ment that plays but four airs is the archi-tect of his own fourtunes.

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

Butler's Aualogy.—Professor—" Mr.

T—, you may pass on to the 'Future Life.'" Mr. T——; "Not prepared." There is no man so mean that a dog will not follow him. It has also been noticed that every politician has some sort of support.
Small boys who crawl in under the tent

are generally invited to withdraw from the canvas. The politician should be treated in the same way.

Atmospherical knowledge is not thoroughly distributed to our schools. A boy being asked, "What is mist?" vaguely

onded, "An umbrella."
Why don't you come in out of the rain?" said a good-natured dominie to a ragged Irishman. "Shure it's av no consequence, yer riverence," returned Pat;
"me clothes is so full of holes they won't

Summer time will come again, With its softly blowing zephyrs; Lewing kine are in the field; Some are cows and some are heifers. -Tennyson, when very young.

Bulterfles with gaudy pinions Now about the blossoms frolic; Apples green now tempt the urchin; Some have stomach-ache, some colic. SCIENCE NOTES.

It is expected that coal mines worked by nodern machinery will soon be opened in 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

next August.
Sulphide of mercury, whether black and amorphous or red and orystalline, is at-tacked by chlorine according to the tem-perature 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, reaches its height, diminishes and ceases, and all

this apparently quite, or nearly quite, un-controllable 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

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 iron-nickel alloy variety, and contains small percentages of copper, phosphorus, and carbon. The Widmann station figures are well marked. The specimen, which is triangular in form, weighs about 321

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 seems an important condition in molluscar life, while both prove barriers to distribubution. 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-

tion the vessess 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 style, and the path traversed by the style s 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 happen to fall on the part of the plate magne-tized by the style, leaving the writing in

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
Romans had, long years ago, rifled some of the tombs, but many of the places of inter-ment were found to be undisturbed, and ment 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

bronzes. 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, a solution of the storing problem may be found by making the electric current profound by making the electric current pro-duce 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 galvanic battery is composed of two poles, the one usually copper and the other zinc, in a solution of sulphate of copper. The galsolution of sulphate of copper. The gal-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 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 used in connection with a dynamo-electric machine, the author thinks that any aurplus current, or the whole of it, might be employed to renovate batteries, and so store up energy that would be at once easily and steadily recoverable as dynamicricity 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 Indians attacked an emigrant party go west in this county yesterday, 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 hers. All the stock was captured.

Failen from Grace.

Jamesrows, N.Y., May 14.—The Rev. Dr. George A. Peitz, a prominent Sunday school worker, one of the editors of the Sunday School Times, conductor of last summer's Sunday School Times, conductor of last summer's Sunday School Times, conductor of last summer's Sunday School Assembly at Monterey, Cala, formerly of Philadelphia, 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 circulated against him. On being confronted he confessed his guilt. He did not state particularly in what the guilt consisted, but said he had sinned and was penitent. He left town on Saturday and his letter of resignation was read on Sunday and accepted. Mr. Peltz is said to have gone east.

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT. AILMENTS, DISEASE, &c.

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 atrains, as though he were having a stool; if he have a motion, it will be slimy, curdled, 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 im-

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 to do.—The treatment, of course, must depend upon the cause. If it arise

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 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; carbenate of magnesia, one scruple; simple syrup, three drachms; dill water, eight drachms; make a mixture. One or two 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

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.

STEWED OR FRIED CABBAGE.

som. Cut off the leaves, pick over carefully, wash in several waters, put into boiling water, and boil two hours; when done, turn into a colander and drain, season with butter, and more salt if needed, and out wither, and more salt if needed,

AGRICULTURAL

WOOT. 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 the fine wool breeds. Southdowns or Merinos, or Southdown or Merino rams, crossed on Leicester or Cotswold ewes, would produce a wool which would sell readily at good prices. readily at good prices.

VETERINARY QUERIES AND RE-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 scab 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. [Bathe the sore parts with cold water three times a day, then dry carefully, and apply a lotion of carbolic acid one ounce, water twenty five cunces. Give the horse good nourishing food, or turn him out to pasture for three or four weeks—En.

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 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 aleep, and awake quite refreshed.

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 treatment?

Hiccup is of such a trifling 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 anisced ever it is to be explained, there appears to be in every colt a special ausceptibility to this disease; though, after one attack has been passed through, even youth is no longer influential, and the beast may be

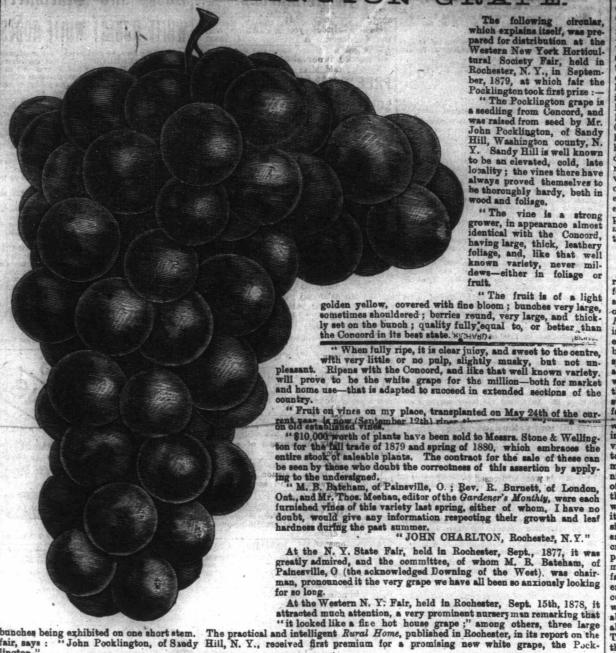
longer innuential, and the usass may be exposed again and again with impunity. Closely connected with early age is the irritation of tething. Many young horses suffer seriously during this process, and the nervous irritation and determination of blood to the head Stewed or fried cabbage.

Slice down a head of cabbage, put in a stew-pan already prepared with a very little water; butter, salt and pepper; cover and stew about twenty minutes, taking care not to left it burn; beat and strain three eggs, add half cup good vinegar (beat while pouring in vinegar), then turn mixture on cabbage, stirring briskly all the time; serve immediately. Sour cream may be used instead of eggs and vinegar. To fry fine, place on heated skillet with a tablespoon of butter or beef drippings, slice, season, cover, atir frequently and fry ten to fifteen minutes, being very careful not to burn it.

SAUER KRAUT.

Slice cabbage fine on a slaw-outter; line the bottom and sides of an oaken barrel or keg with cabbage leaves, put in a layer of the slice as and prespiring and heating oats and corn, and the gentle, voluntary exercise in the pasture is replaced by the chafing and fretting under bit and rein, and by compulsory exertion in lounging in saddle or in harness. Under this greatly altered diet and regimen, with excited brain, fevered pulse and perspiring hide, the young animal is especially liable to in death.

THE POCKLINGTON GRAPE.



lington."
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, Ont., and the Provincial Exposition, held in Ottawa, 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. Batehan, 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. Bateham, 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 fall of 1880 and spring of 1881, and are auxious to secure agents in every locality.

They seem of the street streets the product of the streets of the street of the streets of the street of the street of the street of the streets of the street of t

and suppuration supervenes. In some instances the swelling first appears in its bearies it is really gratifying to see a field, natural situation under the jaw, but fails to come to a head, remaining hard and indent for an indefinite length of time. In all such cases the strength is much run down, and there is a great tendency to the formation of matter in important internal organs, and especially in the brain with fatal results. In such cases, toe, there is a great tendency to enormous dropaical and bloody effusions in the head and limbs, as the result of debility and a very depraved condition of the blood.

Treatment.—Suggestion has already been made of the great importance of guarding against exposure to contagion, to change of locality, or to any of the exciting causes of the disease, when that shows any tendency to assume an irregular or fatal form in a district. Disinfect and seven may be used in the stables,

the making fine an althoroutier; limit is greatly althorough the special plant of the special

The following circular, which explains itself, was prepared for distribution at the Western New York Horticultural Society Fair, held in Rochester, N. Y., in September, 1879, at which fair the Pocklington took first prize: declared by his Excellency himself. No less interest was taken by his Excellency in the new feature connected with the Rysdyk stock farm—the saddle horse. Mounting 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. Oa his Excellency's return and on his way to the denot, he dom 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 rinderpest must often be at their wits' end for some method of expelling that terrible scourge. This is probably the explanation of an incident which the St. Petersburg Herold records as having recently occurred in Kaluga. In a small village in that government a number of cows were attacked by the cattle plague, and thirteen of them speedily 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 cost as their forefathers would have done in such a case. would have done in such a case. Recordingly, all the wives and maidens of the village were assembled at eleven o'clock, to be in good time for the mystic ceremonies that were to begin at midnight. At that mysterious bour one of the oldest of the girls put her hand to the plough, to which two of the youngest were linked. Two other girls went beside it sowing sand and gravel. The procession was headed by a child, who carried the sacred picture of a saint, and ended in a sacred picture of a saint, and ended in a crowd of women, who were armed with pans, sickles, and scythes and made the most terrifo noises that their superstitious fancy could invent or their power of lung enabled them to execute. The object, o 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 defication of smallpox. The result of the Kaluga experiment was such as to lead to the impression that the rinderdest has become infected by the spirit of the age, and is no longer amenable to the exoroisms enjoined by folk-lore, for notwithstanding the picturesque, if not musical, ceremony we have described, the cattle plague is still troubling the unlucky villagers.

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 held on Thursday, the 29th next in Dublin. It opens with an analysis of the Land Act of 1870, and pronounces it a failure. It a lades to Mr. Butt's bill, which, its advocates contended, would, if passed, "root the tenant farmers in the soil" by establishing fixity of tenure at fair rents. "Fixity of tenure," it continues, "is no doubt an attractive phrase, but its only ment is that it is attractive." It proceeds to severely criticize Mr. Butt's bill and the clumsiness of the machinery is provided for determining the fairness or unfairness of rents. The report them formulates its plan for settling the land question—"(1) Suspending for two years ejectments for non-payment of rent and for overholding in the case of all holdings valued at or under £10 a year; (2) suspending for the similar period of two held on Thursday, the 29th next in Dub-

DR. CLAR JOHNSON'S

[TRADE MARK.] GURES Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9,000,000 Bottles This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, below oversthe Starch and Sugar of the Properties of the Control of the Saliva of the S

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula. Erysipelas, and ail danner of skin diseases and internal humors.

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN. BEST MEDICINE I EVER TOOK. I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a rial, and must say it is the best medicine I ever

W. S. LATTIMORE. Cartwright, Durham County, On DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia. It is a

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. West Lorne, Eigin County, Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir,—I was afflicted with Lung Disease and
Pain in my side, but siter 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 COMPLAINT,
I recommend your BLOOD SYRUP to any one suffering with Torpid Liver or any disease arising FRANCIS NORTON.

Ontario. ARE AFFLICTED WITH LIVER Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.

CURES DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT. COMPLAINT.

SINGOR, Norfolk, Ont., Feb., 1879.

DEAR FIR.—Your BLOOD SYRUP being highly recommended by persons in this neighbourhood who have used it, I was induced to purchase a bottle. I have since used several bottles for myself and family, and I am now quite estisfied that it is an excellent remedy for Dyspapsia and Liver Complexity, and I heartily recommend its use.

ELIAS BOUGHNER.

NEVER FAILS TO CURE. NORTH MOUNTAIN, Dundas Co., Ont., Car.
Dear Sir,—After trying doctors and various med
cines for Salt Rheum, without effect, I was induce
to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, white
entirely cured me.
MISS ELEZABETH CHRISTIE.

Dear Sir,—I have teed your reliable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Rheumatism, and it cured me,
after numerous other medicines failed.
CATHARINE HIGGINS.

LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. 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 AN EAUGILLENT MEDIALINE.

SIMON, Norfolk Co, Feb. Sbh, 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 LIVER COM-PLAINT.

Dear Sir,—Thie is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has benefited me more for dyspepsia and liver complaint than any medicine I ever used. MRS. M. J. BRIDGE

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 medicine.

M. J. WHITE. ine.

Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION -UNEQUALLED AS A LIVER REGU. LATOR AND BLOOD PURIFIER. Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.
Dear Sir,—I bare 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, Quebec, Canada. Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Costiveness

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 I ever used. 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.

Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.
The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be beat for
Dyspepsia. I could not work for some time before
I got that bothle of BLOOD SYRUP, and I am now
well and hearty.
THOMAS COUPERRY

THOMAS COURTNEY. HEALTH RESTORER. Dear Sir,—I have known many persons to be restored to health by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. MRS. T. READ.

SA VIE SAUVEE. SA VIE SAUVEE.

RIVIREE TROIS PISTOJUS, Temiscourta, Quebec.
Cher Monsieur,—Depuis pres de quatre ans, Jetais afflige d'une tousse accabiante, avec une tendence a la Consomption. Je ne pouvai presque den mange, ne pouvant repose ni jour ni nuit; l'on des persit de moi, vue que mon Pere etait decade de la Consomption. Je rus conseiller de me servoir de votre BLOOD SYRUP, et apres en avoir agense trois petites bouteilles soulement je me silis trouve grandement soulage et je peut dire presque gueri. Vous pouvez vous servir de mon nom, et je suis pret a atteste tout le continu de ma lettre.

Votre tout devoue Ser'tr.

Votre tout devoue Ser'tr,
CHARLES DEGARDIN.
John G. Seton, Temoin.

Si l'on desire plus de testimonies cu information in regard des merites de le BLOOD SYRUP, 'addresser a notre AGENT. CANNOT RECOMMEND IT TOO

HIGHLY,

Nachawick, York Co., N.B.

Dear Sir,—My wife has used your InDlaM

BLOOD SYRUP with the most beneficial results,
I cannot recommend your medicine too highly.

HARRISON CLARK.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.-Beware of Counterfeits. We employ no runners or travelling agents to solicit trade from Druggists. Be sure you get the genuine, from our authorized agents, Messrs. NORTH-RUP & LYMAN, of Toronto The public are cautioned against buying spurious medicines.