LADIES DEPARTMENT.

TO OUR LADYREADERS. There is no branch of business in which the ladies are so intimately concerned as in farming. The farmer's wife and daughters have their part of the duties upon the farm to perform, their husbands and brothers.

which is quite as important as that of acknowledge this in our Grange law, placing them upon an equality, allowing them equal rights and privileges Now we propose to give you equal attention and allow you space in our columns for discussion of the various subjects pertaining chiefly to the household; to woman's work, duties and pleasure. This we desire to make a pleasing feature of the paper, and we see no better way to accomplish it than to invite correspondence from our lady friends. We are fully aware of your ability to do the matter justice, if you can be induced to take hold of it with a will. Devoting some of your time and attention in this direction, will not only be of personal advantage to yourselves, but interesting to others. Then send on your communications, choose your own subjects and use your own language, let the ladies' department be equal in interest to others, and made so by the ladies themselves.

Short Walking Dresses It is said that the fashion of short walking dresses was revived in Paris by Worth in answer to the prayers of a number of his American Patronesses. Discussing this subject, a correspondent of London Truth says that what with long dresses, which they clutch with one hand, making one-sided bundles of themselves-what with Louis Quinze heels and almost entire want of tact in dressing-perambulating women are a spectacle to howl at.

With a neat boot nothing can be prettier than short skirts for the street. It is almost impossible to induce English women to adopt this benefaction Consumers tell me that they cannot sell stock, but occasionally make them to order. Isn't this extraordinary? I someto freedom, for there is no greater physical slavery than long walking-skirts. feel like a bird, in a short gymnastic costume. One reason for this singular prejudice may be that the average English woman is less careful in dressing her feet than French or American women, but if she only knew it, by dragging up a long dress on one side, she displays her boots quite as much as she would in a short skirt which leaves the arms free.

Mrs. Langtry's Clothes.

The carriage rolled round with classical female figure in canary and black. It was Mrs. Langtry, the daughter of the dean of Jersey. Her dress was of very delicate canary, exquisitely fitting, without other color or trimming except kilting of the same. The hat was a black velvet turban, with a canary feather; not a soft, drooping feather, but a stiff wing of a large bird, which stood up in the air in a striking way. This coquetish hat, tipped slightly on the side of the head over wavy brown hair and Grecian coil, with black four-buttoned gloves, completed the costume. There was nothing else like it in the park, and no costume so striking in its simplicity. Mrs. Laugtry looked like a canary bird, and was a noticeable figure out in the sunlight. At the Ascot races the other day she was clothed throughout in "white samite, mystic, wonderful;" white gloves, white hat, white feathers, but she had a black silk parasol, lately made to order in Paris, with two L's embroidered in gold on each of the breadths, which interpreted means. "I am Lilly Langtry, and wish you all to know it." -Hartford Courant, London Letter.

Miss Beckwith's Twenty-Mile Swim. Miss Beckwith accomplished the task yesterday of swimming twenty miles in the Thames, and it was stated that the feat was not performed for a wager. but to encourage ladies in the art of natation. The start from Westminster was fixed for noon, but it did not take place until twenty-six minutes later, by which time several thousand spectators had gathered on the bridge and the Victoria embankment. As soon as the young lady, attired in an orange-colored costume, appeared on the steamer which was to accompany her, she was greeted with cheers, and the cheering was repeated when she dived into the water. She was followed on her journey by a boat containing Professor Beckwith and his son Willie, the champion of London. She swam in the middle of the stream with a long, powerful breast stroke, and reached Lambeth bridge in 9m. Battersea bridge was passed in 34m., and Chelsea in 47m., while the distance covered in the first hour was about three and a quarter miles. Going merrily along, the swimmer was off Walsworth in 1h 15m., and Putney, five and a half miles from home, in 1h 36m. She continued the same measured stroke, and in 2h 45m. passed Hammersmith bridge, where a large crowd encouraged her efforts with a cheer. The Ship at Mortlake being reached, nearly half the journey was performed in a little less than three hours. Kew bridge, eleven miles, was shot under in 3h 28m. from the start, and then, for the first time, some refreshment was partaken of. At 5 o'clock Richmond was sighted, and a short distance beyond this pleasant resort, a turn was made for home, the young lady not exhibiting the slightest symptom of fateague. The journey back to Barker's rails. Mortlake, where the twenty miles were completed, was accomplished without mishap, and Miss Beckwith, far

London Telegraph. New umbrellas have a scent bottle hidden in the handle

from being exhausted, was taken into

In Paris mitts are not worn street, but only in the house.

Two ladies created a sensation at the Eaton and Harrow cricket match at London a fortnight ago by walking about in white satin costumes, covered with white lace, the short petticoats reyealing intensely black silk stockings. | that is given.

HORTICULTURE.

FLOWERS. Can anyone on reading this title exclaim, "How hackneyed and tiresome?" Surely not. Flowers come under the head of the few things of which one never becomes weary, that is, if they of sugar, two of flour, one of salt and loved once they are likely to love them a teaspoonful of ginger. Let it all always, and wish ever to have them in scald. When cool add a cup of yeast. sight and drink in draughts-the larger the better-their balmy breath, the sweetest of all fragrance.

A love of flowers shows a refinemen of nature, no matter how rough and uncouth the exterior of the being who possesses this fondness for Heaven's gift! What a strong influence they exert over us in silent modesty! How often will the sight of one of these little blossoms of the field carry us back leagues of life long since swept over by the wing of time, and how plainly do we see again the loved one who gave us one of these when parting, and whom

we never see again! The significance that Heaven has given to each of the blossoms it has thick as rich cream. This a most valugenerously scattered around us is truly able embrocation for rheumatism, or beautiful and wonderful. There is an Eastern fable to the effect that each flower is consecrated to a particular angel, while the peculiarly delicate and lovely tea-rose, the fairy of roses, is consecrated to an archangel of the egg, and lb. of chocolate grated fine. highest order, A lover of flowers could not well select as his, one any single one, for while we gaze on and

decide it the most beautiful, another of equal beauty and sweeter fragance will appear. Alas! like the human race, the most beautiful are not always the purest and sweetest. The mignonette, which holds within its tiny heart a fragrance that should be known in every collection, is much more popular than many flowers of superior beauty; this little plant has drifted to us from far Egypt, where, as some writer gracefully remarks, "it may have wafted sweet odours from the banks of the Nile to the infant Moses, as he floated short skirts, so they never keep them in by in his ark of bulrushes." We are alum. In two days they are ready sure we should only cherish this dear to eat. little plant more sacredly, if we knew times think that women prefer slavery truly it had performed this office of love to the sweet babe in his loneliness. We shrink from the tamarisk, though so quiet and graceful, with a feelific of dread, probably because we have associated in our minds the use it was put to in olden times of crowning Roman criminals, which has left a taint the wind of centuries cannot dispel.

> Still, an affection for flowers is the oretaste we have on earth of elysium. How fascinating is the simple description which we find in Dickens and other authors of the love of the toiling millions for those bright gems of nature. They are the compensations left us by the Fall which lead us up to a glimpse of that fair state of blissful innocence ip which our first parents dwelt in the Garden or Gardens, and symbolize the hope, wafted on balmy breezes, of the weet life reserved in the eternal for the lovers of the beautiful.

How sweet to think the wildlings of nature are free to all! On the hill-side and in the meadow fresh flowers await is. The babe may cull and crush, the happy child gather and twine them in garlands for May-day's merry queen, without money and without price;" and the careworn may bend, and holding them close to the bleeding heart, take comfort that we, too, like the flowers, may perish and pass out of sight for a little while, when the glorious spring-time of life everlasting shall cause us to blossom anew in the "sweet fields of Eden." where we shall never perish or fade away, but "grow bright er and brighter throughout all eter-

Tree Planting. It is not well to have a deep shade around the house. Keep the large trees at a suitable distance, and let a little unshine. Have some regard, also, to keeping an open view from the house to the highway. Time and again your apple orchard have been so planted that as soon as they become large the family home will bee compleetly hidden. There is no excuse for this. If the farm be not large enough to furnish a good location for an apple orchard away from the house, it is not large enough to grow apples profitably. Smaller trees and shrubs only should be tolerated near and in front of a dweiling. I make an exception in favor of the cherry, which often grows so beautiful that it will ornament rather than disfigure the front vard. Plums, may also, may be kept near the house for convenience in frequently jarring the trees to catch the cureulios. He who plants a tree is not necessarily benefactor: unless he use good judgment in selecting variety and lecation he may deserve curses rather than blessings. Injudicious planting is only making more work for the forester's axe and grub-hook. Lord Palmerstonr suce defined dirt as a good thing in the wrong place. A tree where it should not be likewise an intolerable nuisance, and there there is no variety, however beautiful or usefull, which may not by inudicious planting be made to answes the Eastern and Middle States and this description.

KEEP the hoe and the spade bright by use, it is better that these took h worn out than allowed to rust,

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman writes that he keeps his walks free from grass and weeds, &c., as follows: Put on the stove an old iron tea-kettle, and nearly fill it with soft water, put in a pint of rock salt and let it come to a boil. Then fill the water-pot with it, and go over the walks twice. Having the grass cut away from the borders, go over the edges once again, and thus the walks are free rom grass and weeds.

the steamer with hearty manifestations SIGNS BY WHICH TO KNOW A FULLY of satisfaction, having been in the water RIPENED WATER MELON. - When the Perfections of the mind of man, and six hours and twenty-five minutes .and its seeds turn to black, a small black speck scale or blister, begins to appear on the outer cuticle, or rind. These are multiplied and enlarged as the the superstition of fools, raise. fruit matures. A ripe melon will show them thickly sown over the surface, A partial developement, only indicates er mistake can be made than to cultihalf ripened fruit. A full crop of vate more ground than can be cultivate good till fit for use; the time of keep- trees would turn black and peel off. blisters reveals its perfect riperess. The ed properly; and three-fourths of our blister is only to be seen upon a close farmers, and we think we cau safely say eighteen months. In order to eat a which worked between the bark and

HOUSEHOULD RECEIPTS

YEAST.—In one quart of water boi a small handful of hops. Grate three large boiled potatoes. Strain the water, add the grated potatoes to it, set on the stove, add two tablespoonfuls MUSK-MELLON MANGOES .- Fill, after

craping out the seeds, with a stuffing of

chopped union, scraped horseradish

mustard-seed, cloves, peppercorns and

salt. Sew the piece in with needle and

coarse thread, and pour boiling vinegar lightly salted over them in a stone jar. Do this two or three times, then put fresh vinegar over them, and then cov er closely. St. John Long's Liniment.—Six tablespoonfuls of spirits of turpentine, 4 tablespoonfuls of water, 2 of vinegar, the yolk of one egg. Put the yolk of egg into a bottle with a little of the water, then slowly add the other ingredients, shaking it well until it is as

any pains proceeding from cold. CARAMELS.—One cup of molasses, 2 cups of brown sugar, I cup of milk or cream, a piece of butter the size of an Boil half an hour, stirring hard all the time: if boiling hard, 20 minutes is long enough. When nearly done, put in 3 teaspoonfuls of extract of vanilla. Pour into pans, and when cool cut into

SHAKER'S PICKLES TO KEEP TEN YEARS.—Half-grown cucumbers fresh gathered; wash clean and pack in jars. Make a pickle of salt and water that will bear an egg, put in a piece of alum size of a nutmeg to a gallon of brine; boil and skim it, and pour hot over the cucumbers; let it stand till cool, then pour off. Boil enough vinegar to cover your pickles, spice it to taste, pour it over hot, first adding a small piece of

A VERY GOOD YELLOW PICKLE may made by taking 1 lb. of ground nustard, I tablespoonful of turmeric, I ablespoonful of powdered mace, 1 tablespoonful of celery seed. Mix into a paste until quite smooth, and thin with good cider vinegar to the consistency of cream. Take cucumbers that have been pickled, cut into pieces and put into pickle bottles; cover these with the above mixture, and cork tightly. They will be fit for use in a week or ten days.

FRUIT CARE is made by taking 11 lbs. of flour, 14 lbs. of sugar, 14 lbs. of butter, 4 lbs. currents, 4 lbs. raisins, 1 b. citron, 18 eggs, the rind and juice of Blemons, 1 tablespoonful of powdered mace, 12 wine glasses of wine, and 1 of brandy. Cream the butter and sugar, add the eggs beaten light, the whites and yolks separate; then add the flour and other ingredients, having the fruit well dredged with flour before putting it into the batter. 1 lb of blanched almonds, cut into small pieces, is a great improvement. Bake in a slow oven.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL One quart blackberry juice; one pound of white the same of powdered cinnamon quarter of an ounce of allspice, the muslin bags; boil juice, sugar and spice together for fifteen minutes, skimming well: add the brandy, and set aside in a closely covered vessel to cool. When cold, strain out the spices and bottle sealing the cork. This is an excellent remedy for diarrhoa.

THE preserving of eggs in any man ner has met with but partial success and, in most instances, total failure up o the present time, but now Chicago takes the lead as usual, and is able with improved machinery that has been tested within the last few weeks, to desiccate from five to twenty thousand dozen eggs per day in a manner as to keep them for any number of years in any climate. The amount desiccated could be doubled with little expense. and, in this manner, immense quantities will be canned when the market is low The eggs are preserved simply by evapofating that portion which causes decomposition and, decay, leaving the yolk and albumen,or the egg itself, in a rich golden-colored granulation, which can be used in cooking at any fime by adding water or milk according to diection to the desicented egg, in which it readily dissolves, in from three to five minutes. The difference between this egg and a fresh egg cannot be detected. as it is nothing else than a fresh egg. By this method it is possible to preserve smed eggs or eggs that are even slightly tale. England and other countries moort millions of eggs annually, and their importations increase with each successive year. The shipping interests and the armies of the world will find one more luxury added to their bill of fare. The West now competes with

more article to the list .- Prairie Farmer.

Europe in almost everything pertaining

to the table, and this will only add one

Mental Cultivation. What ploughing, digging and harowing is to land, thinking, reflecting and examining is to the mind. Each has its proper culture: and as the land that is suffered to lie waste and wild for a long time will be overspread with brushwood, brambles, thorns and weeds. which have neither use nor beauty, so there will not fail to sprout up, in a neglected, uncultivated mind, a great number of prejudices and absurd opinions, which owe their origin partly to the soil itself, and the passions and imdoctrine which the cunning of states-

Coleman's World says : " No great-

THE DAIRY.

Journal says: A flying visit to .the cheese factories in Canton shows it to be, in quantity of cheese made, probably the banner town in the county, and probably in the state. There are twelve cheese factories with a patronage of 5,450 cows. In the best of the eason they receive 113,098 pounds of milk daily, making just 200 cheese weighing from 52 to 68 pounds apiece or averaging 604 pounds. Then the whole number of cows gave on an average 93 pounds of milk for one pound of cheese. The shrinkage to date has brought the daily amount of milk to 77,627 pounds, and the number of cheese to 128. Now the whole number of ows average each day close to 14½ pounds. It takes now on an everage 10.02 pounds of milk for one ound of cheese, showing that the milk s decidedly of a poorer quality, it taking over two-thirds of a pound of milk more for a pound of cheese. This is a great shrinkage for this time in the year, and is a fair guide to estimate the whole country with her hundred factories or more. With an early start, a smart horse, and short stories one can start from the South Canton factory

The Cheese Factories in Canton.

and mee the tour in one day. A TEST FOR THE CAPACITY OF COWS. commisioner has been appointed by the Governor of Pensylvania, to example ine and report on the merits of a systel which undertakes to determine in advance the probable yield of milk of cows, by certain marks upon the animals. The marks are chiefly in respect to the disposition and mode of growth of hair near the udder, and a predication can be made with certainty, it is said, as to whether the future cow will be a large producer of milk, if the observation is made of the young calf even shortly after the birth. The discoverer of this peculiarity was a French stock raiser, M. Francis Guenon; he first promulgated it about forty years ago. Since then the theory has found favor with several French agricultural societies. M. Guenon has received medals and pecuniary awards and many stock raisers in Europe are said to base their estimates of the value of cattle upon this system. The mark on the animal is called an escutcheon. The mode by which the value of the system will be tried in Pensylvania is, first to have the State Commissioners inspect the marks on a series of cows in several stables, and make a record of the indications without communicating any facts that they observe, to the owners o the animals. These records are to be sent to the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. The owners of the cows will make statistical records of the milk of each animal, and send them also to the State board. The two sets of records will then be compared and re ported upon. Some of this work has aleady been done, and it is said that ninety-five per cent, of the opinions formed by escutcheon observation, so far, proved correct.

All fowls like variety in food. So bread, dry, or soaked to be soft and sugar; half ounce grated nutmeg, and pulpy; or bread and meal and cracked corn together; or potatoes mashed up with all or either, find ready market on same of powdered cloves, and a pint of | their feeding ground. Above all, every the best brandy. Tie the spice in thin fowl loves meat, raw or cooked-raw best. When you live near a city or large town it's easy to get the butcher's raw bone-scrap. Mash this up with a heavy stone sledge, on a sawed-off block of hard wood, and chop up the mashed mass fine with a hatchet. This is the cheapest food out, if you except scraps. Poultry relish fine-pounded raw bone better. It's egg food and shell material for laying fowls. It may be given quite largely with plenty of other food, though scraps are above all available for those distant from large marts, and tan be reached by all: Chop or pound them fine and soak : or soak them and then chop fine; or chop and pound fine and feed dry. Either way will do, as they

like the change. remember that soft food is their delight. around after it is in a thick soun-like They live by the sifting and search which they give to the mud-hole and the pool, and the soft food they there find. So give them soft food-meal and bread soaked in a little milk or the water in which meats have been boiled and the sundries of the swill-tub. Plain stale bread, meal and water mixed with boiled potatoes, will in either state meet

with welcome Another whim about young ducks, that they must not be allowed a bath till some weeks old. This is a mistake. It is indeed best, till they get strength and the growth of some weeks, not to let them wander around loose after it. or tramp with their mother duck or old hen, through the wet grass. But in the little pen, to which at first they should be confined, a sunken shallow pan or basin, or any reservoir out of which they can readily climb, will be their de-

STILTON CHEESE, -Stilton cheese acquired its name from Stilton, in Huntingdomhire, where it was first publicly sold. but it is said to have been made in Wymondham, near Melton Mowbray. At the Bell Inn. Stilton, it obtained such celebrity as to be sold by the landlord at half-a-crown a pound, and it was called the English Barmesan. The process of making it was long kept a secret. To the morning's new milk add the skimmed cream of the preceding evening's milking, with a proper quantity of rennet. When the melon begins to change color inside, partly to those seeds which chance to card has come, it should not be broken be scattered in it by every kind of in the usual way, but should be taken off carefully and placed in a sieve to men, the singularity of pedants, and drain gradually. As it drains, gently press the cheese till it becomes firm and dry, and when taken from the vat repeatedly brush it. Great care is required to keep the cheese sweet and

but manage it well after it is made. To hasten the growth of green mould, several pieces of mouldy or over-A correspondent of the Ogdensburg cheese are inserted into holes made for

the purpose by a taster; wine or ale is then poured in. But the best Stiltons fection when the inside is soft and rich, like butter, without any appearance of mouldiness. In France, when the Stilton has become very dry, dealers wash it several times in soft water, and then lav it on a cloth moistened with wine or vinegar till it becomes soft and mellow, which it will inevitably do if it be a rich cheese. This simple method generally practised in Switzerland. where cheeses are kept stored for many years, and if they were not salt and dry they would soon be the prey of worms and mites. It is then put in shape in the form of a cylinder, eight or nine inches in diameter. When i s sufficiently firm a cloth or tape is wound round it to prevent its breaking, and it is then set on a shelf. It i ccasionally powdered with flour, and plunged into hot water. This hardens the outer coat and favors the internal fermentation which ripens it.

STOCK ITEMS.

A Discount of the Ox. Farmer" who wrote for The American Cultivator, this suggestive little lay sermon on Proverbs xiv. 4: "Where no exen are, the crib is clean; but much increase is by the strength of the ox."

On few of the many "run-down farms do we find any oxen, and, in fact little stock of any kind. In many towns where, thirty years ago, each 000. highway district could muster from thirty to fifty yoke of oxen, now the entime town cannot produce twenty voke. Here we find the cribs, and, in fact, the whole barn clean of food for man or beast. The great mistake of abandoning the use of oxen on our rough New-England farms has started a decline, which has finally compelled the owner to keep a less number of other cattle, soon reducing the fertility of his farm to a very low ebb. Sub stituting horses for oxen has not proved a success; it costs much more to narness horses for farm work than oxen and more to keep them. Horses soon depreciate in value with age, and beome a total loss; while the ox may be out to work lightly at two years of age, and pay his way until he is of mature age, when his careass is valuable for food. If properly cared for, the market value of the ox does not depreciate with age, while if any ordinary accident befalls him, he may be converted into beef at once without loss. Far different is the case with the horse, for if any accident befalls him he is a dead loss to the owner.

There are still some old fashioned farmers who have adhered to the old way, and have kept large ox teams. In stocks of cattle, and the barns overflow with plenty. If the worn-out farms of flicted with fever. the East are ever redeemed and made them carry more stock, and the recuperation must commence by keeping oxen. The high-pressure system of the modern Yankee, despising the patient ox for his servant, has run him into a dead calm of stagnant waters, from which our pushing friend cannot emerge without at once reversing his course, and coming-back to first principles. The sooner the average farmer becomes convinced of this departure from the true path of prosperity, and again uses oxen in the places of horse teams, the sooner he will cease to talk

A Swine Breeder says: "I have seen several articles on nows eating their pigs, and perhaps my experience may be o benefit. I have a sow three years old which has had three litters. After leav ing the first litter over night one of them was missing in the morning. The second morning on going to her pen l saw the head of one, the sow having eaten the rest. I then gave her one of But above all, about young ducks, two pounds of salt pork, and the rest of the pigs were saved. The second It rejoices their souls to muddle it litter she did not trouble at all. The third she commenced eating, and I lost liquid. "It's their nature to," Boiled two. I gave her the salt pork, and all potatoes are the one that leaveneth was right again. I shall watch in the lump to their hearts content. future and have the pork ready.—Bul-

of hard times.

NEWS ITEMS.

Capadian A sale of Canadian cattle has taken place at the Dundlee Auction Mart,

when the animals realized from £27 to £33 each. Hamilton receives \$10,000 from market fees, \$4,000 from stalls, \$18,000 from licenses. The total estimated re-

ceipts for 1879 are \$408,650.

The barns of James and David been destroyed by fire. Upwards of 2,000 bushels of wheat, from 80 to 100 tons of hay and most of their implements were consumed. Loss about \$8,000; insurance in Brant Farmers Mutual, \$2,100. It is supposed that the fire was caused by tramps having

gone into the barn to sleep. We have received per parcel post from one of our subscribers in Colorado, a specimen of the native grasshoper of that State, and we cannot wonder after seeing this huge insect, at the ravages it is said to pernetrate, however disinclined to believe the alarming reports of its devastating work we might previously have been. The insect is fully six times as large as the grasshonpers seen in Canada. -St. Thomas Times.

Agriculture, in New York employs 251,628 persons.* New York has 1,139 cheese and but-

ter factories. The High Court of Mexico has decided in favor of the extradition of murderers from the United States. H. S. Toda confluron, O., having discovered that the bark of his apple

eighteen months. In order to eat a which worked between the bark and to the alleged peculiar temperment of inspection, but is plainly visible when the trees to perfection you must the wood of the trees. He now washes its people, it was called "the home of not only have one made of rich milk his trees in May and September with love and beauty."

lve strong enough to bear up an egg, and he has not lost a tree since adopted this plan.

the United States, and as there are less do not require this for they are in per- than 400,000,000 acres covered with timber, it will require but fifty years, at this rate, to strip the country. The timber in fences is estimated to be worth \$1,800,000. Fifty million cords are burned for fuel every year, and road ties.

> sheep-raising, and is highly profitable, while in Colorado and Wyoming Territory it is little less so, though by no means as fully developed. The number and value of the sheep in these three divisions are estimated as follows: New Mexico, 1,000,000 head, value, \$1,150, 000: Colorado, 950,000 head, value \$1. 000,000; Wyoming Territory, 225,000 head, of a value of \$450,000.

cance in the Malaga vineyards in Spain. The deaths from the recent famine in India are officially given at 1,850,

Foreign.

The 18th of September has been fixed for the distribution of awards at the Paris Exposition

against the Socialists has been submitted to the German Federal Council.

The Porte has decided upon certain tariff changes involving an increase of duties on salt, tobacco, and spirits, to of commerce.

been arrested in Germany for disaffection, since Noeblings, attempt on the life of the Emperor. Of the whole number 521 have been convicted, their sentences aggregating 814 years. ----

mon Fruits. This is the season of certain useful

appreciate their useful qualities. Currants—The fruit of both the black and red currant imparts its virtues to water. The juice of the red current contains citric acid, malic acid, sugar, vegetable jelly, gum-and the juice i said to be diuretic and diaphritic. The juice, when made into jelly or a jam or a paste, is very useful in febrile and inflammatory cases, and in hourseness such places we find, as Solomon says, and affections of the throat. No family of him to say that he will have to rely much inerease. Such farms carry large | should be without these jellies, so | for the greater part of his popularity, healthful and refreshing to those af-

The fruits of these summer plants are highly esteemed as an article of diet, and are made into cordiais, jams, jelly, syrup, and they contain citric and make acids, sugar, mucus, etc.

The fruit of the blackberry makes an excellent syrup, which is of much service in dysentery, being pleasant to the taste, mitigating the sufferings of the natient, and ultimately effecting a cure. It is within the reach of every family at this seamn of the year.

The raspherry affords an agreeable should not be relieved from the meriacid drink, rarely disturbing the stomness of a life spent chiefly in amuseach, and usefully promoting the action ments. Men of cultivated minds and of the bowels. We have known fever high conceptions of public duty who patients to be agreeably refreshed with raspberry syrup added to water, and as that of a royal Prince, are precluded we also know it to be beneficial during from exercising their powers, as nobleconvalescence. men and persons of wealth may do, in

The fruit of the whortleberry is very scurvy, scrofula, dysentery and derangement of the urinary organs 'King's American Dispensary" mentions that a decoction of the leaves, or be used for diarrhoea or as a local apolication to ulcers. The berries and gin, afford a strong diuretic, active and aseful in cases of dropsy and gravel. When eaten in their season, with due regard to quantity, no fruit is more nealthful, refreshing or cooling than the black berries, raspberries and whortleberries. These fruits should be

ities. - Detroit Post.

ontained nine different kingdoms, and more than a million inhabitants. Owing

Postal Treaty On the 14th inst, the U.S. Cabinet approved of the new universal posta

Berne Treaty, so far as they affect post-

age rates, go into effect on April 1st

next, and are restricted to articles of

mail and printed matter, other than

letters, the treaty of Berne in the latter

respect remaining unchanged as to rates.

Five cents are charged for letters and

mercial paper, etc., 1c. for each pack

ounces, provided the charge on com-

cents per package, and the charge on

letters and printed matter can be for-

warded on partial payment of postage,

subject to a charge on delivery of

cation at the changes in the Berne

Treaty, and with the satisfactory man-

uer in which the U.S. Commissioner

The New Governor-General.

[From the London (Eng.) Standard.

The appointment of the Marquis of

Lorne to the Governor-Generalship,

and the consequent transference of the

Princess Louise to the chief place in

Canadian society, will stimulate forces

that are even now actively at work,

The new Govenor-General is a man of

capacity and culture, and he will know

portunities. But it is no disparagement

of the Royal Family has ever failed to

have been forced to confess, more or

less reluctantly, that the Duke of Con-

naught made himself extremely popular

during his recent residence in Ireland.

We have therefore no fear that the ex-

periment which the ministry have

courageously attempted, will fail of

success. It is, however, a novel, and

we believe we may say, a quite un-

precedented experiment. If it should

succeed, there is no reason why it

should not be extended further, and

why the Princes of the Royal Family

happen to be born into a position such

something to their country, and to the

Imperial ideal upon which their own

rank and ease are after all dependent.

It is in their power, without any re-

markable exertion on their part, and by

if the dread of failure were taken away,

the responsibilities of Colonial Gov-

ernment. The result of the experiment

which will be tried in Canada will be

looked for on this account with the

more anxiety, though we do not admit

the slightest suggestion of a doubt that

Objects of Charity.

In a room in Lisson Grove there

ame beings who seemed so woe-begone

A sad accident occurred at Parkhill

on the 16th inst., by which a young boy,

aged about six years, son of Mr. Martin

afterwards.

during the day .- Chambers Journal.

it can be other than successful.

how to make use of his remarkable op-

performed their duty.

treaty recently concluded at Paris. This It is estimated that over 8,000,000 is a revision of the treaty concluded at acres are annually cleared of timber in Berne on the 9th of October, 1874, and the parties to it, are the European nations, those of Turkey and Russia in Asia Egypt, Persia, British India, the United States of America, Japan, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, the Argentine Republica Peru, Salvador, and all the colonies of France, Spain, the Netherlands, Portunearly 800,000 cords are used for railgal, and Denmark. The various British settlements which are parties to the The chief industry of New Mexico Convention are Ceylon, the Straits settlements, Laubin, Hong Kong, the Mauritius, and the dependencies of Trinidad. The changes made in the

GRENADA, Miss., Aug. 14.—Owing to the sickness of the Mayor and the councilmen, a committee has been appointed by the citizens to distribute pecuniary aid for those suffering from yellow fever. The disease is here in its most malignant form, and the sick are of two ounces, or fraction of two so numerous and destitute, as to make it utterly impossible for Grenada unassisted to relieve or move them. The assistance of the charitable is earnestly

The phylloxera has made its appea-

A Bill containing stringent provisions

the full extent permitted by its treaties | Treaty of Berne are revised, so as to Nearly six hundred persons have

The Medical Properties of Some Com

fruits, and it is well that we know and

and consequently of his power, upon the influence which the Princess The Raspberry, the Blackberry and Louise will exert. The princess is admirproductive, it must be through making | Dewberry—These plants possess similar ed and beloved wherever she is know medical properties, and may be substiand in the stately sphere to which she tuted the one for the other, and belong is about to be removed, she will, beyond all question, win the hearts of the peoto the same genus. The bark of dewberry and blackberry should be preple over whom she is to rule in her mother's name. No Prince or Princess ferred, as the woody portion is inert; their odor and tastes are similar, and they impart their virtues to water, quicken the sense of loyalty which is alcohol or port wine. We know of no never absent among our colonial fellow accurate analysis of the bark, but it citizens, and even the Home Rule members of the House of Commons contains much tartaric acid, with bitter

A decoction of the leaves of the raspthe field of political activity. Yet they do not feel the less that they owe

perry, or the bark of the roots, has been found an excellent remedy in diarrhea, dysentary, cholera infantum, and hemorrhage of the stomach or bowels. It is well to know that a decoction of the raspberry leaf, diluted with cream, will allay vomiting and the mere force of their position, to

Whortleberry-We have the blue whortleberry, the black whortleberry or huckleberry, the bush whortleberry and other varieties, possessing similar properties, common to the northern states, flowering in May and June and ripening their fruit in July and Aug-Brown, township of Brantford, have gust. We notice that they all yield their virtues to water, are strongly diuretic and astringent.

> useful when caten alone with milk or sugar, and is especially good in cases of welt, or seemed to dwell, a family apparently in a pitiable degree of dis ress; the husband with a hand ough, the wife emaciated, the children in wretchedness. All these appearances bark of the root, is astringent and may were put on to extort charity, and were successful as a means of living. It turned out that the family had two roots, bruised and steeped in Holland nomes, one for day, the other for night. The night residence was in a treet leading out of Oxford street, and was a very comfortable abode. Hither the family repaired after the fatigues of the day, to enjoy the contributions of the charitable societies they preyed upon. No one seeing them in their canned, as they are very useful in pies, evening dress, in their evening quarters could have imagined they were the

When people understand that these fruits, including the current, are among the most healthful articles of diet, they will not hesitate to use them very freely. We rank the current very near the strawberry in its medical qual-

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CONSISTING IN PART OF

double the deficiency, in the case of the United States. The provisions of the Bar Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Oils, Paints, Leads, Brusher Axes, Hammers, Saws, Files,
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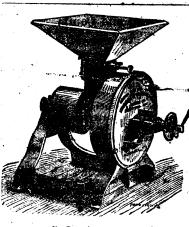
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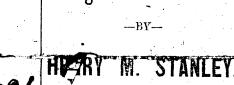
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