

The Cradle Stands Empty.

The cradle is empty—our baby is dead; The angels have taken him to heaven...

Aquatics.

A MEDICAL AUTHORITY ON UNIVERSITY RACES.

The London Lancet says: "The long series of victories won by Oxford over Cambridge in the yearly aquatic encounter from Putney to Mortlake seems likely to shift to her patient and plucky antagonist, whose success on the last three occasions has been so deserved as for the moment to be regarded as a truly national sport, it is desirable, the inevitable result of this change of fortune will be to make Oxford redouble her efforts to recover, and Cambridge her exertions to retain the superiority which has been lost and won. Training on both sides will be practised with the utmost care and severity, until its conditions, already trying enough to the strongest carter, may be pushed in even his case to dangerous excess. Warnings given some years ago must, therefore, be repeated with emphasis, and both trainer and pupil be made to understand that it is the immediate duty that the remote consequences of over-discipline and over-strain which have to be guarded against. Cases, doubtless, have occurred in which a regimen abruptly adopted, with particular reference to the impending claims of "break-down" has proved mischievous to the subject's health; indeed, the recent break-down of some two or three of the originally selected swimmers on either side may, in part at least, be ascribed to the shock thus given to previous habit. Neither can the repeated spurts put on during the varied fortunes of the race be always regarded without injury, immediate or remote, to the contending crews, whose voluntary muscles must necessarily be overworked on the reserve force of the non-voluntary till the heart's action becomes irregular, and the beginnings of neural even aortic insufficiency are laid. But the ultimate effects of such strain on the constitution, invidious and rarely till after-life perceptible though they be, cannot be more or less injurious. Professional water men, as a rule, are not long-lived; the death of the English champion last autumn in Canada, being the natural result of courses of over-training and over-exertion in a man young and strong indeed, but belonging to the neuro-sanguineous diathesis. Our University youth, however, who, of course, have no intention of making athletic sports the business of their lives, are at a disadvantage unknown to professionals. Their transitions from a life of comparative ease to one of stern discipline, and again their relapses from the latter to the former condition, are too far between and too strongly contrasted to conduce to continued soundness of constitution. A day or two suffice to make an oarsman of the Tyne or Thames as 'hard' as may be necessary; and even the test of the final struggle leaves him little distressed. But weeks or even months are required before, by a constant process of sitting on Oxford or Cambridge crew, he is brought up to the requisite standard of staying power; and scarcely have they returned from the contest into studios, or at least academic, life when the newly-imposed habit is changed for the old one, and the intellectual strain in the time for the time, to the school is added to the sufficiently mild, but not unobtrusive, relapse from athletic to customary regimen. We have no wish to push these considerations too far; but they undoubtedly must be duly weighed if University sports in general, the annual boat race in particular, are not to assume the character of a prejudicial, not only to the genus, but to the physical as well as moral development of their votaries."

Stockholm.

With, perhaps the exception of Constantinople, the most beautiful city in the world is Stockholm, the city of seven isles—the "Venice of the North." It is situated upon each side of the outlet of Lake Malar, which after a journey of one hundred miles from the west, here discharges itself into the Baltic Sea. Placed around this watery basin, as it seems in the midst of the waves and of islands, raised terrace-like over the hills, and then settling into the valleys, between granite rocks, here naked and sterile, there covered with dwellings and virgin forests, it presents a picture ever changing and lovely. By many it is thought that the approach from the sea is far more beautiful than the entrance from the Malar. Coming from the Baltic and the strait of the Malar, one sees the steep slope of St. Catherine, the first glimpse of the capital by this route; and shortly after the shores and the islands of the city break upon the enchanted beholder in all their full magnificence and beauty. The rocky cliffs on the south adorned with houses and gardens, rising terraced above terrace in picturesque manner; Skeppbron, with its stately building; Slottbacken, piled with chiseled granite, while here and there the eye catches glimpses of church and obelisk, squares and bridges, equestrian statues, and swiftly-gliding water on the waves, as they puff along their trackless course from Kastellholmen to the Ljungarud forests and beautiful villas of Djurgården.

olutive of its spacious wings, occupies a quadrilateral of three hundred and ninety-one by four hundred and eighteen feet. Much might be said of the particular beauty of the ornamental views, Italian gardens, and of the charming views, but she had to come away without "her little girl." From that time until Tuesday night she was incessant in her attempts to get her little "Cassy." "I have traveled 16,000 miles," she said, "to get my child. Isn't it shame I can't get her. The train in which I traveled through America was blocked up for five days in the snow, but my wish to see my dear little girl was more powerful than that." And then, with flashing eyes, she said, "I won't go away without her." Such intensity of feeling was evinced by both sides that many feared the consequences would be alarming. On Tuesday the husband agreed to give up the "little girl," conditionally that she was to be taken to the neighborhood of Swansea to be reared by the Australian wife's father and mother. This the mother agreed to, and a friend was appointed to accompany them to Swansea. Meanwhile, the little girl, who was the delight of her mother on Tuesday night, that night or soon after one o'clock on Wednesday morning, before the "breaking of the day," there was a knock at the White Hart door. To the query, "Who is there?" the reply was given, "Is 'matan' 'me' 'proving to be a good mother?'" "Yes," she had come up, according to arrangement, "in the dead of the night." The Australian mother then wrapped her little girl, who was fast asleep, in a large soft rug, and after silently wishing the White Hart family "good bye" was in a few moments rapidly on her way towards Cardiff. By dint of much energy on the part of the Cardiff Jehu, she was in time for the first up mail train to London, from whence she proceeds to Australia by the very first vessel that sails. Great was the consternation of the "father" when he discovered that "number one" had been "one too many for him," and that the child and mother were far beyond the reach of his pursuit.

the didn't want to harm him, poor fellow!" she walked from the White Hart Hotel, where she was staying, to her alleged husband's house. It is said the incidents of the interview were pathetic in the extreme; and excitement outside, which was witnessed by both sides that many feared the consequences would be alarming. On Tuesday the husband agreed to give up the "little girl," conditionally that she was to be taken to the neighborhood of Swansea to be reared by the Australian wife's father and mother. This the mother agreed to, and a friend was appointed to accompany them to Swansea. Meanwhile, the little girl, who was the delight of her mother on Tuesday night, that night or soon after one o'clock on Wednesday morning, before the "breaking of the day," there was a knock at the White Hart door. To the query, "Who is there?" the reply was given, "Is 'matan' 'me' 'proving to be a good mother?'" "Yes," she had come up, according to arrangement, "in the dead of the night." The Australian mother then wrapped her little girl, who was fast asleep, in a large soft rug, and after silently wishing the White Hart family "good bye" was in a few moments rapidly on her way towards Cardiff. By dint of much energy on the part of the Cardiff Jehu, she was in time for the first up mail train to London, from whence she proceeds to Australia by the very first vessel that sails. Great was the consternation of the "father" when he discovered that "number one" had been "one too many for him," and that the child and mother were far beyond the reach of his pursuit.

An Excommunicated Professor.

A correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, writing from Boppard, relates the following extraordinary incident: "Professor Knoott, of Bonn, attended Divine service lately in the Church of the Carmelites, in this place, in order that he might be present at the first communion of one of his relations, a pupil of the High School. The teacher of religion had addressed the new communicants, and heard their confession of faith, when Professor Knoott was summoned into the sacristy. He was here requested by the clergyman, Beinhorn by name, to leave the church, as being excommunicated, the mass could not be celebrated in his presence. Professor Knoott answered that he could not comply with this request, since by so doing he would acknowledge himself to be separated from the Catholic Church. He requested the clergyman to put himself for a moment in his place, and to see why he was considered himself a member of the Catholic Church, in spite of the excommunication of the Archbishop. Professor Knoott also stated that since he had been excommunicated he had frequently attended divine service at Bonn without molestation. He dwelt on the scandal that would be given, and the personal insult to himself involved in a public expulsion from the church, and insisted on the fact that he had been excommunicated by means of a private letter, not with the prescribed public formalities, so that the clergyman had no right to act as he was doing. All these representations were vain, and at the conclusion of the conversation Professor Knoott returned to his place in the church. He had mentioned in the course of the discussion that Professor Reinken, of Breslau, was also present. Professor Knoott, who was kneeling on the steps of the altar in black robes, and announced in a solemn voice: "Two excommunicated persons are in the church. As long as they are present I cannot proceed to the holy sacrifice of the mass. I, therefore, hereby request them to depart." A painful silence followed, after which the clergyman again rose from his knees and said: "I hereby, for the second time, request Professor Knoott and Reinken, who have been excluded from the communion of the Catholic Church, and are here present to depart." A few paces distant, then asked if he should be permitted to speak a few words to the congregation. He wished to say that he would leave the church, as he was unwilling to disturb the festival of the young communicants, but only on that account. The clergyman replied: "I forbear you to speak a word," Professor Knoott then left the church. This affair has caused great excitement in Boppard."

A Mighty Stickler.

The Hon. Alex. Mackenzie is a great stickler for constitutional practice; yet a mighty stickler; and what is still more remarkable, his love for the constitution depends upon the latitude in which he happens to be. While in the general Capital of Ontario, Mr. Mackenzie is by no means such a stickler for the constitution as he is in the "broad atmosphere" of Ottawa. The change is so great to call for a very little comment. Last Friday, while the House was in Committee of the Whole, the Government asked for a grant of \$45,000 for five years, to carry on a Geological Survey of Ontario, under the direction of Mr. Lulburth, C.E.S., and Mr. G. B. 2,538,205; Presbyterian, regular, 2,198,900; Presbyterian, other, 499,344. The value of the church property owned by these denominations is: Baptist, regular, \$39,229,221; Baptist, other, \$2,378,977; Catholic, Roman, \$63,000,000; Episcopal, 991,651; Lutheran, 3,381,454; Lutheran, 1,541,747; Methodist, \$69,854,121; Presbyterian, regular, \$47,828,782; Presbyterian, other, \$5,436,524.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is reported that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, Manning, is to be made a Cardinal. Burlesques have been very unpopular on the English stage, and war is being made against them by managers and critics generally. A woman in Manchester, England, has been arrested for chloroforming women, and while they were in an insensible condition, cutting off and stealing their hair. All save one of Queen Victoria's ladies in waiting are widows, her choice since Prince Albert died. They receive £1,800 per annum, and are the widows of the deceased peer.

UNITED STATES.

Silver jewelry is manufactured to a large extent now, and is quite fashionable in New York and Philadelphia. A lady of Rochester, Minn., has obtained a patent for a fan, to be attached to a sewing machine, and operated by the same power. There is but one woman in the Nevada state prison who is serving a twenty-seven year term for murder. The Boston "Traveler" says "Old Probabilities" is now besieged by a tremendous crowd of political wire-pullers in Washington, to secure lead weather for the Cincinnati convention. The hotels of Cincinnati will not accommodate the crowds who will attend the Liberal Republican convention, and temporary quarters will have to be sought in private houses on both sides of the river. The state department of California has sent Prof. Whitin to Inyo county to collect all the data and investigate on the spot all the phenomena of the earthquakes which disturbed that region. In their zeal to exclude sectarianism from the public schools in San Francisco, the framers of a bill which has passed the Legislature have had the wisdom to provide that neither be taught nor practiced therein. It is thought the Governor will veto the New York City Charter on constitutional grounds, in which case it is regarded as doubtful whether the necessary two-thirds vote to pass the bill can be obtained. The puddlers employed by Messrs. Atkins Brothers and Benjamin Hayward are on a strike, demanding that they be paid the action of the puddlers, who are 125 in number, throws out of employment 700 iron workers. A man named Cluck shot and killed his wife in Indianapolis on Tuesday. After firing six shots and making sure of his victim, he cut his own throat, making a fearful wound. His wound has been dressed, and it is thought he will recover. Family difficulties are supposed to be the cause. On the night when the revivalist Hammond closed his labors at Atchinson, Kan., the lightning struck a building where a "gathering of infidels" was in session, while 260 feet away, in the Methodist church, were 1,000 persons singing the praises of Jesus. "But nobody" was the cry.

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Utilizing Bones.

Dr. Nicholls gives the following interesting information, based on actual experiment, in the Journal of Chemistry. It is so specific and detailed, we print it: If a farmer has a large quantity of bones he desires to use for plant food, he can accomplish the end in two or three different ways: 1st, by dissolving them in sulphuric acid in the raw condition; 2nd, by dissolving after burning to whiteness; 3rd, by dissolving them in connection with caustic lime from ashes and soda. Bones cannot be dissolved in acid economically, unless they are reduced to a fine powder. Pounding them into small fragments will not do, as but a part of the bone substance can be acted upon by the acid when fragments are submitted to its action. An insoluble coating of sulphuric lime forms around each fragment after the first action of the acid, and this arrests further decomposition. As a matter of experiment, we have submitted powdered bones to the action of strong and dilute acid, for six months, and the solution at the end of that time was far from complete. Raw bones are very difficult to grind in any mill accessible to farmers, and therefore it will be best, if it is desired to make "super-phosphate," to construct a mill of stones, throw into it the bones, along with sufficient water to turn over and mix the powder, the bones will readily take fire and burn to whiteness. In this state they are brittle, and can be ground in a bar, plaster or grist-mill. The organic matter, or the gelatine, is destroyed in this process, and the bones lose about twenty-seven per cent, in weight. To convert the bone ash into superphosphate, procure two or three good sound molasses casks, divide them in the middle with a saw, and into each half put two hundred pounds of the powder moistened with a couple buckets of water. A common hoe may be used to turn over and mix the powder and water, and also it may be used to stir up the mass after the acid is added. Oil of vitriol or sulphuric acid should be purchased in carboys, and the common commercial strength is suitable, that of specific gravity, 1.70 or 1.65. To avoid a stone or splinter holding a gallon is a suitable vessel in which to receive and measure the acid; and in turning it out of the carboy, do not be nervous or act in a hurry. Turn it out gently, and be careful that it does not spatter upon the face or clothing. Place the carboy upon a low box, with a low stopper, and tipping the vessel, allow a small, smooth stream to fall into the pitcher. The two hundred pounds of bone powder will require the entire contents of the carboy of acid; in fact, a little more is needed to produce perfect decomposition. A carboy holds about one hundred and fifty pounds, and one hundred and seventy-five will be appropriated by the bone if the action is perfect and entire. The contents of a carboy, however, have answered in our experience. The acid must be added gradually, one gallon at a time, stirring with a long stopper, and when the effervescence subsides more may be added. In a few hours the action will be over, and a liquid resembling water will be seen floating upon the top of the powder. This liquid is excessively sour, being free phosphoric acid, holding a little soluble lime in combination. It is not necessary to have tested this liquid have supposed that it was uncombined oil of vitriol, and fearing that it would burn up the crops, have been afraid to use the mixture. To dry this pastry mass so that it can be put into the hands of the farmer, the water part of the mass should be evaporated. The residue should be made by the farmer in the summer after hoeing, when the weather is warm. He should provide twenty or thirty rough shallow boxes, in which the moist mass can be placed and put in the sun to dry. They should be taken under a shed or covered before drying a barrel of dried soil should be mixed with the bone paste, and thoroughly worked into it. This greatly facilitates drying process. When the mass is dry it can be pounded fine with a mallet, or it can be ground in any kind of a mill. The powder thus manufactured is most excellent, and when further diluted with two more barrels of dry soil or loam, is equal to the best superphosphate found in the market. A handful put in each hill of corn or potatoes at time of planting will give fine results. This superphosphate must not be mixed with lime, as from their union will undergo decomposition, and new salts will be formed. It may be mixed up with dry fish pomace, and form a very perfect and excellent fertilizer for all kinds of crops. The manipulation described above is adapted to the preparation of superphosphate from ground raw bones. The only variation is in the amount of acid needed. For raw bone powder, only half as much acid should be used, or six gallons for a barrel of bone dust. The processes for its manufacture are the same. Bones may be dissolved in moistened wood ashes. If care is taken to bring them completely under the action of the caustic lime. To accomplish this, it is necessary to break the bones into fragments and pack them in a tight shallow box with an equal weight of good, sound wood ashes. Mix with the ashes, before packing, twenty-five pounds of slaked lime, and twelve pounds of powdered soda carbonate (or soda) of every one hundred pounds of bone. The box into which to conduct the process may be made of rough board, but it must not be tight, and it should not be over eighteen inches long. The bones should be spread in layers; a layer on the bottom a layer of ashes, then a layer of bones, and so alternately until the box is filled. About two gallons of water must be poured upon the heap (that is, for every one hundred pounds of bones) to separate the mass, but more may be added from time to time to maintain permanent moisture. In this case, for four or six weeks, the bones will be broken up, and the whole turned into a whole may be beaten up together after adding an equal bulk of good sifted soil. This compost is of the highest efficacy, as it embraces all the great essentials of plant food, namely, potash, soda, lime, phosphoric acid, and the nitrogen element. This is a very convenient way for farmers to dispose of their store of bones. If plenty of a good soil be procured, it will facilitate the decomposition of the bones to employ twice as much ashes as there are bones the solution will be effected sooner, and more perfectly. If powdered bones are employed, a barrel of bones may be mixed with a barrel of good soil, and the whole turned into a half molasses cask, moistened with two buckets of water, and stirred up well with a hoe. In a week this will be ready for use, and it forms a most efficient and convenient fertilizer for all the cereal crops. We think it does more for corn, in giving plump, full kernels, than any concentrated fertilizer we have employed. A handful is enough for a hill, put in at time of planting. Before dropping the seed, a little earth should be kicked over the powder, so that it may not come in direct contact with it.

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