And the state of t

of the rudder-chains and the force of the stream, just as the first man must have had well-grounded apprehensions that she would be dashed to pieces. Familiarity breeds contempt, and first men are forgotten as tentative experiment iusensibly glides into habitual use. The sudden transition from the still bosom of the river to the noisy splash of the obstreperous breakers is an experience one might moralize on; and the heavy buffets which some of them administer to the steamer's quivering hull are remindful of a storm when bigger and deeper hulls are struck and shaken by the billows, of the Atlantic. I should much like to stand on the bank and watch the steamer as she shoots some of the curving rapids near the village of Côteau du Lac; for I fancy the sight must t to the ev anges of a te Valley and Trinity with the the commercial capital of the Ottawa is liver by the passed, and the village of Canghnawaga the traveller one appeal-

of the curving rapids near the village of Côteau du Lac; for I fancy the sight must be far grander than it is from the deck of the steamer. Lake St. Louis is the last of the river lakes west of Montreal, and on entering it there is visible the swelling high outline of the mountain, beneath which lies the commercial capital of the Dominion passed, and the village of Cauginnawaga puts in its claim to consideration, as the last link between the red man's legendary past and that teeming business present, in which the crowd of passengers on board will, in less than an hour, be only insignifi-Captain Basil cant units. And by a curious coin as we pass the village, I have nearly combiect in his pleted the perusal of Lord Desart's "Children of Nature, a Story of Modern London." The hero is quartered in Canada. His regiment is at Montbee, and he finds his heids at the Loddon and he ing to flee finds his bride at the Indian village of Cocknewelago. The chief was dying when he got there, and was a white man, in fact forgetting one of those gentleman from Boston, whose beautiful laughter is left in the young Englishman's the interious canopy o everlasting charge. Of course he marries ing nor re ceremony being performed at St. Alban's Maine (sic), and he brings her home to but that on London, where she is at once the victim of a social scandal, and he and she die under s soft spirit a social scandal, and he and she die under circumstances of the most distressing character. That is the story, and, my lord, though you may purchase the favour of all the critics, and you have been tolerably successful in that line, I, in my extreme and to you will me. what appetite me by the nothingness to them and to you, will presume to say that your story contains as monstrous a libel on English homes as your few references to Canada are impossible anachronisms. er, that dis-Think you because to-day there is a divorce court and its proceedings are—perhaps unfortunately—available to the daily press, that the deeds which lead there are I put in a new and unknown to your predecessors in high life! Because the weekly society high life! Because the weekly society papers nowadays indite unwholesome and impertinent scandals, were not such things long before the World and Truth existed the talk of the clubs? English homes are as sacred as ever, except against the publication of the misdeeds of their black sheep, and of that class, in proportion to the magnitude of society, the numbers ar ess than in the days of the Regency. Or his Lordship may turn to the letters writen by Lady Montagu, 150 years ago, from Cavendish Square to her sister, Lady Mar will append an extract, transferred to my note-book a year or two ago, when I chanced to write an article on the subject of the alleged degeneracy of society for an surdities of

"At Sir Robert Walpole's there is a Bill being prepared for next session to have not taken out of the commandments and clapped into the creed. Honour, virtue, reputation, &c., which we used to hear of in our nursery, are as much laid aside and forgotten as crumpled ribbons. To speak plainly, I am sorry for the forlorn condition of matrimony, which is as much ridiculed by our young ladies as it used to be by our young fellows; in short, both sexes having found the inconveniences of it, the appellation of rake is now as genteel in a woman as in a man of quality."

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Lady Montagu proceeds to say she will rive instances and particulars if her corres adent cares to have them. Lord Desart's book is quite improper enough to insure its being read, but the things he would have us believe are of everyday occur-rence are only spots in the sun of English rocks have will only end with the life of the planet. There are some irreconcilable Christians who could make for themselves a tice no just always have been such, but I don't ir existence. tan what the the skirts fissure in the bush or tree, ooks about as to her destruction as the beautiful My ng maple in sort, and I chucked his Lordship's prurient trash into the St. Lawrence as we steamed through the centre arch of the Victoria ite barked ridge, glad we had the means to wash at silver in the and lichens least one copy of its unhallowed impuri corner, but

I never remember seeing so many big ships lying at the Montreal wharves, there being two four-masted sailing ships belong-ing to the Allans, besides their usual comner's wake. two bush-clad orth Dukeplement of ocean steamers, loading for Liv erpool and Glasgow. And we are soon to produce, rolling through the streets to the magnifi-cent Windsor Hotel. A truly gigantic enthe eddying terprise, and to judge by appearances, flourishing under the regime of Mr. South flecting the gate. American city peculiarities have been summed up in street cars, trade-signs, itable factors there is at sense of artim the perfect
and mixed drinks. All of these
i that tidiness
of the wash
there is a substantial solidity reat amor-irude their in any city of 150,000 inhabitants on this y are oval or with natural momey have been expended; but there is am Rocks of much to show for them, both in and about the city. It furnishes a prolific theme for correspondence; and the two great subjects ent town of now monopolizing general attention are protection and the route of the line to which, before the assumption of the new railway system by the Quebec Government, this municipality voted a million dollars subsidy, but have stopped after paying about a third. It is a city of trade, and the traders are best on teaching the pretty villas, onnect the St. Lawrence and the traders are bent on teaching the opponents of a National Policy a lesson at the coming election. But I am writing t occurs that gossip for the general reader and his wife,

and men do not feed canary birds with direct for syllogisms.

The Toronto party are here with the its imchampion sculler, and with the booty they have brought away with them after their protracted siege of St. John. Hanlan is Beauport's the object of some great demonstration to-night at the Skating Rink, of which, which the National no doubt, you will have a full account b telegraph. his frowzy

The People's Favourite. The people's favourite medicine for diar hea, dysentery, cholera, cholera morbus and all summer complaints, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is pleasant to take, and never fails to cure. Although

to take, and never fails to cure. Although its action on the bowels is quick and effect-ive, no bad results follow. For sale by all sent conwho have Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands, by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumation, bronchitis. ion " was manent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure ien. And between plaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. heavy rains average,

The attention of all County Box Public School Inspectors, and Principa Model Schools, is directed to the fact the first session of the County Schools will open on the thirty-first d August and close on the twentieth plainly tober, and the second session will open on the 28th of October and close on the 21st

nuscles, in an indisposition to exertion, perspiration and fatigue nnder slight in swelling of the legs when standpation—in occasional colies, and even in lent and fatal indigestions or inflammans. In other cases, a chronic cough, sisting through the entire winter, and appearing at the soonest on the return of weather, betrays the presence of the chickens or ducks, resist large doses. A hot weather, betrays the presence of the ts attached to the membrane lining the chickens or ducks, resist large doses. A cock ate a pound of the seeds in fifteen days at in place of that covering the stomach

No less than six different species of bot

files are known to hibernate in their larval form in the digestive organs of the horse. All, however, pass through the same trans-formations, and the same precautions are mations, and the same precautions are essary for all alike. The flies are active essary for an anke. The hies are active m midsummer through the heats of umn, when the female is remarkably orous in attacking horses, and deposither eggs on the long hairs by means of rotractile conical extension of the hinder of her body (ovipositor.) The eggs prolonged into a round button-like at one end, by which they are glued surface of the hair, while the free furnished with a minute lid. which in a day or two, to allow the exit of mbryo. This latter is usually exed by the tongue of the horse in seekrid himself of the accumulating eggs. special instinct, the fly deposits her ainly on such parts of the skin lers, breast, fore legs), as can be reached by the tongue. The ex-on shown in the eggs deposited under aws, is but an example of another ation, for here the embryos fall into the or at grass among the food of the s, and are swallowed with the regular They leave the digestive canal of orse in the warm summer months, May onward, and pass from thirty to

days in the form of nympha before ing as the perfect fly.

wention.—To prevent the attack of y, it is not sufficient that the horse ld be secluded in the stable during the arm months, as the insect will follow him his retirement, though not so numerousin the open air. A good deal may be aplished by clipping off the long hairs om beneath the jaws, from the neck, east, shoulders, chest, and fore limbs. to these long and isolated hairs that fly prefers to fasten her eggs, and in absence she will to a large extent nfine her attention to other horses. Again: much may be done by oiling the hairs of the lower jaw, neck, breast, shoulders and fore limbs. This prevents the adhesion of the eggs, and thus largely obviates the danger. If to the oil is added the adhesion of the eggs, the danger. If to the oil is added obviates the danger. If to the oil is added some agent which is obnoxious to the fly, its value will be increased. A drachm of camphor, carbolic acid, oil of turpentine, darked with a quart of sweet the most violent tremblings and convulsions, while the oil, though also causing congestion of the brain, tends more to produce quiet, drowsiness and unsteady gait. or assafeetida, mixed with a quart of sweet oil, will serve this purpose. Finally, wherever eggs have been attached to the hairs, it is well to sponge these with water, when the horse is returned to the stable. when the horse is returned to the stable. This may fail to remove the egg-shells, but will usually extract the live embryo, and e empty shells that remain are per harmless. It is, however, advisable to remove even the shells, if possible, as you are then better able to judge when a new mass of eggs has been deposited, and when sponging will be demanded anew.

BLIND STAGGERS AND POISONOUS

GRASSES. Certain seasons have their specific ertainty almost as will the germs of a conevalent, and consequently better under-

Lolium temulentum (intoxicating rye-grass, or darnel), has had its poisonous qualities recognized from time immemorial, as shown prepared from these grains. In such cases it causes pains in the head, giddiness, dazzling of the eyes, or partial blindness, ringing in the ears, colicy pains, nausea, vomiting, sometimes diarrhoea, jerking movements of the muscles, unsteady, vacillating gait, and an irresistible drowsiness and sleep. These symptoms come on after a meal, and last for several hours. animals the effect is nearly the same. dog, after taking two ounces of darnel our, was attacked within an hour with dulness, langour, general trembling, convulsive jerking of the muscles, especially those of the limbs, head, and neck, slavering, and vomiting. The trembling and weak near trembling and akness incapacitate the animal for ing or drinking, and, if made to walk, he staggers, falls, and rises again with diffi-Large doses prove fatal; after ller ones, recovery ensues; though involuntary trembling may last for seven or eight days after the agent has been ad-

In horses analogous symptoms are produced. A mare took the poisonous oil extracted from six pounds of the seed, and showed signs of illness in three-quarters of an hour. After copious discharges from the bowels and bladder, there were violent tree blings, a swinging backward and forward, without moving the limbs, which were propped outward in different directions to give a better support, the expression of the face was anxious and trightened, pupils dilated, respirations deep and signing and the heart's best pand sighing. and the heart's beats lent and loud. Soon the mare fell, re-rered with difficulty, again fell, and reained down, with convulsions mainly of e neck, head and limbs, and four hours later death took place. The results, as seen in the dead body, were violet patches of congestion in the stomach and small

ery closely the common stomach, or blind taggers, which is caused by the ingestion f small quantities frequently repeated.

Oattle and pigs were found to resist the action of comparatively large doses of the poison when given by the mouth. When, however, the poisonous oil of Lolium was injected into the veins of cows, the

same class of symptoms were produced, though they proved less lasting, usually passing off in six hours after a single dose. PREVENTION OF BOTS.

This is the season when the bot fly fulfills the main object of her existence, in innumerable eggs on the surface of those animals in which her offspring may pass the inclement months of winter. Now, therefore, is the time to anticipate and prevent the ravages of the young of these insects. To the horse, especially, the larva of the Estrus is highly injurious, and in the case of animals that have been exposed in the fields in summer, the evil effects are seen for the entire year—in a poor condition which cannot be corrected by the greatest care, in a soft flabbiness of the muscles, in an indisposition to exertion, in perspiration and fatigue nnder slight effect on cattle. When, on the other hand, it is eaten habitually with the food, still, in occasional irregularities of the and is taken in with every meal, it passes wels—diarrheea, alternating with coninto the fourth stomach at short intervals,

> without suffering, and fattened on the regimen. Large doses of the oil, representing twenty-eight ounces of the seeds, proved fatal, while smaller doses—the equivalent of four ounces—provoked vomiting, diarrhoes, and a little drowsiness. ACTIVE PRINCIPAL OF LOLIUM TEMULEN-TUM.—The poisonous elements in this grass are a greenish oil, existing to the amount of one per cent. in the dried grain, and a non-saponifiable yellow material in the propor-tion of nearly two per cent. Both are ex-tracted by treating the pulverized grain with ether. This active principle is, how-ever, only found in the ripened seeds. In the early stages of its growth, and up to the formation and ripening of the seeds, this grass is as wholesome as any other. rass, therefore, which is cut green, and hay made from young, unripened grasses, may be fed to stock with the most perfect confidence, though it should contain large quantities of even the Lolium temulentum. That which has been allowed to run to ed will be dangerous in exact ratio with

the amount of darnel present. RELATIVE POISONOUS QUALITIES OF OTHER SPECIES OF RYE-GRASS.—While Lolium temulentum is the most deleterious of the ye-grasses, it must not be supposed that perennial rye-gruss (L. perenne), Italian rye-grass (L. Italian, and the annual, or flax rye-grass (L. linicola), are all liable to produce poisoning when the seeds have been allowed to ripen. Their comparative wholesomeness depends on the presence of a more restricted quantity of the two poisonous ingredients; but being grown as egular forage plants, and thus likely to be taken in larger quantities, they are far more frequently the cause of staggers than even the dreaded *L. temulentum*. The ratio of poisonous qualities in the four may be measurably deduced from the accompanying table, giving the per centage of the poisonous ingredients in each:

Intoxicating Flax Italian Rye-grass, Rye-grass, Rye-grass, Rye-grass, L. tenulentum. L. tinicola. L. Italicum. L. perenne. Green oil. . . . 1.15 1.20 1.85 Yellow matter 1.80 1.67 0.75 0.80 The yellow matter referred to appears to Hence, trembling and convulsions are more marked in poisoning with darnel and flax rye-grass, and sleepy staggers more commonly follow the use of Italian or perennial rye-grass.

SYMPTOMS OF POISONING WITH PEREN-NIAL RYE-GRASS.—Coming on as this does from the continued eating of rye-grass, it developes slowly, and occurring when these grasses have just run to seed, it is easily recognized. The horse is dull, languid, spiritless, falls asleep while eating or drinking, the jaws suddenly ceasing to act, and the nose dropping into the manger or trough. Standing in the stall, or in harness, he falls asleep, and may shiver or sud-Certain seasons have their specific denly drop if spoken to sharply. The breathing is slow, deep, and noisy, the letermine definite disorders with as much pulse tardy and full. When made to walk, he sways and staggers, the unsteadiness be agious disease. The connection between treen apples and Cholera infantum, and etween unripe gooseberries and nettletash, is widely enough known; but the no the forehead pushed against the wall, or the quarters rested on the side of the stall. intimate connection between the He may hang back on the halter, or push tially ripened seeds of certain grasses on to one side against the stall. By-and-by one hand, and dangerous nervous the symptoms become more active, the ingements on the other, is comparative animal moves his limbs as if walking or unknown. Yet how often does it appen that a whole stud of horses, a herd cattle, or a flock of sheep, are attacked ith dulness, drowsiness, or frenzy, in such sudden and uniform manner that sussigns of many even have temporary spasms, with a rigidity and hardness of the muscles like lockjaw. These paroxysms abate after a while, leaving the animal quiet, and often ons of malicious poisoning are aroused. drowsy, with heavy, hanging, expression-less face, as before the violent fit came on. evalent, and consequently better under-ood, it is known under the names of from the herd, dull, drowsy, with drooping od, it is known under the names of mach staggers, grass staggers, and blind deep, slow breathing, and full, but singgish deep, slow breathing, and full, but singgish

RYE GRASS.

At the head of the poisonous grasses, the different species of rye-grass (Lolium) deserve to be placed. One, indeed, the not entirely lost, however, but, as in the case of the horse, the victim will go on grazing at intervals, and thus taking in renewed doses of the poison. As the case utilized in the middle ages by mixing it with barley in the manufacture of beer, so is to render that beverage more interior. upon himself serious injuries. Becoming still more violent, he pushes against walls, breaking teeth or horns, or dashes through fences, bellowing in the most excited and terrified manner, and soon perishing by reasen of the violence of the spasms, or of the self-inflicted injuries. In some cases death may ensure in from three to six hours. death may ensue in from three to six hours, while in others, the dull, drowsy, sleepy stage may continue for days before that of delirium supervenes.

Sheep suffer to as large an extent as do state.

cattle, but the symptoms tend rather to merge into dulness and stupor than into violent delirium. They mope around apart from the flock, with red eyes and drooping eyelids, and usually perish in a state of

oma, or in convulsions.

Prevention.—For the prevention these attacks, the meadows bearing the rye-grasses must be stopped from running to seed. If pastured, it may be kept eaten o close as to prevent the formation of seed; or, if any portions have been allowed to a ripen, it had better have the tops cut off with a mower than leave them to poison the stock. If cut for hay, it should be cut green, which will secure a sweeter and more nourishing fodder, and one that will be open in no degree to the suspicion of de-

eterious qualities.
The treatment of cases of this kind consists in clearing out the bowels with a purgative of twice the usual strength, and elements may have entered the blood by the use of of iodide of potassium and other diuretics. The conception of the the use of of iodide of potassium and other diuretics. The congestion of the brain is to be kept in check by bags of ice, or cloths wet with ice-cold water, applied to the head, and by the administration of bromide of potassium twice a day.

SOME OTHER POISONOUS SEEDS. Some other grass seeds besides those of rye-grass are open to suspicion, and notably millet, or Hungarian grass, which some-times induces a nervous disorder, an un-certain staggering gait, and temporary paralysis, not unlike the effects of the later death took place. The results, as seen in the dead body, were violet patches of congestion in the stomach and small current in

have formed.

To these must be added some species which, when introduced into the food of man in quantity sufficient to form one-twelfth of the whole, produce paralysis of the lower limbs; or, when furnished to the horse, causes roaring and other paralytic troubles. Even the common cultivated vetch (Vicia sativa), when consumed by horses at an advanced stage of ripening, and before it is fully cured, is liable to induce a form of staggers characterized in the main by symptoms of palsy.

ERGOT. The ergot of rye and of other grasses is interesting in this connection, for, although only a parasitic growth on the seeds, it is capable of producing different forms of nervous disease, which might readily be included under the vulgar but comprehensive and of staggars. When this agent sive name of staggers. When this agent affects the nervous system, it produces extreme lethargy, and gradual wasting, progressive paralysis, or convulsions and delirium. The other forms of ergotism do not interest us at present, and this form may be readily recognized by the ripe state of the grass, and by the long, black, spur-like processes growing out of the husks in many of the heads. In hay it is similarly distinguishable by the presence of the plump, well filled seeds, and by the fact that many of them have grown out into long, blackish masses, altogether un-like the original form of the seed.

It is satisfactory to be able to conclude It is satisfactory to be able to conclude with one general preventive for ergot, as well as for the piosonous seeds seeds of the grasses and leguminose, and even for the ill effects of those as yet unmentioned grasses; such as feather grass (Stipa) and bristle grass (Setaria), in which the sharp or barbed awns prove irritating to the digestive organs. This is, simply to prevent the plant from running to seed.—Live Stock Journal.

WEEDS AND THEIR DESTRUCTION (From Rural Affairs.)

Chess, Cheat, or Broom Grass (Bromus ecalinus).—One of the most troublesome veeds which infest the wheat fields of this country. The panicle is branching and spreading, and bears numerous spikelets. This weed was formerly supposed by some to be produced from degenerated wheat; but the fact that it belongs to quite a distinct genus from wheat, renders this impossible. The following are the principal auses for the adoption of this remarkable

1. The seed of the chess plant are much smaller than those of wheat, and may be numerously scattered through seed wheat, and reproduce the weed among the stubble, anperceived to ordinary observation.

2. The seed being very hardy, may re-

ceived, and dormant until brought near the surface, and subjected to the action of light, air, and moisture. A bushel of chess contains over one million seeds; yet a bushel is only twenty-thousandth part of the soil on an acre of ordinary depth; hence there may be on chess seeds through the soil, and yet, constituting but a twenty-thousandth part of its bulk, be wholly impercep-

3. When the young chess plants, grow ing from this seed, are shaded by a de crop of wheat, they grow only a few inches high, sometimes not over two inches, perfect their seed, and are wholly unobserved; but when the wheat is winter-killed, or otherwise destroyed, they spread and grow upwards unchecked, three feet high (as at a), and often produce from two to three thousand seed to a single root, cover the whole surface, and lead to the superficial conclusion that the wheat, being killed,

was converted to chess.

Those who advocate this notion of transmutation, have claimed that among the countless millions of plants which change every year from wheat to chess, many



CHESS, CHEAT, OR BROOM GRASS. might be caught in the act, furnishing same root. The writer, having often heard of such curiosities, but never finding any, offered a reward of five hundred dollars, a year or two ago, which offer he published in the Country Gentleman, and kept it standing for several months. But no double plant was presented. From the value of the prize, offered during a pecuniary pres-sure, the conclusion was adopted that no such plant existed. The process for the eradication of this

weed is simple—namely, sow none but per-fectly clean seed, and it will gradually disfectly clean seed, and it will gradually disappear from the land. Many thorough farmers have adopted this mode, and have completely extirpated it from their farms. The improved modern fan-mills (of which Nutting's is the best) have greatly facilitated this object, and chess has become a less formidable weed than formerly.

Foxtail Grass (Setaria). - There are two species which are often abundant in cornfields, and spread rapidly by seed. The common Foxtail (Setaria glauca) has a tawny, bristly, cylindrical spike; and the other (Setaria viridis) a larger and green spike. They are easily destroyed when they first appear above the surface; and being never allowed to go to seed, soon dis-

appear. II.—SIMPLE PERENNIAL WEEDS. Tall Crowfoot or Butter-cup (Ranunculus acris, acrid Ranunculus)—An introduced weed, common in meadows and pastures in many parts of the Northern States. It is not a formidable weed. It is easily eradi-cated by good cultivation in connection

cated by good cultivation in connection with rotation of crops.

John's-wort (Hypericum perforatum, or perforated Hypericum)—A well-known and very troublesome perennial weed, and often occupying neglected pastures to such an extent as to greatly diminish or exclude the grass crop. Good cultivation and rotation will extirpate it. Sheep eat it when it is young and tender, and thus tend to keep it dewn—but sweet grass and clover are much better food for these animals, and they should not thus be compelled to suffer from the bad husbandry of their owners. from the bad husbandry of their owners Dr. Darlington remarks, in alluding to the fact that it was named "St. John's-wort,"

sist in using the grasses before the seeds troublesome. The broad-leaved is comm white man's foot." The lance-leaved spreads more extensively, often prevailing to a considerable extent in pastures. Both are perennial-rooted, and they may be destroyed in a small way by cutting off the root beneath the surface, and on a larger scale by rotation of crops and thorough culture. The seeds being about the size of ed clover seed, are often sown with the

FOXTAIL GRASS. latter. In some places the narrow-leaved is tolerated as a forage plant—and although not a decided pest, farmers would be better vithout it.

Poke or Pokeweed (Phytolacca decandra) Well known by its rank, fleshy, and succulent growth, and by the abundant purple juice of its berries. The root is perennial, and easily destroyed by cutting off with a stiff hoe below the surface. Water Hemlock (Cieuta maculata spotted Cicuta).—The stem and leaves, and the root more especially, are deadly poison. The aromatic quality of the plant some-times induces children and others to eat it, endangering or destroying their lives and it is also sometimes fatal to cattle Hence it should be carefully extirpated The stem is spotted with purple or marked with short streaks. The root is perennial.

Perhaps the most dangerously poisonouplant known. Poison Hemlock (Conium maculatum, spotted Conium). - This plant somewhat



the result of slovenly farming, and is most

conspicuous in pasture fields, whitening the whole surface when in flower. Various

means have been devised for destroying it

Attempts have been made to turn it to ac

count by compelling animals to eat it Sheep may be made to feed on it by de

priving them of all other food, especially

early in the season while the young plant are tender and less bitter than afterwards

nd ranker grower, and has a disagr odour. It grows abundantly in some places along roadsides. The root is perennial. It is easily destroyed by mowing just before seeding, and by cutting up the roots.

Ox-eye Daisy, or White Daisy (Leucanthemum valuars).—A perennial rooted weed The Michigan Farmer, whose opinion in themum valgare).—A perennial-rooted weed and one of the worst the farmer has to contend with, on account of its extensive spreading, and the great difficulty of its extirpation. The seed are very tenacious of life, and will vegetate after passing through the stomach of an animal. The wide foothold it has obtained is of course

year in the time saved by stopping to put up bars whenever any one passes. Farm gates are pleasant for master and men, and in England there are good, substantial ones nto every field on the farm, and all have ood, safe latches made to open easily with a riding stick or whip, so that a farmer can go all over his farm without dismounting. There are no wagon ways of any kind with

but it is bad economy, and they cannot thrive when driven by starvation to eat npalatable food. A correspondent of the CANADA THISTLES, ceeded in killing most of the daisies on a sixteen-acre lot, by turning in five hundred sheep a week at a time—but it was a very egarded his
Thorough
nd may be
sod thovate well
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i; then
o years

Treadily succumbs to proper management.
The distance of the battle for a long time, and has yet whenever an attempt is made to return the ploughing and digging. The subterranean stem lies rather deeper than land is generally ploughed, and it is, therefore, difficult to reach it by this means. This direction

There is a preparation for it in over-work, or improper diet. It also gives warning of its approach by nervor.

There is a preparation for it in over-work, or improper diet. It also gives warning of its approach by nervor.

There is a preparation for it in over-work, or improper diet. It also gives warning of its approach by nervor. expensive experiment, for the sheep became extremely poor, and he regarded his loss at one thousand dollars. Thorough cultivation is the best remedy, and may be given as follows:—Plough the sod thoroughly, plant corn, hoe and cultivate well once a week. Next year sow and plough in two crops of buckwheat, and the third year manure and plant corn again; then again two crops of buckwheat for two years more, when the daisies will have vanished and the land be left rich. This weed grows cultivation is the best remedy, and may and the land be left rich, This weed grows

what deter many from undertaking it.

A better and easier way is to cut off the

OX-EYE DAISY. best usually in poor pastures, where there is not enough fertility to cause the growth of interfering plants. On rich ground, tall and dense grass will soon overtop and partie mother the weeds.

partly smother the weeds.

(To be Continued.) TEST OF THE BUTTER COW. The Scientific Farmer makes some important observations in regard to the true tests of miks for butter-making:

It is a difficult matter to overcome an old error after it has once become well established. Some years ago we found that

ever found his glass indicating one third cream? There is only one way at present known to test the butter quality of a milk, and this is the making of butter from a known quantity of milk. Will those gentlemen who publish their cream person contages remember this? It may be satisfactory to claim 40 per cent of cream from a milk, but is it useful? The quantity of the seller of cream. It does not indicate the butter yield of a cow. Remember this. Per cent. of cream and per cent of butter are two entirely different matters when used to express the richness of a cow's milk. A quart of milk which throws up four per cent of cream, may make more butter than a quart of milk which throws up ten per cent. of cream. It is probable that the per centage glass may give indications of the quality of butter from a cow, and tell something of the churning quality of the cream, but it does not, and cannot, we repeat, tell the butter richness of the milk.

MILK IN BAD ODOUR.

"A farrow cow for winter use, ests heartily and is apparently healthy, but her milk has a fetid odor, especially effensive in tea. The cream has a strong smell, as though kept too long. Her feed is hay, branmash and beets." The description of the cream indicates souring from the use of tea much levestive feed. of too much laxative food. Drop off the beets and feed the bran dry for a while; and see that she has salt and fresh water regularly, and all she wants; and that her stable is so cleaned as to be free from odour, and the milk will probably soon become right. If it does not, and the milk and cream, after they get cold, have a strong cowey smell, cleanse the bowels with physic. Milk is sometimes affected by feeding beets which are very full of sugar, if they are fed very freely and for a long time. It is possible this may be the only

FOR COW WITH CALF. "We are told by experienced dairymen uring that time the use of any heating let his moderation be known during these bod, like corn-meal, oil-meal or cottonseed-hot days. meal. After the swelling has disappeared if it does so before grass comes, richer food may be given till relief is obtained by grass. Bran-shorts and roots make excellent substitutes for grass.

HINTS ON WORKING BUTTER. Do not work too much nor too fast. Work slowly and until all the salt is thoroughly and evenly absorbed. Otherwise the butter will not be of uniform colour. Working it too fast will destroy the grain, and the butter becomes salvy and lard-like in its texture. Let it stand or put it away in the tray for twenty-four hours. Then work it enough to remove all the buttermilk or surplus brine, so that the butter may become dry or like a piece of cheese. Mould into rolls, and set them away for twenty-four hours, or until they ecome hard and firm. The cloth should now be put on, so as to cover one end, while the other is left open for the stamp. The cloth should be cut in pieces of exact size and dipped in brine, and the butter rolled when the cloth is dripping wet. Butter should never come in contact with the bare hand. When in the bulk it can be easily handled with a ladle and a flat A small bag of hops, say as large as one's head, placed in a bin of grain, it is said will destroy weevil and other insects which find a lodgment. It costs but little and is easily tried.

and is easily tried.

To prevent iron rusting, give it a coat of linseed oil and whiting mixed together in the form of paste. It is easily removed and will preserve iron from rusting for

such matters is entitled to much weight anticipates that there will be a general anticipates that there will be a general drop in the price of wheat, from this time till the income of the crop, when it will probably settle down to the lowest figures known there since 1853.

Depend upon this assertion: A good, well hung gate will save its cost the first year in the time saved by storping to put

prickly leaves as to effectually prevent stock from pasturing where they grow.

This underground stem when the weed is untouched, seems deathless. At the end sun's heat, to give the body a thorough

A better and easier way is to cut off the plant close to the ground at about the time t begins to fulfil the mission of its growth have spoken particularly of food, but we the time of perfecting its seed. Let it remain during the season up to that time undisturbed, and when its greatest vitality is in the weed, which is at the time of flowering, cut it off. The roots are then in an exhausted condition, having contributed the vitality necessary for the plant to mature its seed. This lost vitality is eturned to the roots through the leaves from the atmosphere, and if the plant is de-stroyed the roots are left without the means to recuperate. Possibly there may be enough vitality for the roets to throw up some new sprouts, and if such should be the case, cut them off during the fall. After this treatment, if you have any thistles the next year, there will be fewer of them, and another application of the same remedy will probably entirely re-lieve the farm of this terrible nuisance. lieve the farm of this terrible nuisance.

At a late meeting of the Elmira (N. Y.)
Farmers' Club, President Hoffman said:
"The method recommended by the secretary is the only safe one. Thorough summer fallowing will kill Canada thistles."
Col. Crocker remarked: "I agree with him in the estimate the secretary puts upon it as a means of cleaning our fields. I have tried it for Canada thistles with full success. A certain field got so badly overrun with thistles that I was nearly discouraged about subduing them, but I tried a summer fallow and it cleaned them so they have a proper troubled me since and

we have heard city folks express much sympathy for men labouring in the fields, and wish they could hold an umbrella over their heads, but there was not half so

much occasion for their sympathy as they supposed, and the labourers would not thank them for an umbrella. The truth is, farmers are accustomed to this ex- them on next morning all in wrinkles "A farrow cow for winter use, eats artily and is apparently healthy, but her allk has a fetid odor, especially offensive tea. The cream has a strong smell, as sidewalk, but is very wont to be moist and hope of your ever looking well dressed. Is, tarmers are accustomed to this exposure, and the system adapts itself to it. Of course, if you chuck your things in a stack to stagnate into creases, and put them on "with a pitchfork," there is no hope of your ever looking well dressed. I cool, and if there is any breeze stirring, the farmer gets the benefit of it. Another and probable the state of its and the state of its and some trouble to turn out spick and span but to turn out spick and spick other, and probably the great reason why farmers suffer so little, comparatively, from heat is that, as a class that a class th from heat is that, as a class, they are tem-

repays the outlay.

I said above, clothes must be folded carefully. There is a right and a wrong way in this as in every thing. Each garment must be pulled into shape before folding. The control stroke, the majority attributing it to congestion of the brain, while others think it is an overheating of the blood, causing a partial coagulation, so that death is caused from the inability of the heart and lungs.

The control serves thould be gently but firmly stretched to full length, and then doubled up with the crease at elbows. The skirts are then turned over, and, without disturbing the collar, the whole is doubled down the back, and left at full length wardrobe.

This mode differs from folding for pack. partial coagulation, so that death is caused from the inability of the heart and lungs to perform their functions. However this ing. In this case the collar is turned up, may be, all are agreed that excessive eat- arms doubled, skirts brought up to collar ing and drinking aid in promoting the disease, and that the greater number of persons affected are habitual drinkers of nave her first calf in summer, that the green feed may provide a large flow of milk. Now what shall be done to produce this result with our Jersey heifer whose first calf is due early in May, before pasturing? How shall we feed her before and after?" Give nutritious and rather open food, such as wheat-bran or shorts, or eat.

> hot days.
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> Heat producing food is not so stimulating as alcohol, but farmers, and indeed all men, should make more discrimination than they are wont to do between the diet of summer and winter. Pork may be a good food in cold weather, and is just the thing when a trowsers over a towel horse. This will be man is going out into the woods, or on the mountain, chopping, but as spring and sum-mer come on, nature demands a change of diet. Habit, however, is a second nature, and those accustomed to fried pork for breakfast, and boiled beef and pork for dinner, may not stop to consider that something else would answer the purpose of restoring wasted powers a good deal better.
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> They may be conscious of not having much appetite for animal food, and still keep right on esting it because it is their ensurements. It is their ensurements of the remark and pork for ministered by a tailor, unless you can have the remedy applied at home. Here it is where ancillary help comes in handy. Mary Jane, if willing and a skilful repassements of the remark and pork for ministered by a tailor, unless you can have the remedy applied at home. Here it is where ancillary help comes in handy. appetite for animal food, and still keep right on eating it, because it is their custom and nothing else is furnished. This may be very practical, but it is not philosophical. be very practical, but it is not philosophical.
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> The Esquimaux eat blubber with impunity the year round, but the inhabitants of the torrid zone live mostly on a light diet, milk, fruit, &c. We, whose lot is assigned in the temperate zone, may imitate the Esquimaux in winter at a respectful distance, but in summer should take a lesson from equatorial contours.

torial customs.

There is no better diet for the hot months than milk. It is food and drink combined. in it. This, and this only, gives a start in life to all animals of the class mammalia, and it were well it a milk diet was better appreciated by man all through his existence. One of the best developed men, tence. One of the best developed men, both physically and mentally, that we ever saw was Dr. Griffin, once pastor of the Park street church, Boston, and afterwards President of Williams College, and his uni-form breakfast through a long life was a bowl of bread and milk. He stood over six eet high in his stockings, and his muscles, and brain were developed in pro-portion. Milk is easily digested and assimilated, and physicians are prescribing t now-a-days instead of beef tea for their atients exhausted by pneumonia or typhoid

wer. We wish farmers would also raise and consume more vegetables and fruit. As it is, the denizens of cities, where there is no vegetation, eat more fruit and vegetables than the tillers of the soil on which these things grow. The New Yorker finds at his factory. She said also that the only gloss market a perfect surfeit of vegetables and fruits, and this not for a short season, but off and boiled it up in the starch, and she through the year. Strawberries and other used in her washing a piece as big as a fruits find a market in the cities long before nickle cent to a pint of starch. She and long after their season in the surround-starched her wet clothes in this dried ing country, and the citizen, especially in the summer, lives in great measure upon this cooling, antiseptic food. There is a very manifest improvement in this direction among the rural population, and we should rolled tight, for half an hour, and ironed

untouched, seems deathless. At the end of the second summer the plant itself dies, but this underground root survives.

The difficulty in attempting to eradicate this weed by digging or pulling it up is in the failure to get the whole root out of the ground. It extends in so many ways and to such length that although it is often supposed that the whole of the root has been taken out, an examination will show that the roots are broken off, and that a portion of them remain in the ground. It is, of course, possible, to eradicate the weed from the soil by digging it-up, but the amount of labour necessary to accomplish it, and the uncertainty of success are what deter many from undertaking it.

A better and easier way is to cut off the

The day after the cession of Cyprus was announced the reading-room of the British Museum was thronged with newspaper men cramming up on Cyprus. Every book men cramming up on Cyprus. Every book and every atlas containing anything bearing on the subject was in requisition, and yet not one of the articles produced men-tioned the fact that Cyprus was the first



HOW TO FOLD GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

If you do not keep a valet (and if If you do not keep a valet (and if you wish to dress with economy, you had better not) you must either be your own valet or get some one to do the work. No clothes, however new, will look well unless kept in shape. This is done by folding them carefully up the moment you take them off. Next morning or the day after will not do. The reason is, while the cloth has the warmth of the body in it, it is more plastic and impressionable them throw their clothes down in a heap, to put

repays the outlay.

I said above, clothes must be folded care

food, such as wheat-bran or shorts, or oatmeal and a few roots, both before and after coming in, till all the cake and swelling is out of the udder, and carefully avoid this practice is pretty much obsolete. If any one has not reformed, we advise him to the swelling is out of the udder, and carefully avoid this practice is pretty much obsolete. If any one has not reformed, we advise him to ollowing these directions; they their overalls, roll them up, and place the often under their bed or pillow.

When clothes are wet, they must not folded-only pulled into shape and put to dry. A coat is best placed over the back of a chair, as if dressing a lay figure ; ministered by a tailor, unless you can have given her to iron on the wrong side onlypreviously having damped the refractory

garments with a moist sponge.

Of all enemies to clothes the most deadly rain, your suit is done for. You must have a limber switch or cane borne on the ment, and make free use of it at the end of a dusty day. If you don't like the job yourself—and few do—you must get it done by the handmaid, the domestic Abigail before alluded to, or by any one else you please, so long as it is done. However, I repeat, dusted the clothes must be, or they will be done for.

THE LAUNDRY.

The sticking of starched clothes to the The stocking of starched clothes to the smoothing iron is one of the most vexatious things with which the laundress has to contend. This is partly owing to the adulterations in the starch, for which there s no remedy but to obtain a good article. Starch gloss is used more to prevent this sticking than for the glossy surface which it pretends to give. The latter is rarely, if ever, obtained in perfection without polishing iron and machinery. So, dear ladies, ing iron and machinery. So, dear ladies do not waste your time and strength in

pursuit of it.

I learned this from a woman once employed in the laundry of a shirt and collar factory. She said also that the only gloss smooth. I have long used this in various ways and find it always good I prefer

white soap.

If the clothes are already stiff I dampen by merely dipping them in soapy water. Care of the irons has much to do with success. They should not be permitted to stand on the stove to receive slops from the cooking. When not in use they should be kept in a dry place. If the face is once rust-eaten it is irretrievably injured. If rusted, however, rub them on emery or brown paper, but not on salt as this tends to more rust. Beeswax may be used freely at any time, rubbing on the hot face of the iron, and then rubbing the iron thoroughly on cloth or brown paper, Some laund-resses always do this before putting an iron to a starched surface.

TO WASH BLACK CALICO WITHOUT Put it to soak in weak suds made boiling

hot; let it stand until cool enough to handle, then wash and rinse in the usual way. For stiffening, use strong coffee or old skim-milk.

TO PREVENT FLANNELS FROM SHRINKING. In washingflannels, or other woollen arti-

In washing tilannels, or other woollen arti-cles, have the suds ready prepared, by boiling up and so dissolving small pieces of soap in rain-water, without soda; but do not use the suds when boiling; let them be lukewarm only when the articles are put in. The flannels should not be rubbed with a large piece of soap, nor should the material itself be rubbed as in washing linen, etc., the fibres of the weol contain numberless little hooks, which the rubbing numberless little hooks, which the rubbing knots together; hence the thickening of the fabric, and consequent shrinking in dimensions. Well sluice the articles up and down in plenty of suds, which afterwards squeeze (not wring) out. The clothes wringers, consisting of a pair of India rubber rollers, between which the and every atlas containing anything bearing on the subject was in requisition, and yet not one of the articles produced mentioned the fact that Cyprus was the first place where Christianity was planted after it left the mainland of Asia.

The Texas papers tell an interesting story of Mr. J. B. Wilkinson, a cattle merchant of Brown county. He sent his daughter to a boarding-school in Kentucky, where she was seduced by a bank clerk and disappeared. Her father "found her in St. Louis, while on a spree, in a house of ill-fame," and has taken her home. The item is headed "An Erring Daughter Reclaimed."

India rubber rollers, between which the clothes pass, are a great improvement upon hand labour—as, without injury to the fabric, they squeeze out the water so thoroughly that the article dries in considerably less time than it otherwise would do. After rinsing, squeeze out the water and dry in the open air, if the weather is such as to admit of the articles drying quickly; if not, dry in a warm room, but avoid too close proximity to a fire. Let any dust or mud be beaten out or brushed off prior to washing.

WHITENING YELLOW FLANNEL. Flannel which has become yellow with