"HE HERALD,"

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

Advertisers contracting for space on the second third or fourth pages, for a specified time, will be charged, payable quarterly, as follows:

 Oharged, payable quarterly, as follows:
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The copy for changes of advertisements appearing on the second or third pages, must reach
the office on Monday to secure attention the same
week.

Week.
All lengthy correspondence and advertisements
must be received at the office not later than
Wednesday noon, to secure insertion the current
week, but short items of local news and adveritsements will be received up to ten o'clock on
Thursday morpring.

ing. M. H. KEEFLER, Editor, Publisher and Proprietor

THE HERALD.

RICHMOND HILL, JULY 21, 1876.

INTEMPERANCE.

This subject has been brought before of Canterbury, moving for a select com- is needed in warm weather to make mittee to enquire into the subject and people forget the heat and discomforts of how it has been affected by recent legis- best, the poetry excellent and the illuslation and other causes. He was in trations timely and well executed. It is duced to bring forward the question by the best publication of its class in the numerical signed by 8,000 clergy of the country, and should be read by all.

The motion was the best publication of its class in the country, and should be read by all.

The table of contents is, as usual, up to Established Church. The motion was supported by Lords Houghton, Aber- Talbot, 23 Hawley Street, Boston, at deen and Belmore, and the Bishop of \$1.50 per year, postpaid, and sold by all Carlisle. Lord Salisbury, whilst conthe dealers in the country. fessing that he saw no practical good to be derived from the motion, would not oppose it. He disapproved of paternal legislation, and was of opinion that the most effectual means of mitigating the evil complained of was extended education and religious teaching. In the course of discussion, the Bishop of Peterborough remarked: "that although he might possibly incur fresh unpopularity by it, if he were compelled to make a choice between freedom and sobriety, he should choose the former, and he never could support unwise and injudicious legislation intended for suppressing freedom, even though they might gain the advantage of sobriety. He did not advocate intemperance, but he must say that when every one was saying they must do semething, without defining what it was, it behoved the Government to pause before they attempted anything in the shape of crude legislation. The only way of dealing with it was by mak ing it quite free, and visiting drunken ness with severe punishment, or else prohibiting it altogether by a Maine prohibiting it altogether by a Maine Liquor Law." We feel inclined to think that the views expressed by the Bishon of Peterborough are in the main.

Counterbalanced in other ways. In easy traction and the absence of noise there is no compar son between wood and granite and since the surface water has been kept out by means of asphalt, wood has limited means and artistic tastes knows. Bishop of Peterborough are in the main kept out by means of asphalt, wood has become the most durable of pavements. correct, more especially in the view of the experience we have had of what is known as the "Crooks'

From the reports of Inspectors of Mines, for the year 1875, of Great Britain and Ireland, the aggregate number of persons employed during the year, working above and below ground in the coal, fire-clay, brimstone and slate mines, were 535,845; of these, 427,017 were employed under ground, and 108,-282 (of whom 6,504 were females) employed above ground, thus showing, as compared with the respective number during 1874, a decrease of 2,984namely, males 2,589, and females 395, 133,306,485 tons of coal; 1.932,294 tons of fire-clay; 12,018,594 tons of brimstene, and 442,940 tons of slate, etc., were produced in the mines. Comparing these figures with the year 1874, an increase is shown of coal 6,716,377 tons. The fatal accidents amounted to 927, and the deaths occasioned thereby reached 1,243, showing an increase with the number of lives lost in 1874 of 188. One death happened amongst every 430 employed.

in this province.

The returns show a less number of persons employed in 1875 than 1874, but there was an increase of 169 mines working, and the quantity of mineral raised exceeded that of 1874 by 6,986,-

The Convention of the Young Men's

number over one hundred thousand Mr. George Wiliams, the founder of Its sent by mail or other conveyance when so desired for ONE DOLLAR per annum in advance. Single copies, three cents.

The Herrald will contain all matters of local importance, articles and comments on the political events of the day, the latest home and foreign news carefully summarized, trustworthy market reports, agricultural matters and general family reading. these Associations attended the Con vention and was received with the ADVICE TO YOUNG POULTRY

The last Official Gazette gives the return of Donald Guthrie, Esq., for the South Riding of Wellington, but not a word of the two Gibbs.

The Toronto National is once more sustain its old reputation of giving full or both of these branches of business. value for the cost of it. We wish the And if you can at the same time have proprietors every success.

of the "New Dominion Monthly,"
for July. Contents: A visit to St.
Helena; The legend of the happy
Islands; Tecumseth Hall; Lucky and
Indicate the property of the year. For eggs production the
Indicate the property of the year. For eggs production the
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The lete Mee Melely Convern
It and property fed and The late Hon. Malcolm Cameron, otherwise cared for. If early poultry is Published by John Dougall & Son, Montroal, at \$1.50 per annum. Single the best to breed from, but if you want troal, at \$1.50 per annum. copies 15 cents.

An excellent number is Ballou's Ma-This subject has been brought before gazine for August. It is so light, so the House of Lords by the Archbishop breezy and cheerful that it is just what the season. The stories are all of the the mark. Published bp Thomes &

CREDIT AND CASH. A grocer in the town of Santa Clara, Cal., has adopted an original method of business. Each side of the store is fitted up for business on its own account. In the general arrangement each side is a duplicate of the other, the difference being that one side is cash and the other credit. When a customer comes in, the first question asked is, "Do you wish to buy for cash or on account?" If it is a cash customer, the goods and prices on the cash side are shown but if it is one who cash side are shown, but if it is one who wants credit, he is shown to the other side, and made to realize the value of ready money.

· WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

After a sufficient comparative trial, the contest between granite, asphalt, and wood for carriage ways has been decided in favor of the last, and the recent conclusion of the Corporation of London may be regarded as a final confirmation of that decision. Mr. Heywood, engineer for the city, has shown that before a horse falls he may be expected to travel on granite 132 miles, on asphalt 191 miles and on wood 446 miles; and although between the two last materials there is a triffing advantage in the cost on the side of asphalt, that is much more than counterbalanced in other ways. In easy traction and the absence of noise there is " License Act, the flooring of planks, which is now laid as a superstructure, gives great elasti-city, and, by distributing the weight over the whole pavement, adds to its power of endurance.

TURNING POINTS.

From twenty-five to thirty-five is the true time for all the enjoyment of a man's best powers, when physical vigor is at its highest. During the last of this decade a man should be as-rduous to construct a system of philosophy by which to rule his life, and to construct a chain of habits intelligently, so that they should not sit too tightly upon him, and yet cautiously, so that he should neither be their slave nor too easily cast them aside. The exact proportion of physical and intellectual strength should gauged, and the constitutional weakness, or, in other words, the disease toward which a tendency exists, should be ascertained. Preserve, if possible, the absolute necessity for exercise. Have your place of business two or three miles away, over which let nothing tempt you away, over which ter normal, standing to an omnibus or car, save rain. From thirty-five to forty five a man should arrange with his food and avoid hypochondria. He cannot, it is true, change his predisposition to particular com-plaints, but he can manage it. The habitual character or food, no less than its quantity begins to tell whether it charges the system with fat, muscle, sinew, fibre, or watery particles. From forty-five to fifty-five the recuperative powers should be encouraged and developed. There is nothing like work to keep

A great deal of talent is lost in the world for the want of courage. Every day sends to the grave a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has pre-The Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association met last week in Toronto. There were present delegates from thirty states, provinces, districts and territories to the number of 350; representing 147 Associations, of which twenty-one are in Ontario, three in Quebea and one in Nova Scotia.

There has been, during the year, a boscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they could have been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in fame. The fact is, to do anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand back shivering and tiniking of the cold and the danger, but just jump up and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating tasks and adjusting nice changes. It did very well before the flood, where a man could subsist his friends There has been, during the year, a clear gain in property to the amount of \$128,843.

Forty-four Associations are accumulating Building Funds, and the total property of Associations amounts to no property of Associations are accumulated pr

Agricultural.

BREEDERS.

After years of care and patient watching I am prepared to advise all to make up their minds as to what they want, to The men who do this are the successful men in poultry breeding, as well as in all other branches of buiness. There are two productions for which fowel are always in demand-laying eggs, and for o the fore. By all appearances it will in the best condition possible, for one them please the fancy of the fancier, so much the better, as they make better customers usual for surplus stock than We beg to acknowledge the receipt the butcher. In some localities eggs are quantities to suit if properly fed and otherwise cared for. If early poultry is to raise poultry to ship late in tall or winter, choose the short-legged Asiatics. prefer a short, stout leg on any fowel. The bodies of such fowel may not be so stylish, but they mean business, and I keep fowel for profit. There are several iddies of my acquaintance well up to ten years of age-of various breeds, and cocks five years and more, vigorous as ever. Invariable such are low and broad, compared with what would be called fancy chickens of some breeds, by

duced by the application of old nails blacksmith's waste, iron filings and the ike to the roots of the fruit trees. It s thought by some to check the blackinducing fruitfulness in barren trees. It is even said that hanging pieces of old iron in barren trees has made them blossom and bear fruit. We scarcely be lieve this, while we have no doubt that the application of old iron waste to the roots of trees as beneficial in more ways than one. It will certainly do good as a mulch, even if it adds no elements of productiveness to the soil.

FANCY WORK.

The practical use of fancy work is shown in the dull rooms brightened by gay bunches of wax leaves and flowers in the old chairs made fresh and attractive by pratty wrought coverings; in the hard sofas rendered inviting by sleep-en-ticing pillows; in the eyes saved from aching by cunningly-contrived lamp-acreens; in the colds prevented by the warm lounge blankets: in the papers kept in order; in the simple wall portfolio, and in the small but tender gift which no money could be spared to buy. It need be only the idlest of idle hours

what such work can do for her rooms. Every girl whose life is trying and hard is conscious what a real luxury it often is to fashion with deft fingers some dainty knick-knack. To begin fancy work, with any definite time for finishing it, is to make labor out of what should be recreation; but to have it lying on the table, to catch it up for five minutes before tea, or during a neighborly call in the evening, is the way to do it enjoy

Every housekeeper should have her own recipe-book—a book of her own making, of general growth and proved excellence—and we propose to show our lady-readers how to make one. In the first place, buy a blank book, and write your name and the date on the first leaf. Divide the book into as many departments as you wish, heading each page with the department to which it belongs, as follows:—Recipcs for cleaning, longs, as follows:—Recipes for cleaning, recipes for soup, recipes for cooking meats, recipes for cake, and so on all through the family cooking. Then come cooking for the sick, care for the sick, and all the various things that are a part of woman's duty, and for which, unfortunately, there is no school but experience. Number your pages if it has not already been done, and make an index, leaving blank spaces in the index to dex, leaving blank spaces in the index to correspond with the blank pages between departments which you do not expect to fill immediately. Write down under fill immediately. Write down under these different heads every recipe which you have actually tried, or the result of which you have seen in the houses of your friends, and enter the page in the

"I have no time to read," is a common complaint among farmers. It is true that for a large portion of the year there appears to be but little time for a continuous course of reading, but it's a great mistake to suppose that nothing can be read. Quite as much real good often comes of some idea caught in an odd moment, and pondered over until thoroughly digested, as that derived from more continued reading. It lightens toil and quickens the brain to thus work out from some slight surgestion a substantial clear defined conclusion. It is from the habit of reading and thinking rather than from the time consumed that good is to come. Knowledge is made up of items, which, if taken alone seem insignificant, but when put together form a mine of wealth. The odd

less than \$2,085,295. It is reckoned that the members in all Associations and particular friends that he has no more to follow their advice.

so much time in consulting his first cousin or a wide harrow, will often do as much as two two-horse teams separately, and save the wages of one man.

CRACKED WHEAT PUDDING.

I take a large coffee-cupful of boiled cracked wheat, four eggs, four heaping tablespoonfuls of coffee-sugar, one pint of new milk, one piece of butter of the size of a walnut, and one fresh lemon—
if I can get it. Mash the wheat with
the potatoe-masher (to avoid the lumps);
add the yolks of the eggs and sugar well
beaten together; the butter after it is
melted, then the milk, and lastly three
after along along of the lemon being careful or four slices of the lemon, being careful not to allow the seeds in, as they will make it bitter. Bake one-half hour or until the custard is set, stirring once of twice after it becomes heated to prevent the wheat from settling to the bottom. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add a little pulverized sugar, and froth, add a little pulverized sugar, and flavor with the juice of lemon that is left. When the pudding is baked spread this on the top, return to the oven and brown lightly; serve hot, with cream; or it is equally good when cold. Cracked wheat simply boiled is a daily dish on our breakfast table; and as it is almost impossible to cook just enough, we often have a small saucerful left. In two or three days enough will have accumulated to make this pudding—and to use these precious bits I have improvised this, which has now come to be one of our standard puddings, and which I now offer to your readers in return for the many practical hints I have received through the columns of your valuable

Ants in the House.

In some localities small, black ants mer. They get into every sweet and sweetened thing to which they can find access, and though they tumble into the syrup and commit suicide, in droves as it were, by droves are their lessoning numbers reinforced. Do they smell out the sugar, and molasses, and preserves? Give them something else to smell. Lay sage leaves or tansy leaves upon Lay sage leaves or tansy leaves upon Called fancy chickens of some breeds, by fanciers.—F. J.Kinney, in Poultry Argus.

OLD IRON.

Various good effects are said to be produced by the application of old nails. around an open sugar-bowel proves an impassible barrier to the ants. A dish set into a saucer or plate of water is protected from ants. There is a little red knot in the plu n, and blight in the pear.
There are well-attested instances of its with all kinds of grease, as well as with

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(SUCCESSOR TO ALEX. SCOTT)

Publisher and Proprietor of "The Herald."

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