

Good Health.

LOCATION OF HOUSES.

Houses should be built on upland ground, with exposure to sunlight on every side. During epidemics, it has been noted by physicians that deaths occur much less frequently on the sunny side of the street than on the shady side; and in hospitals, physicians have testified to the readiness with which diseases have yielded to treatment in sunny rooms, while in shaded rooms they have proved intractable. Let there be no bogs, nor marshes, nor stagnant water in the neighborhood, then let the cellars be thoroughly drained. Inattention to this subject has caused the death of many a person. No father and mother should rest one moment in peace while their innocent babes are sleeping in rooms over damp and mouldy cellars. Cellars should not only be drained, but thoroughly ventilated, otherwise the house must be unwholesome. Let the drains also be constructed for the conduction of slops and sewerage of all kinds to a common reservoir, at a distance from the dwelling, to be used for fertilizing purposes. Door-yards should be kept clean and dry, composed largely of greensward, on which children may romp and play. They are entitled to it, that the breath of Nature and of Nature's God, as it filters down through the blue sky, may fan their rosy cheeks, and fill their souls with joy and their bodies with health. If beautiful and useful flowers and plants can be cultured, they will add to the attractiveness of the place, and help to cultivate a kindly spirit among its inhabitants.—*Science of Health.*

SLEEPLESSNESS AND THE REMEDY.

The best anodyne is a liberal amount of muscular activity out of doors every day. Persons who sit around the fire, or lounge on the sofa, or read or sew a great part of the day, need not expect sound sleep; only the laboring man can taste it in all its sweetness. Many fail to sleep at night because they will persist in sleeping in the day time. It is just as impossible to healthfully force more sleep on the system than the proportion of exercise requires, as to force the stomach to digest more food than the body requires. Rather than court sleep by industrious activities, many persons resort to medicine, and every new drug which is heralded as a promoter of sleep becomes at once immensely popular, even though it is known to possess dangerous qualities. Coloral hydrate has had a great run, and even young men are known to be purchasing it at the drug stores, to be used in promoting sleep; it should never be taken unless advised by the family physician, for the medical journals are constantly publishing cases where serious harm and even fatal results attend its habitual use.—*Journal of Health.*

STAGNANT WATER DRUNK BY COWS PRODUCED TYPHOID FEVER.

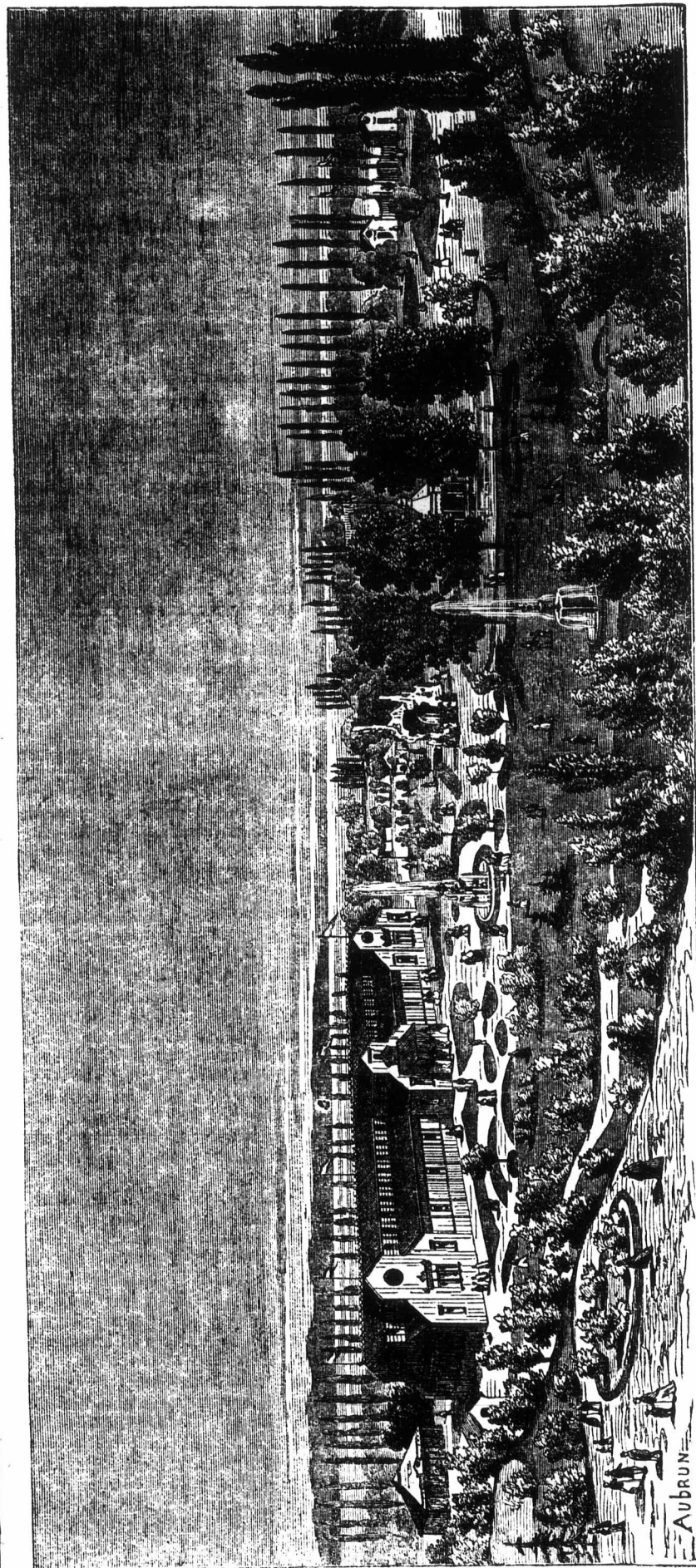
Of 140 families supplied with milk from a dairy in Islington, England, seventy suffered from typhoid fever. One hundred and sixty-eight individual cases occurred within ten weeks, and thirty died. An investigation showed that the cows drank water from an old underground tank, built of wood, and much decayed. The milk cans were washed in the same water, and in all probability the water was also mixed with the milk. As the fever attacked only such parties in that district as used the milk, the water in the rotten tank must have been the cause. This is only one more evidence of the danger of using foul water, and giving it to animals. It has been shown that stagnant water acts as a slow poison to animals as well as men; and it is a matter of the first importance to all dairymen and stockraisers, as well as families, to use only pure fresh water.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Builder* states that he had occasion for several years to examine rooms occupied by young women for manufacturing purposes, and he has observed that while the workers in

one room would be very cheerful and healthy, the occupants of a similar room, who were employed on the same kind of business, were all inclined to be melancholy, and complained of a pain in the forehead and eyes, and were often ill and unable to work. The only difference he could discover in the rooms was that the one occupied by the healthy workers was wholly whitewashed, and that occupied by the melancholy workers was covered with yellow ochre. As soon as the difference

struck him, he had the yellow ochre washed off the walls, and then whitened. At once an improvement took place in the health and spirits of the occupants.

GREEN fruit has always been considered as tending to produce the choleraic diseases, but we believe that over ripe or partially decayed fruit is fully as productive of disease as the former; but fresh, ripe fruits are always healthful and nourishing, and are among the natural foods of man.



EXPOSITION BUILDING AND GROUNDS AT CORDOVA, ARGENTINA, IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

WHICH IS ONE OF THE MOST ENTERPRISING AND PROGRESSIVE CITIES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Entomology.

BY PROF. C. E. BESSEY, OF IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Every year Iowa feeds of her productions about ten millions of dollars worth to insects. Not a crop but what pays a heavy percentage to one or more of these piratical little animals. Prof. Riley, in his Third Annual Report upon the Noxious Insects of Missouri, makes mention of thirty-seven different insects which infest the apple tree alone, while some English entomologists estimate that in England every different species of plants has on an average six different species of insects.

The loss annually in the whole United States is stated to be three hundred millions of dollars, and I have no doubt the statement is rather below than above the truth. Could this enormous sum be applied to the payment of our National Debt, in ten years all would be paid, principal and interest; yet year by year we pay tribute, and have as yet made but little united, intelligent effort to free ourselves from the necessity. In our own State next to nothing has been done; a committee or two appointed by our Agricultural and Horticultural Societies constitutes the whole force now mustered by Iowa to protest against paying ten millions a year for the support of a hungry horde of insects. Is this wisdom? Is this so trivial a matter as to be beneath the province of legislation? We have laws against permitting certain noxious weeds to grow and send their seeds from farm to farm, and yet so far as I know, nothing has been done to prevent the growth and spread of hundreds of insects which are worse to eradicate and much more injurious than even the Canada Thistle.

How shall we best fight these insects? This is the question which first comes to us when our choice plums wither under the puncture of the Curculio—when our potatoes disappear before a army of Potato Beetles, or when the Grasshoppers come down upon our oats, corn and grass, like a personation of Destruction itself. We plant, we give anxious care and hard labor that our planting may come to full fruition; but the worm comes in for his share first—too often it is a "lion's share," and chooses the best and finest for his eating.

The worm, the bug, the beetle, the fly, the moth, they follow us everywhere, and claim a portion of ours as their own. How shall we escape from them? There is no way but to set to work and study them until we know them—know not only their appearance, but their habits, their hiding places, their weakest moments, their most vulnerable points of attack.

We must do with these enemies as we would do in case of larger, two-footed ones; we must first find out how to attack best, and then make an attack all along the line. We must all rouse ourselves and go into the fight energetically and understandingly.—*Iowa Home-Steader.*

OF INJURIOUS INSECTS.

Deserving notice, are the second-brood caterpillars of the fall web worm, *Hyphantria tentor*, the webs of which can be seen on most all kinds of orchard forest trees, as on the osage hedge. While in the web the worms are scarcely an inch long, and are the very conveniently destroyed; they are light-colored, hairy, with black dots on the back. At that size they leave their web and run singly over every object and off almost any green thing. They produce a white moth, the male measuring about an inch, the female 1½ inches. They pass the winter in the pupa state.

THE HANDMAID MOTH (*Datana minus*).

The caterpillar of this moth can be found in almost any orchard of young trees; its presence on the trees is easily detected by the conspicuous and defoliated limbs; they are now found in lumps of from 20 to 30 together; are black worms, one and a half to two inches long, with six white longitudinal lines and a little hairy when not feeding, they raise both ends. Pupate in the ground and winter as pupa moths; issue in July, and are also found on oak, hazel and black walnut.

THE AMERICAN PROCRIS (*Procris Americana*).

A short, thick, yellow caterpillar, slightly hairy with black dots, is a gregarious worm, 20 to 30 occupying one single leaf, which they only leave when full-grown, and they are for this reason easily destroyed by picking off the infested leaves; it produces a small black moth with an orange colored moth which issues in July following. In Southern latitudes there are two broods, and the first brood of caterpillars sometimes proves quite injurious, committing its depredations at a season when the foliage is essential to the health of the vine and fruit.

WE issue a Supplement this month containing a list of the most important awards of Prizes given at the Provincial Exhibition. There may be a few inaccuracies, but it is as correct as we have been able to procure it. We were promised a revised or corrected list from the Secretary, but it has not yet come to hand.

The above cut is kindly lent to us by the *Prairie Farmer* Co., who publish an excellent agricultural paper in Chicago, from which we occasionally make extracts. We, or some of us in this part of Ontario, are apt to think we are far in advance of many parts of the new world in agriculture. We must confess we are rather astonished to find them so far advanced

in South America, judging from the above illustration. We think we may receive a hint from it in regard to beautifying our agricultural grounds. It is with that view we insert it. We expect some of our Canadian breeders' stock may some day gain prizes at the Cordova Exhibition. We are not aware of any having been sent as yet.

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