

THE HEARTHSTONE.

LED CAPTIVE.

Merrill's pool man's best by himself,
With a baculifer hand and his pipe on the shelf.
I've been in baccini and Venus in delirium,
Enough of the sex for me.
Through I've faith in a chrome, James Gray in tint,
Cicopatra in wickerwork for a sofa and a chair,
A bust, by the potter well blessed with a squint,
And extra those, all things.

No! baculifer for a baculifer hand;
The sex may be cruel, the sex be kind,
You rovers for sweets may take as you find;
A baculifer hand I'll be.
You may wed on three hundred, or a lesser win;
Have a fake honeycomb for a diamond spin,
Go marry the harem, the plump, or the thin;
A baculifer hand for me.

"I'm free from troubles, I don't mind,
No dressmakers' bills come to me as a bill;
I know but by heart-ye of feeling and dill,
In my home is no nursery;
I never am raised from my bed by a cry,
To go the babies, nurse, to the late "Lullaby."
Add to welcome the milk without closing an eye;
No, sir, that won't do for me.

"What, go to the party?"—If you will, you—
"Well,
Yes, Dick, I'll come; but you'll find me a sell,
As rough as a bear to a beautiful belle—
Introduced to your sister's no, spare the girl,
The sight of your friend might her hair curl;
Let her talk to some bloke who a waltz can whirl;
A rubber at what for me.

I went in my armor, I left in my
The web of my baculifer hand quite soon;
Don't jibe, for I'm a mortal could sue and bear;
Lips that lashed me through with a thrill,
Eyes whose brightness could gain me or kill,
Hands that rubbed me and I only heard,
I gave up then in despair.

Flower-crowned hair with the berries between,
"Cheeks where cupid had dimpling been,
"Oh, such pearls as never were seen,
And oh! her voice's charms,
"Oh! Dick's dear friend! I'm glad you're come;
Why, he called you an ogre, so grimy and grim;
Said that at least you'd soon be a broken-down
And then she took my arm.

She might have chained it, I had not stirred;
"I looked the fatter, I had not dimmed;
"The frown upon your face and I only heard,
The song of an endless joy.
I spoke to people, I sang, I danced,
I believe I ate; but now I think I danced
Through my heart till late, when friend Dick ad-
"And how is it now, my boy?"

I looked—he laughed—"Well, Lily a chair!"
"I did not fear rivals and grin despair
"Good night!"—I dreamed of an angel fair,
And a selfish man alone.

My sixteen fathers they great and bold,
I was bound to one with the classical dower—
I was womanhood. Let the cunning glow—
"En garcon how can man groan?"

"Oh Lily! look, what a terrible sneeze!
My poor little darling! Will please ease!
The sight is enough to make one's marrow to freeze—
A horrid punch in the door!
I declare my father I'd sooner have had him
Ten times the more. The skin's quite torn—
Why, here's Uncle Dick!" "What, my baculifer
"Don't you find all children a bore?"

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE SOLAR RAYS.—In the *Photographic News* it is stated that the influence of the solar rays on the carbon printing process, the action is entirely in the direction of shortening the exposure time. It is stated that in a few hours a perfect result is yielded. Similar phenomena were recorded in 1854 in Hunt's "Researches on Light." There is a wide field of inquiry as yet almost unexplored.

RECENT EXPERIMENTS WITH DISINFECTANTS.—A special committee appointed by the French Academy of Medicine, has been studying the various experiments and methods employed for disinfecting the localities where contagious diseases prevailed during the late season in Paris. The report discloses that hyposulphite of sodium is the most efficient of all substances tested for the purpose. This agent completely destroys all germs of contagion, but it is itself so dangerous to health that extreme precautions are necessary in using it. The doors, windows, and other openings of the apartment, must first be closed and sealed with gummed paper. The following are the proportions of the materials used for generating the gas: water, two liters; sulphur, one liter; potassium persulphate, three grams. This quantity is sufficient for a room of 30 to 40 cubic metres. The materials are placed together in an earthen vessel of 18 or 20 litres capacity, which is covered with a lid. The gas is allowed to remain for 48 hours. Even on entering the room at the expiration of this time the greatest care is necessary, and the person entering it has to use a protecting apparatus.

TREATMENT OF CHOLERA BY HYPODERMIC INJECTION.—Dr. Patterson, superintendent of the British Naval Hospital, Constantinople, gives an account of his experiments with hypodermic injections of morphia and hyposulphite of sodium. He states that the hypodermic injection of morphia, during the recent severe epidemic of cholera, had been tried by himself and colleagues with very little effect, and as a last resort, a case which had been given up as incurable was selected for experiment. This patient had been previously suffering from inflammation of the liver, was in deep collapse, pulseless, with rice-water purging, severe vomiting, and a quarter of a grain of morphia was introduced hypodermically, with a result far beyond expectation. In a quarter of an hour the cramps and vomiting ceased, the patient felt asleep, the skin gradually became warm and moist, and the pulse returned. After two hours the injection was repeated, and he again slept for three hours. He lived three weeks, but ultimately sank from typhoid exhaustion, as much produced by his liver complaint as from cholera. The same good results followed in almost every case of trial. In ordinary cases one or two injections of from one-quarter to one-half a grain sufficed. It could be administered even to very young children, in doses of proper magnitude.

AFTER THE SATISFACTORY RESULT OF THIS EXPERIMENT THE treatment of cholera patients in the hospital was conducted almost entirely by hypodermic injections. Out of forty-two cases twenty-two recovered entirely, and twenty died. But of these eight were perfectly helpless from the first, being actually dying; one had severe liver complaint, and ten cases treated in the ordinary manner only one recovered.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF QUININE.—The physiological action of quinine has lately been the subject of a detailed experiment by Blins, who found it to have extraordinary power in arresting the process of fermentation and putrefaction, and to be a powerful poison for low organisms, or, in other words, for all moving bodies consisting of protoplasm. It appears to kill fungi and bacteria, which accompany fermentation and putrefaction, and puts a stop to these processes. It arrests the motion of the white blood corpuscles, and thus prevents them from making their exit from the blood-vessels. It therefore diminishes or arrests the formation of pus in inflammation, pus consisting in great measure of an accumulation of white corpuscles which have escaped from the vessels. It also destroys the power of certain substances to produce coagula. The red blood corpuscles have this power, and by depriving them of it, quinine, when present in the blood, diminishes the chance of coagulation of the blood, and thereby lessens the production of clots.

It is also found that quinine lessens oxidation in the blood; other substances, such as zinc, potassium, and iron, when putrid fluids are injected into the circulation of an animal, its temperature rises; but if these are previously mixed with quinine, this rise is arrested, or very much diminished. According to the experiments of quinine has a marked influence upon the excretion of urea, the amount diminishing very greatly.

"John, did you go around and ask how old Mrs. Jones is this morning?" "I told you to do last night." "Yes, sir." "Well, what's the result?" "She said that seeing as how you'd had the impudence to send to ask how old she was, she'd no objection to telling you that she's seventy-four."

WIT AND HUMOUR.

WHEN is it right to take any one in?—When it rains.
How to PRODUCE CALMNESS.—Indulge in hot words.
WHY is a great man not a man?—When he's a great actor.
NAVAL ENIGMATIC.—A ship may answer her helm, but not her captain.
NO wonder time is often murdered, when it is struck every hour.
WHY are blacksmiths always wedded men?—Because they are given to iron.
WHY is a small onion like half-a-dozen girls?—Please don't say, when it's a whole lot.
If anyone threw a pig in a piece-shooter's face, what place would it remain in?—Why, Hurlingham.
THE impetuous market-broker who wants to know how to start a little nursery, is strongly advised to get married.
A WOMAN with a quick temper should not marry a dilatory easy-going man. Such a slow match would lead to a blow-up in the end.
WHEN an auctioneer has made a catalogue for you, why is he ultra-high Church?—Please don't say, because he's written you a list (listulist).
WHY are you and your mother-in-law like an almanack and a button?—Because one is a near relation and the other is a wife's connection.
WHAT'S the difference between a man cutting the end off a nose, and a fool who has just lost a tail?—One leaves his nose, and the other leaves his lesson.

FARM ITEMS.

"THINKING.—If farmers would only take the time to thin out their fruit, the remainder would bring a much higher price, more than enough to pay for the time and trouble expended, and they would become more certain of a crop every year. Where a tree is allowed to perfect all the fruit it sets, it becomes exhausted, and requires one or more years to regain its vigor.

FALLS FOR WHEAT.—A true summer-fallow is the best for wheat, but a fallow followed by a winter sowing, and then a spring sowing, is a more certain of a crop every year. Where a tree is allowed to perfect all the fruit it sets, it becomes exhausted, and requires one or more years to regain its vigor.

HARVESTING WHEAT.—Cut as soon as the kernels cease to have any milk in them, but not earlier. Bind carefully, and set sheaves up firmly, so that they will not blow down. Much wheat is lost from

IF you want your Straw and Panama Hats properly cleaned and trimmed, go to Geo. Chas. Street, and have them done at once by G. E. SLEJANS, Successor to G. W. KETCHUM.

TO CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Our Stock of MEDICAL, PERFUME and LIQUOR Labels are now very complete.

GREAT VARIETY, BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, AND ALL AT VERY MODERATE PRICE.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO LARGE DEALERS. Orders can be promptly sent by parcel post to all parts of the Dominion.

LEGGO & CO., LITHOGRAPHERS & C.

319 ST. ANTOINE STREET AND 1 & 2 Place d'Armes Hill, MONTREAL.

MARKET REPORT.

HEARTHSTONE OFFICE.

July 6th.		July 6th.	
	3.00 p. m.		3.00 p. m.
Flour, white	27 00 00	27 00 00	00
Flour, red	26 00 00	26 00 00	00
White	12 30 00	12 30 00	00
Coru	20 30 00	20 30 00	00
Barley	3 80 00	3 80 00	00
Oats	2 00 00	2 00 00	00
Pork	47 00 00	47 00 00	00
Lard	00 00 00	00 00 00	00

There was rather more disposition to operate manifested by buyers this morning, and prices generally were in their favour. Sales include Choice Extras at \$5.80 to \$5.85; Strong Bakers' Superfines at \$5.50 and upwards, about 1,400 barrels of fresh ground Ordinary Canada going at \$5.55 to \$5.55, principally at inside rate, with a broken lot was disposed of at \$5.80 500 barrels of a good Ordinary Super, changed hands on p. l. No 2 was taken at \$5.52, and Fine at \$4.50 to \$4.60, delivered. Receipts reported by G.T. H. 1,500 bushels; by LaSalle Canal, 2,615 bushels.

Wheat.—Per barrel of 100 lbs.—Superior, Extra, nominal. Extra, \$6.70 to \$6.85; Fancy, \$6.00 to \$6.00; Fresh Super (Western Wheat) nominal. Ordinary Superior, (Canada Wheat) \$5.50 to \$5.55; Strong Bakers' \$6.40 to \$6.70; Super from Western Wheat (Wheat) \$6.00 to \$6.00; Super City brand (from Western Wheat) nominal. Canada No 2, \$5.50 to \$5.55; Western Super, No 3 \$5.00 to \$5.00. Fine, \$4.85 to \$4.90; No 4 \$4.20 to \$4.20; Polished, \$3.50 to \$4.75; Upper Canada Fine Flour, \$3.00 to \$3.20; City bags, (delivered) \$3.00 to \$3.00.

Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.—Market dull and nominal in absence of transactions. —QUOTATIONS per bushel of 60 lbs.—Quotations are \$4.75 to \$4.75 for Lower Canada, and \$4.70 to \$4.75 for Upper Canada.

Beans, per bush of 60 lbs.—Latest transactions reported were at \$10.50.

OATS, per bush of 32 lbs.—Market Dull. Offered at 30¢ for cargo.

Corn, per bush of 56 lbs.—Nominal. Quotations are 50¢ to 51¢.

Barley, per bush of 48 lbs.—Nominal rates are 45¢ to 50¢, according to quality.

Cheese, per lb.—In limited demand at 14¢ for new, and 7¢ for old.

CHEESE, per lb.—Quiet at 9¢ to 10¢ according to quality.

PORK, per lb. of 200 lbs.—Market dull. Quotations are: New Mess, \$14.75 to \$15.00; Thin Mess, \$14.00.

LARD, per lb.—Steady at 10¢ to 10½¢.

JAM, per lb.—Steady at 10¢ to 10½¢.

Pearls, per lb.—First, \$9.85; Second, \$9.00.



"FLOWER-CROWNED HAIR WITH THE BERRIES BETWEEN."

Like numerous friends and admirers will be glad to hear that Mrs. Malmgren is better. She has been inconvalesced lately by an adhesion of the diaphragm. John BILLINGS knows lots 'of folks who are pious just because they was born so. They can't tell when they got religion, and if they should lose it, they wouldn't know it.

An old lady, walking with her two daughters on a moonlight night, discovered her knowledge of astronomy by pointing heavenward, and exclaiming:—"Oh, my dears, do look at them beautiful stars, Juniper and March!"

WORKS FAILURE.—An old lady complaining of the bad quality of a ham to the provision dealer, the latter assured her it was a regular Westphalian. "That it is, indeed!" exclaimed the dame, "and the Westphalian I ever!"

THE CONSPIRACY CHARGE.—"Working-Man": "Ain't you going to send that boy of yours to school, Billy?" "No, I will 't." He went one day, and when he came home he told me it was reprehensible to get drunk! "Think I'll have 'Primal Peccola's' outrage, 'an' all the sweet 'n' 'oly 'Primal of 'Ome 'Priction broken up by 'Swells' talkin' of 'him? Come an' Stand a Pint!"

A GENTLEMAN from Illinois, who thought himself peculiarly fitted to represent the country abroad, followed Mr. Lincoln with great pertinacity, but without success at all times, and in every place without the slightest mercy. Finally the President, with a dignified smile, asked if he could speak Spanish. "No," said the gentleman, "I'll tell you of a good thing you can get. After three months of hard study the humble applicant returned to the charge, reminding the President of his promise, and assuring him that he had thoroughly mastered the Spanish language. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, "I promised to tell you of a good thing you could get. Get Don Quixote and read it; and it will make you laugh."

BENT LEG.—The following is a good burlesque imitation of Victor Hugo's style:—"The sun was shining. The ocean stirred gently in its sleep. As we crossed Calais Bar the vessel rolls. I like it not. Can she be strong enough for the traverse, often fearful and stormy, to Douvros? I begin to marvel whether she is made of iron, or only made of wood. I address the question, politely, to a young Spanish sportsman by my side. "Pardon, Mister, what is the vessel made of?" "A species of uncertainty, if not of pain, passes across his face as he points to an inscription inside the paddle-boxes. One can only die one time; nevertheless, it is permitted to explain against the perjury of the steam lords of the Board of Commerce for London and Douvros. I read the inscription. Hope abandons me. She is not made of iron. She is not even made of wood. She is only Maid of Kent."

AN EDITORIAL PRESENT.—Some editors in Texas were desirous of doing honor to the editor of a local journal. So they presented their hero with an embroidered shirt, which contained a splendid history of Texas, and also pictures of the fruits and cereals of the State, all worked in red worsted. The recipient supposed it to be a banner for an approaching procession, and in his speech of thanks he jangled the lady-donors by declaring that he would "sing it out for ever to the breezes of heaven, that they might kiss his folds, and till his hand pointed it should never be trailed in the dust." The ladies hesitated and regretted having made it too long. Being informed of the purpose of the gift, the editor wore it over his coat, to the great edification of the boys of the town. He followed them in retirement, studying the history of the fine arts and of Texas "behind his back."

careless shaking. If the weather is threatening it is a good plan to cap the shocks with a coating of white wash. If the wheat is to be threshed in the mill, it should be allowed to stand in the shock until the kernels are quite hard and dry, otherwise the wheat will be sure to heat in the granary, and in any case it will be necessary to turn it over occasionally. When that is put in a stack or barn, may be drawn earlier. Turn the hand into the middle of the sheaf under the band, and if there is no feeling of dampness, draw in at once, provided there is no dew or rain on the sheaves and the butts on the ground are dry. If the butts are damp, push over the shocks and expose the butts to the sun or wind for an hour or so until they are dry. If you are short of barn room, put two good men on the hay, and let every sheaf be properly laid in courses and pressed firmly together. A man who understands his business, can get one third more wheat into the barn than if the shocks are not properly laid. When wheat is once safely in the barn, it is a great mistake to thresh too early. The straw and wheat will both be better if allowed to remain for a month or two, or at any rate until the straw is well rotted. The straw should be drawn in to draw in what is with three wagons, one man to pitch, one man to each wagon, to load, drive, and unload, and two on the hay. The "weak spot" is in pitching the shocks, and promptly there is no dew or rain on the sheaves and the butts on the ground are dry. If the butts are damp, push over the shocks and expose the butts to the sun or wind for an hour or so until they are dry. If you are short of barn room, put two good men on the hay, and let every sheaf be properly laid in courses and pressed firmly together. A man who understands his business, can get one third more wheat into the barn than if the shocks are not properly laid. 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