed

A meeting of the Middlesex County ouncil was held on Wednesday night to. onsider a proposal to establish a poor-ouse. It was shown that relief could be administered more cheaply and effectively y that method than the present one, but that the prime cost of a suitable institution would be about \$15,000. The motion was therefore voted down by a large majority, on the ground of the high outlay

PARASITES IN SHEEP A very interesting paper on this subject was recently read by Mr. G. Galpin before the members of the Blandford Farmers' Club. We should like to see the whole paper in print, but we have only space for a few paragraphs here.

The term parasite literally means a companion, a hanger-on, and that may include all those creatures which, in some direct manner, derive sustenance by dwelling in or upon other living animals, that is, those rot, or, as it is sometimes named in this caused, as you all know, by a worm taking up its residence in the liver of the sheep njuring its substance, preventing it per orming its functions, and ultimately des troying the liver itself. This worm called the Fluke (Fasciola hepatica), in external appearance is very much like a small flat fish hence its name of Flounder, sometimes so called. I believe the life history of this worm will help us somwhat in coming to a conclusion. When the ova of these worms are expelled some will fall into ditches, ponds, or streams, where they hatch out cilitited embryos. These swim about till they sooner or later attach them selves to a water-snail or slug, or something of the sort. Here they undergo further development, and if a sheep happens to meet with them and eat them up, they pass into the digestive organs, and from thence into the liver, where they become a sort of chrysalis (pupa), and ultimately hatch out into a perfect Fluke-worm again. I have heard of cases in which sheep, from peen affected, and it could only be accounted for on the supposition that these sheep in transit had passed by some marshy lanes, and so cropped the herbage and become af-

them any more. Now, with regard to the remedy for the worms. I have tried with success the ollowing medicine, which was recommend ed me by a gentleman who is a thorough practical man, and who had himself sucesfully used it :- 1 lb oil of turpentine, 11 milk, well shaken. This would be suffici-

become fully developed when it found

parasitic diseases. HUSK. heard of the fumes of common tar being employed, or of tar and sulphur. In the latter case more care would be required .he Live Stock Journal.

FOMENTATIONS. derstoood. fammation, to promote the formation of

a fomentation." water only, unless otherwise specified, and when cold water is used, a totally dis-

rature of air or fluids, so that no one

water should not be too hot, be served, we may assert without fear of con-tradiction, that no class of simple remedies will bear comparison with fomentations for last week without paying the duty. The loading cars of barley for Boston.

their rapid and powerful effects; and conectively applied, none prove so very inrious. In order to understand these rious. In order to understand these pro-sitions, we must make use of a little,

Hot and cold applications are equally opposed to each other. The first opens, re-axes, enlarges, and softens the parts to which they are applied, but cold water con tracts, constricts, makes smaller and hard er; therefore, when we use hot applica tions, we must be careful that the proper heat is maintained, not only during the use of the remedy, but also afterwards, for the parts are then very sensitive, and, being moist, any cooling by exposure to air rings on the very state we wish to avoid viz., a backening, so called, of the inflan mation. To excite first and immediately epress is very injurious, and delays the

cure and progress towards health very much indeed. Foot fomentations, to be of use, must be applied long and continuously. We often near grooms and others say, "I fomented or twenty minutes," and we seldom omit o add, "then you have probably done ore harm than good." It is impossible in so short a space of time to impart to the ubstance of a limb, or mass of muscle, suf cient heat to prove of any ultimate ser ice; the parts being but just wetted, are often left quite unprotected, by which erious harm follows. Fomentations should persisted in for hours, and every ar ngement and precaution made and taken ore the application is begun. cacy of hot water may be usefully illusthe following case. Some time ago a valuable horse had become fast in the llar chain which secured him to the manger, and he, struggling, fell in an awkward position. Shortly afterwards, by his effort to free himself, he hooked one of the hind shoes into the throat strap of the head lar, and he was thus tighter than ever. This took place in the night, and the noise he made failed for several hours to call any e to the spot, but when he was found was growing very weak, and partly from strangulation and heavy bruises, his head and neck were as large as two. Besides, the breathing was very much im-beded, and it was at first a question whether the windpipe should be and from the same cause, it was absolutely apossible to expect him to swallow medi eine. Our only course was to rely upon inessant fomentations, which were kept up or upwards of five hours, at she end of which time the swelling had considerable abated, medicine had been swallowed, and the patient took a small feed of oats. The plan of procedure was this :- A large copper being at hand it was filled and the fire ighted, in the meantime hot water was upplied from a distance. The horse was arned round in the stall and the head vered with two thicknesses of loth, and held over a large pail standing n a tub. Hot water was being constant brought by one person who poured it in make up the required heat as shewn by thermometer, and another was occupied n pouring the water from a large jug over the top of the head on the woollen cloth By this means continuous heat was applied and no evaporation took place, which resulted, as we have already said, in the greatest good, after which a dry hood was put over the head and neck, the parts be

ing previously rubbed briskly with soft dry For the legs we find a proper tub, known milk, well shaken. This would be suffici-ent for 20 sheep, or for 30 or 40 lambs, and would be given the animals in the morning. In this the limb may be immersed for hours would be given the animals in the morning. with ease, and to make it more effective, the hot water should be passed to the bottom by means of a large funnel and pipe, We now come to the worms that cause or the cold will settle at the bottom. The giddiness in sheep. Giddiness is not always caused by a worm in the brain, it as hot water is added. In the absence of may be caused by an effusion of serum on the brain, or from congestion of the brain over the limb, and hot water poured on the orsin of giddy sheep discover what they old horse rug, woollen cloth, several towels onsider to be a bladder of water or serum, | &c, may be used in emergencies, and a most when it is in reality a worm. This worm effective action may be further introduced when it is in reality a worm. This worm is an hydatid (Connus cerebraics), which in the brain of the sheep is only another form of the tapeworm which infests the common of the tapeworm which infests th dog, that it is in the intermediate form of tapeworm, and its ova are hatched out in the affected part, the outer as waterproof rupon some water animal or insect, and prevents any passing away of heat. is way into a sheep's stomach. These in- when fomentations have been applied, the gether. The next spring the stock above sects are swallowed in by the sheep. And parts require to be dried as soon as possible the inserted bud is cut off, and the bud is cut off, and the bud ble by suitable friction and soft dry cloths, we ought to be in giving our flocks and and a thick warm covering applied at once; herds pure water, if possible. An old pond for the legs, bandages answer quite well, herds pure water, it possible. An old pond or ditch is the most fertile source of our and for the legs, bandages answer quite well, and for the body two or three ordinary

rugs. To foment part and leave it to dry afterwards is a bad proceeding, and does Medicated Fomentations.—The value of these have been greatly over-done as well as over-rated. It is also very likely that sire to expedite the action of hot water, ore especially as the practice of applying it was confined to short periods, when, as we have already shewn, the minimum effect only would be obtained if any good at all came of it. Fertile imagination in this, as in all instances where it has free course and exercise, was instant in suggestions, and the result has been a whole and almost endless catalogue of remedies, which are rewarded with excellent characters for doowing to our dulness of comprehension, ignorance, something else, or the whole ombined, we have to confess that up to the present time we do not appear to have recognized so many valuable properties. Our faith has not been shaken in the mivalour faith has not been shaken in the bull of the uable effects of hot water, properly and continuously applied, therefore we have prethe SIMPLE APPLIANCES IN DISEASES of success and ultimately obtaining it, which is not inevitable by the use of so levels the new shoot is

many compound remedies. nany compound remedies.

It may be contended that the addition of in fig. 13, to certain medical agents are called for in make it straight, some instances for the reduction of severe pain, as well as swelling; yet we do not the wind from water, and another will use the same expression in reference to hot water. Such is the result of swelling; for, as we reduced the same expression in reference to hot water. Such is the result of swelling; for, as we reduced the last, the first subsides as a most is not however. inevitable result, and for this nothing can laways absobe more effective than simple hot water, lutely necesexcitement in it—to increase or quicken | under proper regulations—so far, of course, as regards outward applications only. When, however, we desire to gain time, to move some serious obstruction, we take adwe may desire to give some drug which we neys; but when the power of swallowing denied, no alternative is left but to rely entirely upon fomentation; and in selecting from our Note Book of cases, we could not give a more complete instance of the great value of a simple remedy, the secret of which lay only in the continuous heat and application. The use of simple hot water may be carried on for hours, and without enormous trouble or expense; but if we are inclined to decoctions of and hot applications of the juices of rare plants and those only of local growth, which fanciful minds and quackery suggest, we may fritter away not only valu

able time, but also money, and, it may be

(To be Continued.) Farmers' clubs have proved useful organzations in England and the United States, and, to a more limited extent, in this Do-The meetings held by these bodies in the Mother Country are attended by leading agriculturists, and the discussions frequently arouse public interest in subjects of national importance, notably during the prevalence of the cattle plague and foot and mouth disease. The formation of a club at Oshawa is a healthy sign. It was frankly stated by the secretary of the meeting that farming is not now a very profitable business, and that all farmers felt that some change must be made. With great monly be budded later than the cherry, propriety, therefore, it was resolved that and the apple later still; while the peach first topic for discussion should be :farming of the future; what can be

Some farmers of Cowansville sent a hundred dollars' worth of turkeys over the line

United States Customs' officer distributed

Large shipments of turkeys have been made from Belleville to England within the past few days. One shipper has forwarded 1,400 from Madoc, via the North Hastings

HOME-RAISED TREES-AMATEUR NURSERIES. (From the Annual Register.)

(Continued)

railway, and another 450 from Belleville.

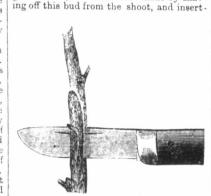


Fig. 5. Fig. 4. grafting, not only for raising young trees in the nursery, but for replacing the tops of any undesirable sorts he may have, or to preserve or grow any better sorts newly obtained. A few brief directions may l of use, even to those who already understand something of these processes.

Budding is performed in summer,



wood freely, and the stock must there re be in a state of vigorous growth. Any rson possessing a moderate share of skil ay learn to do it in a few minutes. The quisites for success are-lst, and most portant, a thrifty stock; 2d, a sufficientmatured bud of the present year's owth; 3d, a smooth face made by shav-



the bud and the face of the new wood of It should always be understood that the stock have become firmly glued toble by suitable friction and soft dry cloths, sends up a new shoot. The accompanying sends up a new shoot. The accompanying figures will serve to make the whole opera-



cut down an inch two above

It will be ob-

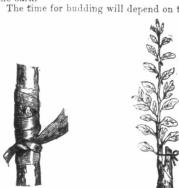


Fig. 12. Fig. 13. and dwarf pear are budded near the close of summer, or in early autumn. (To be Continued)

Steam from Petroleum. The furnaces were in full blast at the

The old saying, "bread is the staff of

life." has sound reason in it. Flour made from wheat, and meal from oats and Indian corn, are rich in the waste-repairing elecovered of using petroleum for fuel in pro-ducing steam, and the results were so exments, starch and albumen, and head the list of articles of food for man. Good traordinary, in the perfect combustion, the intensity of heat, the enormous pressure of bread makes the homeliest meal acceptable. and the coarsest fare appetizing, while the most luxurious table is not even tolerable without it. Light, crisp rolls for breakfast, spongy, sweet bread for dinner, and flaky biscuit for supper, cover a multitude of culinary sins: and there is no one thing on which the health and comfort of a fami ly so much depend as the quality of its Bread-making seems a simple process ugh, but it requires a delicate care and watchfulness, and a thorough knowledge of all the contingencies of the process, de-pendent on the different qualities of flour, the varying kinds and conditions of yeast,

which raises bread successfully in winter making it sour in summer. There are in detail are 'invaluable aids, nothing but experience will secure the name merited y so few, though earnestly coveted by every practical, sensible housekeeper excellent bread-maker." things are indespensable to success-good flour, good yeast, and watchful care. flour adheres to the hand, and, when pressed, shows the imprint of the lines of the skin. Its tint is cream white Never buy that which has a tinge. Poor flour is not adhesive, can be blown about easily, and sometimes has dingy look, as though mixed with ashes. Never use flour without sifting; and a large tin or wooden pail with a tight-fit-ting cover, kept full of sifted flour, will be found a great convenience. All kinds of meal, except buckwheat and Graham, need sifting, and all except wheat flour should be bought in small quantities, as they become damp and musty by long standing.

THE SPONGE. This is made from warm water or milk, yeast and flour (some add mashed potatoes), mixed together in proper proportions. In summer, care must be taken not to set sponge too early, at least not before eight or nine o'clock in the the evening. Make about \$5,000 will be effected in freight or nine o'clock in the the evening. Make up a rather thick batter of flour and tepid water or milk. (Sponge mixed with bran water, warm in winter and cold in summer, makes sweeter bread. Boil bran in the proportion of one pint to a quart of water and strain.) When milk is used, scald to prevent souring, and cool before using; add yeast, cover closely, and place to rise on the kitchen table. In very hot weather, sponge can be made with cold water. In winter, mix the batter with water or milk at blood warmth, testing it with the finger, and making it as warm as can be borne flour, which will cool it suf iently for the yeast; cover closely and place in a warm and even temperature. A good plan is to fold a clean blanket several times, and cover with it, providing the sponge is set in a very large crock or jar, sparks entirely avoided. But the greatest so that there is no danger of its running over. As a general rule, one small reasons of yeast and three pints of "wetting" will make sponge enough for four ordinary convert its liquid iron into blooms of wrought iron or steel, at a cost so trifling wrought iron or steel, at a cost so trifling and the yeast last, ver. As a general rule, one small tea-cup the mechanism invented by Mr. Salisbury, when placed to rise, always cover slowly. 100 per cent. Sulphur and carbon, the Many think it an improvement to beat the sponge thoroughly, like batter for a cake.

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD.

Up in the morning early, just at the peep of day."

n summer time to prevent the sponge be-

Always be

winter to be getting materials warmed and in from eight to ten minutes, when it is casely understood dish-pan with handles and a tight-fitting any cold air come in contact with the dish-pan with handles and a tight-fitting cover, kept for this purpose alone, is better than a wooden bowl for bread. It should than a wooden bowl for bread. It should the young shoot (in this instance of the pear) from which the buds are to be cut; fig. 5, the appearance of the shoot after the which pour the sponge. Put the flour in a bread-the shoot after the which pour the sponge, adding two level. the shoot after the leaves have been cut off, before four loaves of bread); mix well, being careusing: fig. 6, the position in which it is held in the ladder that the labour of handling coal and ashes is dispensed with. (7.) The cost of fuel is reduced one-half, reckoning coal at only \$3 hands for cutting the bud; fig. 7 is an enfor fully twenty minutes, or until the larged representation of the process of cutdough ceases to stick to either the board or also to become antiquated through the larged representation of the process of cut-ting; fig. 8, the appearance of the bud after cut off, while the dotted lines on fig. 9 show where the cut is made; fig. 10 is the ut and opening in the stock before insert. dough is a flat cake, then fold once, re- rial! ing it; fig. 11 is the bud already inserted; peating this operation until the dough is and fig. 12 shows the whole process finishing it; fig. 11 is the bud already inserted; peating this operation until the dough is which he removes sulphur.

The experiments in glass-making were of the hands and press hard and quickly into the dough with the fists, dipping them into the flour when the dough sticks, or, after the dough sticks, or, after the dough sticks are the dough sticks. The was unbounded in his kneading, chop with the chopping-knife and then knead again; others still knead with a potato-masher, thinking it a great He Settled It Without Malice. can be given, but experience and practice will prove the best guides. After the bread is thoroughly kneaded, form into a blackest as well as meanest negro men in round mass or large loaf, sprinkle the South Arkansas. He was known in the round mass or large loaf, sprinkle the bread-pan well with flour, and, having neighbourhood as Crow Sam. I used to placed the loaf in it, sprinkle flour lightly on the top; cover, and set to rise in a warm temperature; let it rise well this Well, when the war came on he was one of ime, say from one to two hours, owing to the first to turn against me. He went into the season of the year. Place again on the the army, and served till the surrender bread-board, knead lightly with elastic movements for five minutes, again form inmovements for five minutes, again form into one large loaf, return to pan, and let rise, but not so long this time. Then knead down in the pan, cut into equal parts, place one at a time on the board, mold each into a smooth, oblong loaf, not too large, and put one after another into a with my cane. He went away and returned with a constable, who summoned me to a constable, who su well-greased baking-pan, and set to rise.

Loaves made in the French style, long and

Officers were not quite so numerous then as narrow, are about half crust, and more easily digested, the action of heat an miles away. Well, sir, when I got there easily digested, the action of heat anticipating part of the digestive process. In molding, do not leave any lumps adhering to the outside but mold until the leaves.

Well, sir, when I got there who should I see on the bench but old Crow Sam. When everything had been to the outside, but mold until the loaves are perfectly smooth. No particular direcns can be given in regard to the time marked :-bread should stand after it is molded and placed in the pans, because here is the point where observation and discretion are to indispensable. In hot weather, when this affair without malice. the yeast is very good and the bread very

When it is risen so as to seam or

erack, it is ready for the oven; if it stands

after this it becomes sour, and even if it

does not sour it loses its freshness and

sooner after baking. Bread should undergo but two fermentations; the saccharine

or sweet fermentation, and the vinous,

when it smells something like foaming

beer. The housewife who would have good

sweet bread, must never let it pass

sweetness, and the bread becomes

Brooklyn Navy Yard on Saturday last, but no smoke was visible. Great volumes of white steam rolled away, but no coal was thrown upon the fire. It had the look of in effect without a cause, but in reality there was a wonderful cause, and the effect was a series of miracles. The boiler room of the machine shop was well filled with officers of the Naval Bureau of Construction and large iron and glass manufacturers. The cause of this demonstration was the fact that the means had at last been dis-

the super-heated steam, the astonishing evaporation, the freedom from all impurities, that these experts at once realized that a revolution in all departments where steam is used must occur immediately. The fuel is made of the residuum of pe troleum and coal tar, which is mixed to about the consistency of molasses. It is conducted from the barrel to the furnace by means of a small gaspipe. At the end of this pipe as it extends into the door of the furnace is a funnel-shaped apparatus. As the fuel enters this funnel it comes in contact with a current of super-heated steam, which atomizes the liquid, so that and the change of seasons; the process as it leaves the machine it induces the required amount of oxygen to enter and mix making it sour in summer. There are many little things in bread-making which require accurate observation, and, while valuable recipes and well-defined methods white heat, and a pure white flame flashes along the whole length, registering a heat of 5,000 degrees, melting pig iron in ten minutes, instead of two hours, and making liquid glass in two hours, instead of six. teen. All that there is to maintain this extraordinary heat is the slight spray darting in from the little funnel, which comes just within the door, while the grimy coalheaver stands aside, looking on with the air of one whose occupation is gone.

> a furnace-arch that long," said the inventor. The amazing scope of this new discovery may be estimated from its effect upon the oil trade alone. This business has long had a dragging burden of an enormous over-production. The world cannot use it as fast as the earth sends it forth. Oil cannot be pumped except at a loss. Mr. Salisbury, the inventor, is about to make a proposition for a permanent contract to take at Pittsburg all this surplus and all their distillate tar naphthas at a price that will give the producers full fifty per cent. profit. The ocean steamship business will also feel the effect of this revolution. In a room alone. The hazard will not be in creased, for this fuel, as prepared for ocean purpose, contains only the residuum of petroleum after the volatile and inflammae portions have been eliminated. It will not blaze when thrown upon live coals. The inventor claims the following advantages: 1. A saving of three-fourths of

"I can send this intense white flame

from the Battery to Grace Church if I have

Every codfish having the least bit of the labour in handling fuel. 2. The fire-doors are not opened from the beginning of a voyage to its end, and the draughts of cold air so injurious to the boilers will be obviated. 3. Combustion being perfect, there will be no carbonization of the tubes, and the scraping that now wears out the tubes will be done away with. 4. The smoke being absolutely consumed, the vessel will be cleaner and the danger from achievements will be iron making.

heat of the first. The second furnace is the Hot Springs (Ark.) Telegraph, "feels immediately charged with a continuous aggrieved at our honest talk, we can be heat of the first. The second furnace is sheet of hot air, and superheated steam of 1,000 degrees and immense pressure, which keeps every particle of the liquid metal in agitation, and burns out the carbon utterly

The great point here is the ease with

(Little Rock, Ark., Gazette.)

During slavery I owned one of the thrash Sam about twice a week. Steal!

"'Pears that I've seed you afore. "Look here, Sam," I said, "I don't like be mixed up this way. Try to settle "De law is gwine to hab its direck light, it must not stand over fifteen minutes course," said Sam. "Things hab kinder before placing to bake. If it is cold changed since we was in business together,

weather and the yeast is less active, or the bread not perfectly raised, it may some revoluted. Dis nigger is as big a rascal as bread not perfectly raised, it may sometimes stand an hour in the pans without I used to be, so Mars John I'll discharge you, flinging de black ape in de cost." A child eleven years old was married in Rochester, N.Y., the other day. EPPS' COCOA. -GRATEFUL AND COMFORT-ING .- "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of wellselected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our

change, because the third or acetous fer- breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured mentation then takes place. This last can beverage which may save us many heavy be remedied by adding soda in the propordoctors' bills. It is by the judicious use o tion of one teaspoon to each quart of wetting : or, which is the same thing, a teamay be gradually built up until strong spoon to four quarts of flour; but the bread will be much less nutritious and Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating healthful, and some of the best elements of around us ready to attack wherever there the flour will be lost. Always add salt to is a weak point. We may escape many a

AMERICAN NOTES.

The Chinese have two Joss houses in New "Victoria Rex," a Brooklyn newspaper calls her Majesty. A Connecticut minister preached a ser-

on in words of one syllable.

prominent citizens. The New England railroads have decided ckets to clergymen. Lieutenant-Governor Tabor, of Colorado, orth \$2,000,000, was a stonecutter in

Maine twenty years ago.

A Chicago widow who "backed out" being sued for their value. Boston political lyceum was participated there were in the piece. n by one Japanese and two Chinamen.

w more medical schools, and there will be o business left for resurrection day. Everybody is a miserable sinner in church but out of church it is unsafe to say anything about, except to a small man.

There ain't no bizziness toe good to adthe cause of this difference; but it is ertise. Even if you hav got a Bible to sell you hav got to talk it up. - Josh Bil- the

Twelve doctors examined a South Carolina man, and pronounced him as sound as a dollar, and next day he died of heart

Of the 2,000,000,000 of cigars now anually consumed in the United States, bout ninety per cent. are of home manufacture. A Nevada boy of 16 went into a bear's

n a la Putnam. The bear was in there, and when the boy came out he was inside the bear. A toadstool four feet six inches in cir-

horn, Wis. Amesbury, Mass., has a public library of 4,000 volumes, for which it is largely indebted, says the New York Post, to the about the necessity of some retrenchment ooet Whittier.

that will always turn right side up, thus ed, nonchalantly; turn on the phonograph failing to spill the contents, no matter how and see." He turned it on, and all it said drunk the owner is." A Baltimore paper hears a rumour that

Veston, the alleged pedestrian, has been engaged by a restaurant firm in Paris to pursue and lasso snails. Monday's gale seriously damaged the Connecticut tobacco crop, and did other injury. The damage in Hartford county

lone reaches \$100,000. The Chicago Mexican excursion leave that city on January 4th. The Mexican Government has appropriated \$50,000 or their entertainment.

patriotism in his breast will confine himelf to American waters and American fishhooks. Detroit Free Press. arrested for looking at her across the breakfast table, and the judge made her pay \$8 costs and advised her to wear a veil. A country negro recently sent a reply to an invitation, in which he "regretted that on record. Forty-one years ag oMr. Lanter

The jury in the case of Patrick Collins | not recalled until the other day, when the against General Cassina, charged with be- new shirt was presented in accordance traying Collins' daughter Emma, have the promise. per cent. extra allowance.

Capt. Llewellyn Cooper, late master of the first visit and \$1.50 for each subse the steamship State of Geergia, who died in Glasgow a few days ago, was the only lady for a patient. He made four visit, a Providence physician had an Iris of English passenger steamers.

"If the city editor of the Sentinel," says found on the boulevard, ready for the

transaction of important business." A magistrate at Northfield, Minn., w addressed as "Your Honour," "Joe," and "you d-d fool," in the course of an eloquent speech by a light of the local bar who was pleading a case before him. A Chicago juror went to one of the

parties in a lawsuit, while the trial was in rogress, and said :- " I'm on the make, and if you'll give me \$75 I'll guarantee you the verdict." The juror is now in gaol. The California Constitutional Convention s adopted a memorial to the President and Congress against the proposed Franco American commercial treaty as prejudicial to the agricultural interests of the State. There was a scene at the New York police headquarters on Thursday morning.
Dr. Mary Walker was arraigned as a muchoe narrow; they runnee all to and gave the police a piece of her mind. A clergyman in Washington County.

centucky, reads the marriage service with such power that a susceptible reporter says the sacred tie seemed to be "graven with bourg. The absence of William H. Vander pen of iron grain and laid in flinty rock." An aristocratic papa of Boston, on being equested by a rich and vulgar young fel low for permission to "marry one of his girls," gave this rather crushing reply :-"Certainly, which would you prefer, the waitress or the cook?"

It is leaking out, says the Detroit News. that Talmage has been badly sold by the New York policemen; that finding a greenhorn with plenty of money they have informal welcome, then go direct to Boston approvised gambling houses and put up various other jobs for his especial benefit. The temperance men of Iowa City closed up the saloons on Sunday, and now the saloon-keepers, being determined that the

Sunday laws shall be rigorously enforced, are having the milkmen arrested and fined. A New York belle besought her father for a new seal-skin sacque. "My dear," he responded fondly, but seriously, "we paid over \$5,500,000 to the British Governnent last Thursday, and I can't afford it.' Mrs. James Tracy, of Plymouth County, a., saved up \$16,000 in gold, which she hid away in a compleard, to be found after her death by her sorrowing and joy- streets that he had been stricken with ful friends, to whom it was a complete sur

Nicholas Dominic Young, who died in Washington last Thursday, in his eightysixth year, was the oldest Dominican friar in the United States. He established the rst Catholic Church in Cincinnati in 1819; also the first in Washington.

her promise to give him half the estate, and then learned that she had lied. "Get right out of this," shouted an ir ritated merchant to a mendacious clerk, "this is the third lie I have caught you in this morning." "Oh, well," said the new man, "don't be too hard on me. Give a

fellow time to learn the rules of the house. -Hawkeye.Capt. Kershaw, at the age of twenty. narried a girl of thirteen. They lived together unhappily for a few months, agreed that they had wedded too young, and separated. After the lapse of ten years they recently met in Texas, and began ried on :- "I have been struck in the

matrimony over again. A Texas family attended the circus at Sherman the other day. The husband sold a load of wood for \$1, and the wife a jar of Sherman the other day. The husband sold a load of wood for \$1, and the wife a jar of butter for \$1.25; then they were 75 cents short, but the father pawned his boots, and barefooted led the way to the splendours of And if I am thinking I cannot be dead. barefooted led the way to the splendours of the arena. - Exchange.

A fellow by the name of Ephraim Hazeltine wrote to a New York bookseller as fol-

son Vanderpool, a half-breed Indian, residing in this county, claims to have Charlie Ross in his possession. Mr. Christian K. Ross arrived here from Philadelphia last night, and left this morning in company with Vanderpoel for the latter's place, nine

miles distant, to investigate. A Springfield, Mass., Sunday non in words of one syllable.

Francis Murphy converted eight thouother day, when she asked one of her boys sand drankards in New York in three what the expression "abased" meant in the verse, "He that exalteth himself shall A resident of North Troy, Vt., has been held in \$1,000 bail for drawing caricatures I s'pose." He wasn't an Irish boy, either " An animal, A man in Denver believes that the world will come to an end on next Christmas. He discontinue the issuance of half-fare has prepared white robes for the occasion, and will stay on his housetop on that day, ready to be caught up to heaven. He has made no ascension robe for his wife, how-

be destroyed. A Chicago widow who between the after receiving \$800 worth of presents is being sued for their value.

A young lady called at a become many store the other day and asked for something new in piano music. The clerk asked her if it made any difference how many sharps it made any difference how many sharps replied, "not in the least, for if there are It was the Chicago Journal that said "a | more than two I always scratch them out with my penknife." The wine crop in California is not ex-

ever, thinking that she is to remain and

pected to exceed 4,000,000 gallons this year—not two-thirds of the crop of 1876. thought that better prices, consequent upon decrease in production, will prevent loss to the wine growers. A new Philadelphia paper starts out

communications from Oliver Crown. well, Lord Byron, and Diogenes. It calls itself Mind and Matter, and its editor asserts that in this department he will governothing but that which he personally knows, or has every reason to believe, is from communicating spirits.

Soon after the jury had retired in a case recently tried at the Cambridge Court, Delaware, the foreman came rushing wildly into Court crying: "O, Judge, what shall I do? I've lost one of my men! What shall I do? What shall I do?" A search cumference, and weighing thirty pounds, is reported as having been found at Elkcumference, and weighing thirty pounds, was instituted and the stray jurging in a comfortable cound, curled up in a comfortable was instituted and the stray juror was asleep.

"Dovey," he said, "I think I was tellin our expenditures, was I not? "Well, A Vermonter has invented "a bottle really, I've forgotten, John," she answerwas :- "Whazzer mazzer-(hic)-mazzer

Whazzer mazzer ? The Rev. Levi Little handed to a conductor on the Old Colony railroad, instead of fare, a religious tract, at the same time explaining that, in his opinion, a distributor of tracts ought to be allowed to ride free. The conductor demanded money, but the

lergyman refused to either pay or get off the train. A fight ensued, and Brother Little was forcibly ejected. A special from Towanda, Pa., says Nelson Vanderpool offers to produce Charlie Ross for \$20,000. He says a man and woman have the child, and have been wandering about the country with him : aad that the parties knew he was negotiating, the child would be killed. Mr. Ross has Mrs. Rogers, of New York, had a man the child and has gone home to Philadel-

phia satisfied that it is not his Charlie. Such conscientiousness as that shown by Mr. Churchill Lanier, of Nashville, Tenn. is so rare nowadays as to deserve to be mut circumstances repugnant to the acquiescence having torn the shirt of Mr. Pink Dews would prevent his acceptance of the in- in a scuffle, promised him a new one, but the promise escaped his memory, and

of the medical fraternity to charge \$2 American ever intrusted with the command | and presented a bill for \$5.50. She wanted to know what that extra 50 cents was fo and he explained. "Faith," said she, "I niver had a first visit, it was only the three

last you gave me. A spelling match in Peltonville, Mi ended in a row. One contestant said the p-l-o-u-g-h was alone correct, and anothexclusively maintained p-1-o-w. schoolmaster ruled that both were but, in the absence of a dictionary prevailing sentiment was that there not possibly be two correct ways of spell ing one word. A book was thrown at the schoolmaster's head, and a general figh

ensued. Mr. Chan Shu Yang, Chinese Consul General at San Francisco, has been travel-ling through the United States, and is gog to write a book about it. Boston probably suffer, as he is quoted as say: an Indianapolis reporter :- " I this place very much; your streets as wide, and the city is very beautiful.

gether. Mrs. Labau, Commodore Vanderbill's daughter, was married on Tuesday to Francis Berger, Consul-General at New bilt from the wedding was remarked. said that because of some difficulties since he learned of his sister's engagement, the one of his bitterness between them has increased and settlement of the legal contest i rendered more remote and impossible than

> The New York Times' Beston special states that General Grant will return to to attend the first of a series of grand re ceptions, in which leading men, without regard to politics, will be interested. grand ball will be given, to which the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise will be invited, and subsequently Grant will be given receptions at New York and Phila delphia.

United States Secretary of the Navy Thompson, while at breakfast an Monday, was suddenly taken with a fainting fit, which lasted for some mements. Medical assistance was promptly summened, and in a short time the Secretary recovered, although he was not able to leave his house Stories were circulated on the Washington apoplexy and paralysis. His physician thinks that his illness was caused by the excessive use of tobacco. At an auction sale of miscellaneous goods

in Chicago, the auctioneer put-up a wolf-skin dressing gown and invited bids. An old man inspected it closely, seemed to think there was a bargain in it, but yet he hesi-Barbara Banneisler told Mg. Eubar, of tated to bid. "Don't you want that?" St. Paul, Minn., that she was heiress to asked the auctioneer. "Yes, kinder," was \$50,000 in Germany, and asked him to go and get it for her. He lent her \$15,000 on take it?" "Well, I've bought heaps of home anything that the old woman thought was worth the price. If I got that 'ere robe for a song, she'd grab it up, pull at one end, chaw at the other, and call out 'Cheated again-mor'n That's the reason I darn't bid!"

U. S. Senator Gordon was wounded five times when fighting as a Colonel in the battle of Sharpsburg. The fifth ball entering his cheek, brought him to the ground, and as he began to recover his senses this is the half dream and half soliloguy that he carhead with a six-pound solid shot. It has carried away my head. On the left side there is a little piece of skull left. But And yet no man can live after his head is shot off. I may have consciousness while dead, but not motion. If I can lift my all bread, biscuit, griddle cakes, etc., but fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortinever salt sponge. A small quantity of white sugar is an improvement to all bread dough. Bread should always be nixed as soft as it can be handled.

Is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortinevers will be may be seen and a properly nour ished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled "JAMES EPPS & called Danel Webster on a brige pleas send me a copy by Pyser's express c. o. d.—I want to git it termorrer if I kin, caus my spelin techer says I oughter hev it."

Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, and that in his exhausted spelin techer says I oughter hev it."

A Towarda Pan despatch says:—Nel ally as ever man reasoned at his desk. A Towanda, Pa., despatch savs:-Nel ally as ever man reasoned at his desk.

THE FLUKE.

having these parasites upon them: are cal-led *Hosts*. We will begin thus with a dis-ease to which sheep are liable, called the country, the "coathe." A sheep having the rot is said to be coathed. This is an undoubted healthy farm, had been transferred to another farm equally sound, but had

Another worm, belonging to the entozoa or intestinal worms, and which is the source of great loss, especially among young lambs in the spring, is the Tapeworm (Tania expansa or long tapeworm). Whenever the tapeworm takes up its abode in the young lamb abundant evidence of its presence is seen in the emaciation of the oor lamb, by upsetting altogether its digestive powers, and eventually causing scour and dysentery, and oftentimes death. It is said that as soon as the lambs are fed on green rapes the worms do not trouble

We will now pass on to a worm infest great harm in the majority of cases.

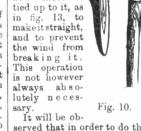
Medicated Fomentations.—The va pecially, giving rise to the disease called e husk, or hoose. This is a greenish thread-like worm called "filaria bron-chialis," by some called the "strongylas filaria." These worms exist as males and females, and are ovoviviparous, that is, the young are sometimes hatched from the egg whilst still in the body of the female parent, at others the ova only are laid. Dr Crisp has come to the conclusion that the alent cause of this disease. Now, how to get rid of these worms. Turpentine, as in e case of tape-worms, has been reconmended, but it seems the best mode of proeeding must be to impregnate the atmos phere inhaled by the animals with some hing destructive to these worms. I have

It is not an unfrequent occurrence to hear horsemen and others speak of having fo-mented a certain part or limb with cold water, and another will use the same exwe believe is, generally accepted and un-To foment a part is to produce the circulation of blood, and thus relieve hose parts suffering from congestion or inflammation, or, ofter such a stage as in-

pus, and ensure relief by its discharge by The most simple remedy is heat, and we have already seen that one method of applying it is by means of certain substances rming what is known as simple, medicated, or disinfectant poultices. Another kind of remedy very much in effective use is hot water, and we term its application We do not need to qualify the term by the degrees hot of cold; a fomentation is always hot, for hot water excites and produces the action we want, but cold water depresses, producing an effect the very reverse of heat, and is, therefore, not a fomentation. Whenever we write of fomentations, our readers will, we trust, understand that we refer to hot

tinctive term will be made use of, by which mistake cannot possibly arise. Fomentations, like poultices, are both simple and medicated. We notice first. mple Fomentations .- Hot water, vary ing from 110 deg. to 118 deg. Fah., is the implest and most accessible fluid for a mple fomentation, and as the temperature is of the greatest importance, a therneter should, if possible, be employed tre the precaution of not going behe derree named. Where numbers sals are kept and hot water is much for a thermometer is a useful inso trivial, it is easy to obtain ally suitable for testing either the

may produce serious injury, and it not be too cold, as all the time and may be thrown away, with no good; but when proper attention is obgrown or raised.



served that in order to do the work well. act powerfully on the system, and thus rea the knife must be sharp, so as to cut a

smooth face to the bud when separated vantage of internal remedies as well.

Thus, when a limb is extensively swollen, or, shoot from which the bud is taken should shoot from which the bud is taken should as in the case cited in the preceding article, have begun to form its terminal bud, which will show that the buds are ripe know will assist, by influencing one or more of the internal organs, as the bowels or kiddrawn tight enough to bring the bud and stock into close contact, but not so tight as ligature must be taken off when the growth the stock causes it to cut into or indent

the bark. The time for budding will depend on the 1

ondition of the buds and steck, and varies with differen kinds of trees. The herry, for example, will be fit to bud soon not succeed if it is left till late in summer, unless the stocks happen to be in an un-usually thrifty state. The pear may com-

Two Belleville firms of grain dealers are

(To be Continued)