acticable to teach the one as the

an pars gone by the hand belonged to one man and the directing brain to another_____ what the present times demand is that the hand that works and the mind that thinks shall be united in the same individual." shall be united in the same individual." Mr. Charles H. Pearson's Report on Pub-lic Education in Victoria, Australia, to which we referred last week, speaks of Ontario as possessing "a highly developed school system." He contrasts the systems of England, Scotland, Ireland, Ontario, and New England as types of school education, and says, "It is important to bear in mind that the school age in Ontario is from five to sixteen, or two years lowner than in Vie to sixteen, or two years longer than in Vic-toria, and that two-twenty-fifths of the pupils are from seventeen to twenty-one. The average attendance in Ontario compared with those of school age appears to be as 41 per cent; but this number is on the one hand to be raised by the allowance to be ade for those who complete their course in different periods of a long school term, and reduced by an unknown proportion of the 20,000 who are over sixteen. A note-worthy feature is that only 10,000 out of the 250,000 between the ages of seven and twelve are not attending any school." Mr. Pearson recommends an increase in the range of subjects taught in the public hools, so as to include the two books of aclid, and the elements of algebra and the of Latin language in the highest class, as well as drilling, singing, and drawing. Payment results is denounced as an evil, and as ading to a manipulation of classes, as in the case of a class whose average is ten years and three months a clever child of six seven is shifted up to make up for a balance of dunces.

The Canadian Pacific Railway in Time of War.

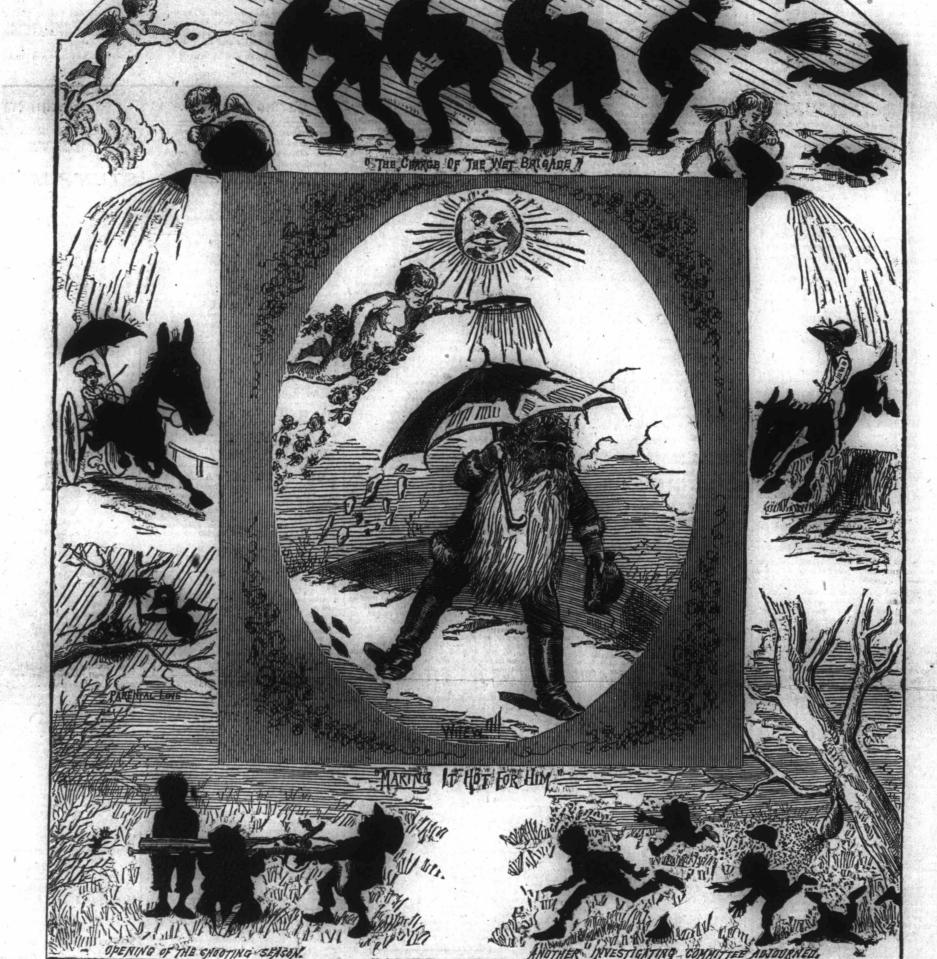
In connection with threatened Russian attacks on British commerce in the North Pacific, we have drawn attention to the vast importance of the Canadian Pacific railway as an Imperial work and for Im-perial purposes. This view is well sus-tained by some passages in a carefully-pre-pared paper, by Mr. Sandford Fleming, on Canada, which was read recently at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, the Duke of Manchester presiding. Mr. leming says :--

"I am prepared to admit that there are any weighty reasons why some one of the res projected across the continent should ushed to completion more rapidly than nization purposes actually demand. I nave already mentioned that the enterprise known as the Canadian Pacific railway has en designed for a purpose beyond that of ettling the vast interior of the country. One of the objects is to unite the Pacific nd Atlantic coasts with a continuous line railway without passing over foreign sea How can I very briefly-for I I have exhausted your patience-can I, in a few words, set rth the immense importance to the Emoperation as speedily as possible? squimault, the naval station on the Pacific, and possibly the great Pacific ar-senal of the future, is some four months' steaming distance from England. I ven-ture to state that by the projected Cana-dian lines it would be possible to carry dispatches" (and it might have added, even war material) "from London to this station on the Pacific in thirteen or fourteen days, and that New Zealand could be reached in less time than it has ever yet, as far as I have learned, been reached. The great Australian provinces must surely be in-terested ! A railway across America on British soil must be of some moment to every British station in the North and South Pacific Oceans. It would open a new route to India ! There would probably be less nervousness felt from day to day, and from month to month, here, in the heart of the empire, about the 'Eastern

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1878.

applications, the first thing to be consid-ered is how to soften and break up or reered is how to soften and break up or re-move the scabs that have accumulated around the roots of the wool, and beneath which the parasite finds a shelter, and too often a security, from external dressings. In slight cases this may be effected by a free use of the shears, followed by a thorough dressing of lard, which is to be thorough dressing of fard, which is to be left on for a day or two, to soften the crust. The scabs may then be more thoroughly broken up and removed with the aid of soap-suds, and, finally, agents may be applied for the destruction of the parasites. In bad, old, or inveterate cases, it may be needful to shear off the entire fleece to render the scab more easily accessible and removable. For the softening and breaking up of the scab in such cases, a warm, soapy, or alkaline bath is the most available, and, to save time and labour, the agents employed for the destruction of the rasite may be incorporated with the Many experiments have been instituted, with a great variety of agents, in order to determine which are the most available for the destruction of the psoroptes f sheep. Walz, Gerlach, Hertwig and Matthieu have furnished us, as the results of their experiments, with twenty-four different agents, and the present writer has experimented with over fifty more, so that the acaricidal powers of all the more avail-able agents can be easily estimated. In our experiments we found that many of the ghter products of the destructive distillation of wood and coal were the most promptly fatal to the parasite ; but the use of these agents is forbidden by the fact that they are all highly volatile, evaporate readily from the skin, and, though they effectually destroy the acari found on the surface, they have no influence over those that are hatched out a few days later. To avail ourselves of the most destructive agents, therefore, we must apply a succession of baths at short intervals. But this implies an excessive outlay of labour and Implies an excessive outlay of labour and money, so that practically we are shut up to the use of such agents as are non-volatile, and which will cling to the wool and skin for weeks, and slowly destroy the parasites as they are hatched, or as they emerge from their burrows in the skin or Tobacco, though one of the tardiest acaricides, is one of the most efficient agents in the long run, as well as one of the safest that can be employed. A decoction of one part of tobacco to ten parts of water took rom two to five hours to kill a psoroptis ovis, and an infusion of one part sixty of water only destroyed life in a period varying from four to ten hours. Yet we can calculate with hours. Yet we can calculate with the greatest certainty on the curative powers of tobacco, if thoroughly worked into all parts of the skin. *Rectified terebom*, on the other hand, though instantly fatal to the *psoroptes*, evaporates from the sur-face in one or two days, and leaves the next brood that is liatched to develope as before. *Sulphur ointment*, again, though it takes hours to kill the parasite, has been long famous as a specific for scables, and, if thoroughly applied, may be safely relied long famous as a specific for scables, and, if thoroughly applied, may be safely relied on. Arsenite of potass (4 grains to the ounce of water) kills the acarus slowly, but, being absolutely fixed, it remains in the skin and wool, and kills the successive broods as they are hatched. But this, though perhaps more extensively used than any other agent, is so full of danger that it ought to be entirely discarded. A deadly agent of this kind cannot be used in such quantity without imperilling all lives in the vicinity. If poured out even into a deep pit, it may filter into wells and streams, and poison man and beast : if left over in the baths, being comparatively tasteless, it is liable to be drunk by beasts and birds, with fatal effects ; if dried up and burned, it is even more dangerous than before, as it is condensed from the air on the surrounding vegetation, and proves a lingering, or even a quick poison to the animals that browse upon it. If the bathed sheep are turned out in a rain storm, the arsenic washed from their fleeces upon the grass, and afterwards eaten, will often poison great numbers. Sheep thirsty with driving will sometimes the tobacco liquid freely applied to the surface. For pregnant ewes, and heavy sheep in general, the common bath may be improved ick the moisture from each other's fleeces and so take in the poison. Fortunately the arsenic is not absorbed through the sound <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> upon, by making an inclined plane leading down into it on the one side, and another arsenic is not absorbed through the sound, unbroken skin. Yet the occasional deaths of hundreds of sheep, as well as other animals, on farms where the arseni-cal dips have been used, should for ever place them on the list of forbidden dress-ings. Mercurial ointment, more or less diluted, is extensively used; and a dip with corrosive sublimate as its active ingredient, has a wider acceptance in Great Britain than perhaps any other. Now mercurials are slow poisons of the acari leading out of it on the other. In this way

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ng for the want of food. Or, perch fering for the want of food. Or, perchance, it is convenient for the mother to nurse her child just now; and, therefore, she ruth-lessly disturbs its repose, sacrifices its comfort, and renders it peevish and fretful for the remainder of the day; and all that she may gratify some little whim, make some useless fashionable call, or visit some some may gracity some intile whim, make some useless fashionable call, or visit some place of amusement. Again, a visitor comes in, and of course she must look at "the little thing's" eyes, or see it smile; and forthwith it is dragged from the cradle, and its sweet slumbers broken. But what a sad discussion and the consult.

sweet slumbers broken. But what a sad disappointment generally. Nature rebels at such unreasonable treatment; and the "little thing," instead of softly cooing like a dove, yells like a young catamount; and instead of the smiling face, and gently beaming eyes, the fond mother is horrified by features distorted with pain and anger. Mothers who thus manage are equally unreasonable as to the time of getting an infant to sleep. Whenever it suits their convenience for the little one to sleep, sleep it must, whether it wants to do so or not. Nature, regular habits, the future welfare Nature, regular habits, the future welfare of the child, and the happiness of the

mother, must all yield to present conveni-ence, and sleep is induced by rocking or drugging; in any way, by fair means or by foul. Children raised after this fashion, will in-

evitably become source in their dispositions; their crying and fretfulness will be a source of constant annoyance; and, in all proba-bility, their physicial health will become

billy, their physicial health will become seriously impaired from the unnatural in-terruptions of the regular and harmonious operations of the system, and from the perturbation caused by the frequent ex-citement of the moral feelings. We are creatures of habit. All the vital processes creatures of habit. All the vital processes are carried on by rule, and with clockwork regularity. It follows, then, that regular habits are the best safeguards of health, and conversely—that a disregard of the regular workings of the animal. economy must result in a derangement of the whole machinery. Children, therefore, should be early trained to regular habits; to regu-larity not only in hours of sleeping, but in eating, and everything else that can be made to conform to rule. It is much easier to train children thus than many ima-gine; because regularity is natural gine; because regularity is natural-is the law; while want of regularity is at war with nature-is, in short, an uphill business which must be carried through with great tribulation. And yet most with great tribulation. And yet most people seem to think children have no reg-ular habits, neither *can* have any. The notions of these people may be illustrated by the example of a certain Georgia swain by the example of a certain Georgia swain who made a declaration of love to a young lady, rather precipitately, and without sufficient acquaintance. When called up-on to define his position in society, and his circumstances, he said that his position could be satisfactorily established, but as to his circumstances, he "did not have any." This is the category in which most habits; and the majority of those who manage them seem to think that it is impossible to train a child to any kind of regularity in early life. If not in early life, when? Is it easier to bend an eak than a reed?

HOUSEHOLD

TO BOIL RICE AS A VEGETABLE. - Wash several times in cold water, otherwise in cooking the rice grains will stick together. Let water boil very fast, say two quarts for a quarter of a pound of rice, and throw in the latter, still keeping the water rapid-ly boiling ; let it continue to do so for a Let water boil very fast, say two little more than a quarter of an hour, or till [a grain will rub away between the fingers and thumb; then throw the rice into a colander to let the water drain thoroughly away ; then put it back into the saucepan, throw in a teacup of cold water, keep it couered for a few minutes ; then turn it out, and every grain will separate, one from the other.

VERMICELLI SOUP .- To make vermicelli

through Canada, And in this view the consideration of a very simple yet impor-tant Western question might in some de-gree diminish the interest felt in a very ious and complicated Eastern question

Lop-Sided Trade.

The Montreal Witness is a Grit Free rade journal, which ought to feel itself in duty bound to support Mr. Mackenzie's theory that the more we import from foreign countries the richer we are. But in its financial review for the month, a day or two ago, our contemporary thus clears itse of advocating that absurdity :--"We quote a few leading points in re-

gard to the trade of Russia last year from official sources, which are exceedingly in-teresting, and especially of value in relation to movements of wheat in the event of war. We find that naturally the whole f war. trade of the country was depressed, but that an increase took place in purchases of steel rails, of which 10,400,000 poods were imported (the pood is equal to 36 lbs.) The exports of all kinds of corn were 30,700,000 quarters, about one-fifth of the entire English imports, and more than in the preceding year, confirming what we affirmed that these supplies would find an outlet. The singularly large exports are said by the *Times* to show that **Russia** has been sending everything out of the coun-try it was possible to send, and that the process has exhausted her. The following e commend to the attention of some we commend to the attention of some of our home economists, who seem to fancy that the more a man buys the richer he grows :-- 'If Russia is to maintain her credit abroad, she must for a long time continue to export more than she imports. A lop-sided trade ac-count must place a nation like Russia at a great disadvantage in competing with other nations which are capable of paying for large imports, as well as of large produc-tion, and it is not unlikely that one im-mediate consequence of the costly war with Turkey will be a general decline and pro-Iurkey will be a general decline and pro-longed derangement of Russian foreign trade,' The phrases 'lop-sided trade ac-count,' and 'capacity for paying for large imports,' are exceedingly significant in ref-erence to the course of our trade for some years past, and we as a country shall be all the more promotes as a base to work years past, and we as a country shall be all the more prosperous as we learn to avoid building up a lop-sided trade, a trade which, not being based on our capacity to pay for our imports, is sure sooner or later to topple over into the condition we have had so long to deplore. That condition we fain would hope is, however, on the mend. We can-not fail to have a splendid hay harvest, and this with our increasing and hot fail to have a spiendid hay harvest, and this with our increasing stock-raising and dairy products business will be a great help this year. Both crops of wheat are in the finest condition; indeed the country could not give richer promise of abundance of harvest wealth than it at present exhibits."

VICTORIA HYPOPHOSPHITES.-The great ecret of its wonderful success is that it strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to a healthy action, and invigorating the nervous system. It is the greatest brain, blood, and nerve food in the world. For sale by all dealers, at \$1 per bottle.

HORSE OWNERS, ATTENTION !--- There is no liniment that comes so useful in the stable as Hagyard's Yellow Oil. For galls, spavins, windgalls, etc., it is without a peer. Mr. Charles Cameron, stage propri-etor, Collingwood, says it is the best lini-ment he ever used, and can recommend it with confidence. For sale by all dealers.

EPP'S COCOA. -GRATEFUL AND COMFORT EPP's Cocoa.—GRATEFUL AND Consult ING.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well for tified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Oivil Service Gazette* Sold only in packets labelled "JAMES EPP & Co., Homceopathic Chemists, London."

If this is impracticable, the flock must be watched with the most constant vigilance, and any new appearance of the malady must be promptly cut short. FACE SCAB-BLACK MUZZLE-SARCOFTIC SCAB. Local Treatment, -Two considerations should control our treatment of this dis-ease. 1st. Affecting as it does the lips,

take as much good stock as quire for your tureen ; strain and set it on the fire, and when it boils put in the verthe fire, and when it boils put in the ver-micelli. Let it simmer for half an hour by a slow fire, that the vermicelli may not break. The soup ought not to be very thick, "Half a pound of vermicelli is inf-

ficient for eight or ten persons. MULLAGATAWNY SOUP. -Cut upaknuckle of veal, and put it into a stewpan with a piece of butter, half a pound of lean ham, a carrot, a turnip, three onions, six apples; add half a pint of water. Set the stewpan or the for moving the on the fire, moving the meat round oc-casionally. Let it remain until the bottom of the stewpan is covered with bottom of the stewpan is covered three a strong glaze; then add three tablespoonful of curry powder or of curry paste, and half a pound of flour; stir well in, and fill the stewpan with a gallon of water. Add a spoonful of salt and half a spoonful of sugar. When it boils, place it on the corner of the fire, and let simmer two hours and a half, skim ming off all fat as it rises. To MAKE JELLY STOCK FOR ALL JELLIES.

-Take an ounce and a half of isinglass, or two ounces of gelatine, three ounces of loaf sugar; wet the isinglass first with boiling water, then boil in a quart of water till the latter is reduced to a pint. Now run it through a fine sieve or jelly bag of flannel.

To STEW ONIONS .- Peel them, flour, and fry them in a little butter, a light brown; then put them into weak gravy, season, and stew slowly two hours. Dish season, and stew slowly two nours. Disk them up-side down, with the sauce over them. In peeling, be careful not to cut the top or bottom too closely, else the onion will not keep whole. A SAVOURY DISH-Take two pickled

herrings, put them into a stone jar ; fill it up with potatoes and a little water, and let it bake in an oven till the potatoes are done enough. To STEW RED CABBAGE.-Shred finely

half a cabbage, and put it into a stew-pan, with a teacupful of gravy and two ounces of butter; stew slowly till tender, season

with salt and serve. To heighten the colour of the cabbage, a slice or two of beet-root may be added, but should be taken out be-fore serving. COCOANUT PUFFS.—Break up a large ripe

cocoanut. Pare the pieces, and lay them awhile in cold water; then wipe them dry, and grate them as finely as possible. Lay awhile in cold water; then wipe them dry, and grate them as finely as possible. Lay the grated cocoanut in well-formed heaps on a large, handsome dish. It will require no cooking. The heaps should be about the circumference of a dollar, and must not touch each other. Flatten them down in the middle, so as to make a hollow in the centre of each heap, and upon this pile some very nice sweetmeats. Make an ex-cellent whipped cream, well sweetened and flavoured with lemon and wine, and beat it to a stiff froth. Pile some of this cream high upon each cake over the sweetmeats.

Involved with lemon and wine, and beat it to a stiff froth. Pile some of this cream high upon each cake over the sweetmeats. If on a supper-table, you may arrange them in circles round a glass stand. CHOCOLATE PUFFS.—Beat very stiff the whites of two eggs, and then beat in, gradually, half a pound of powdered loaf sugar. Scrape down very fine an ounce and a half of the best chocolate (prepared cocca is better still), and dredge it with flour to prevent its oiling, mixing the flour well among it. Then add it, gradually, to the mixture of white of egg and sugar, and stir the whole very hard. Cover the bot-tom of a square tin pan with a sheet of fine white paper, cut to fit exactly. Place upon it thin spots of powdered loaf-sugar, about the size of a half dollar. Pile a por-tion of the mixture on each spot, smooth-ing it with the back of a spoon or a broad knife, dipped in cold water. Sift white sugar over the top of each. Set the pan into a brisk oven, and bake them a few minutes. When cold, loosen them from the paper with a broad knife. A NICE SODA CURRANT CAKE, SUITABLE For YOUNG FOLK.—Rub into two pounds of flour the grid a sub two for the side of flour the grid and construction of each. Set the pan the paper with a broad knife.

FOR YOUNG FOLK.-Rub into two pounds of flour the ordinary quantity of salt; add or nour the ordinary quantity of sait; add a quarter of an ounce of carbonate of soda, with a little of the flour first, and then with the whole; then put a quarter of an ounce of muriatic acid in a pint of cold water, mix it with the flour and other in-gredients, adding half a pound of currants, nicely washed; knead it well, and put it in the oven immediately.

The school population of British Colum-bia is 2,734, with an average attendance of

