eard our voices.
ried Euphemia.
run! The dog is
n us! It's Po-

. There stood
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ulated.
" I said. "We

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, who stopped
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ed to say "get
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" gasped Eu-

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Pomona,

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Euphemia.

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"Can I milk?" said Pomona. "Why course, ma'am. I've seen 'em milk hundreds of times."

"But you never milked yourself?" I remarked.

"No, sir, but I know just how it done."

That might be, but she couldn't do it and at last we had to give up the matter in despair, and leave the poor cow until morning, when Pomona was to go for a man who occasionally worked on the place and engage him to come and milk for us.

That night as we were going to bed I looked out of the window at the barn which contained the cow, and was astonished to see that there was a light inside of the building.

"What!" I exclaimed, "can't we be left in peaceful possession of a cow for a single night?" And, taking my revolver, I hurried down-stairs and out-of-doors, for getting my hat in my haste. Euphemia screamed after me to be careful and keep the pistol pointed away from me.

I whistled for the dog as I went out, but to my surprise he did not answer.

"Has he been killed?" I thought, and for a moment, I wished that I was a large family of brothers—all armed.

But on my way to the barn I met a person approaching with a lantern and a dog. It was Pomona, and she had a milk-pail on her arm.

"See here, sir," she said, "it's mor'n half full. I just made up my mind that I'd learn to milk—if it took me all night. I didn't go to bed at all, and I've been at the barn fur an hour. And there ain't no need of my goin' after no man in the morn-in'," said she, hanging up the barn key on its nail.

I simply mention this circumstance to show what kind of a girl Pomona had grown to be.

We were all the time at work in some way, improving our little place. "Some day we will buy it," said Euphemia. We intended to have some wheat put in in the fall, and next year we would make the place fairly crack with luxuriance. We would divide the duties of the farm, and, among other things, Euphemia would take charge of the chickens. She wished to do this entirely herself, so that there might be one thing that should be all her own, just as my work in town was all my own. As she wished to buy the chickens and defray all the necessary expenses out of her own private funds, I could make no objections, and, indeed, I had no desire to do so. She bought a chicken-book, and made herself mistress of the subject. For a week, there was a strong chicken flavour in all our conversation.

This was while the poultry yard was building. There was a chicken-house on the place, but no yard, and Euphemia intended to have a good big one, because she was going into the business to make money.

"Perhaps my chickens may buy the place," she said, and I very much hoped they would.

Everything was to be done very systematically. She would have Leghorns, Brahmas, and common fowl. The first, because they laid so many eggs; the second, because they were such fine, big fowl, and the third, because they were such good mothers.

"We will eat, and sell the eggs of the first and third classes," she said, "and set the eggs of the second class, under the hens of the third class."

"There seems to be some injustice in that arrangement," I said, "for the first class will always be childless; the second class will have nothing to do with their offspring, while the third will be obliged to bring up and care for the children of others."

But I really had no voice in this matter. As soon as the carpenter had finished the yard, and had made some coops and other necessary arrangements, Euphemia hired a carriage and went about the country to buy chickens. It was not easy to find just what she wanted, and she was gone all day.

However, she brought home an enormous Brahma cock and ten hens, which number was pretty equally divided into her three classes. She was very proud of her purchases, and indeed they were fine fowl. In the evening I made some allusion to the cost of all this carpenter work, carriage-hire, etc., besides the price of the chickens.

"Oh!" said she, "you don't look at the matter in the right light. You haven't studied it up as I have. Now, just let me show you how this thing will pay, if carried on properly." Producing a piece of paper covered with figures, she continued: —"I begin with ten hens—I got four common ones, because it would make it easier to calculate. After a while, I set these ten hens on thirteen eggs each; three of these eggs will probably spoil—that leaves ten chickens hatched out. Of these, I will say that half die, that will make five chickens for each hen; you see, I leave a large margin for loss. This makes fifty chickens, and when we add the hens, we have sixty fowl at the end of the first year. Next year I set these sixty and they bring up five chickens each I am sure there will be a larger proportion than this, but I want to be safe—and that is three hundred chickens, add the hens, and we have three hundred and sixty at the end of the second year. In the third year, calculating in the same safe way, we shall have twenty-one hundred and sixty chickens; in the fourth year there will be twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty, and at the end of the fifth year, which is as far as I need to calculate now, we shall have sixty-four thousand and eight hundred chickens. What do you think of that? At seventy-five cents apiece—a very low price—that would be forty-eight thousand and six hundred dollars. Now, what is the petty cost of a fence, and a few coops, by the side of a sum like that?"

"Nothing at all," I answered. "It is lost like a drop in the ocean. I hate, my dear, to interfere in any way in such a splendid calculation as that, but I would like to ask you one question."

"Oh, of course," she said, "I suppose you are going to say something about the cost of feeding all this poultry. That is to come out of the chickens supposed to die. They won't die. It is ridiculous to suppose that each hen will bring up but five chickens. The chickens that will live, out of those I consider as dead, will more than pay for the feed."

"That is not what I was going to ask you, although of course it ought to be considered. But you know you are only going to set common hens, and you do not intend to raise any. Now, are those four hens to do all the setting and mother-work for five years, and eventually bring up over sixty-four thousand chickens?"

"Well, I *did* make a mistake there," she said, colouring a little. "I'll tell you what I'll do; I'll set every one of my hens every year."

"But all those chickens may not be hens. You have calculated that every one of them would set as soon as it was old enough."

She stopped a minute to think this over.

"Two heads are better than one, I see," she said, directly. "I'll allow that one-half of all the chickens are roosters, and that will make the profits twenty-four thousand three hundred dollars—more than enough to buy this place."

"Ever so much more," I cried. "This Rudder Grange is ours!"

The Constantinople correspondent of *Truth* (apparently a lady) mentions that she made one of a group at an evening party when the power of England was discussed. Her navy was duly praised, and her army, as far as it went, was pronounced perfect. A lady who was present remarked that the British cavalry was a mere nothing. "Pardon, madame," said a Greek banker who was present, "the English cavalry is the most powerful in the world." Turning up an English sovereign of the late coinage he pointed to the horse of St. George. "There, madame, is the cavalry of England—the most numerous and the most powerful in the world."

AGRICULTURAL.

n our next issue will be published the
e essay on OATS, also the names of
winners.

Efforts are being made in Devonshire to
Parliament to provide protection from
danger of hydrophobia. In that
nty since June last two persons have
d from this malady, 25 have been bitten
mad dogs, 140 dogs have been destroyed,
d a large number of cattle and sheep
e fallen victims to mad dogs.

Mr. R. Campbell, of Liverpool, sold a
pair of high-stepping Canadian horse,
week to Mr. J. Dixon, of Salterswell
ll, Cheshire, for 300 gs.; also a pair of
geldings to Mr. J. Smith, High Sheriff,
nty Cavan, for 200 gs.

A daily contemporary says:—"A new
most destructive enemy to the potato
just been discovered in the county of
on. It is described as a grub of about
inch long, resembling an earwig minus
feet. It is soft and white on the under
rtion of the body, while the upper is
ered with light brown scales. Both
d and head are furnished with short
gs for forceps, and it would seem
d it is generated in the potato itself, as
race of its entry can be found on the
erior of the tuber. The latter looked
ptionally fine, but on being cut open,
s found that the grub had completely
ped out the substance of the esculent
within a quarter of an inch of the skin,
ving a commodious cavity for its habita-
. A second potato in the same field
s found similarly destroyed.

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he importance of feeding well, from
h to the butcher's knife, has been again
n again enforced. Calves must not be
wed to lose their "calf lyer." Lambs
uld be kept "blooming" in the coat;
young animals, in general, must be
t moving, and not allowed to contract
"set-on" appearance.

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he *Irish Farmers' Gazette* opens with an
le on the transmission of disease
ough milk, and declares that it is time
thing were done to put the supply of
k under efficient control. Minute and
ematic inspection of dairies, and the
s that supply them, is laid down as an
spensable step towards the stamping
of diseases that are thoroughly pre-
table, and which, therefore, it is cul-
le not to prevent.

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owl drink water freely, but they know
how much they need, and when they
access to the fluid clean, sweet, and
h, they imbibe no more than is good for
m. It is, therefore, unnecessary to mix
r dough too thin and sloppy at the
ning feeding. Have the meal well
led, and feed the mixture to the stock
and dry comparatively. This feed
uld generally be composed of both corn
rye meal, with vegetables—say one-
l each. In our own practice we have
d this preferable, both for the birds
as an economical provision for the old
e growing stock. A little pepper occa-
ally in this dough, and always salt,
improve the mess.

---

correspondent wants to know what
t to use on a shingle roof which will
affect the water. He cannot put any-
g upon the roof that will not affect the
r to some extent for some time. The
application for a shingle roof is crude
oleum, which sinks into the wood and
serves it from moisture. The common
ral paint, which is an oxide of iron,
linseed-oil, makes a good covering for
of if the colour, which is a reddish
n, is not objectionable. The best
to coat the shingles is before the roof
uid; they can then be painted upon
sides, which is preferable to any other
od of preparing them. In such a case
ing is so cheap or effective as crude
oleum, into which the shingles may be
ed one by one; or some of the oil may
put into a barrel, and a quantity of
gles thrown into it, and then taken out
placed to drain over another barrel.

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e *Agricultural Gazette* proposes that
£5,000 per annum, now given as Queen's
es, be spent on the formation and
ort of stallion depots, organized some-
under the French system, which is as
ws:—There are 22 depots in various
s of the country, and at each of these
ts there are, upon an average, some
allions, purchased by the Board of
agement, which consists of gentlemen
e knowledge and experience of horses
est matured. Under no circumstances
d an unsound animal be bought, how-
great his claims in respect to confor-
on, pedigree, or (if he is thoroughbred)
rmances upon the turf; and a stallion
afterwards develops any organic
mity is at once got rid of. These
on depots contain animals of all kinds
oroughbreds, Arabs, Anglo-Arabs (a
between the English thoroughbred
desert Arabs), and Normans, and their
ces are available for mares belonging
sidents in the district, the covering
being, as we have said, very moderate.
the French Government does even
than this, for, in addition to having
1,500 sires of its own, the Board of
agement is empowered to award pre-
ms to sires, the property of private in-
uals, which are considered to possess
required excellence, but for which
is no room in the depots.

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remove a wart from a horse apply
on of nitrate of silver every morning,
d night rub off the dead surface. In
he wart will be killed to the root,
the raw part should be dressed with
ered sulphate of copper until it is
d.

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rots are very healthful food for horses,
re worth 25 cents a bushel for this
se. There are no better roots for
ng cows than carrots, and the next
oot is the sugar-beet. Mangels come
and turnips last. The advantage of
her roots over the different kinds of
ps consist in the absence of any dis-
able flavour in the milk from their use.

German paper states that foot disease
prevalent among pigs in Berlin. In one
upwards of one thousand head were
ulsorily slaughtered by order of the
mary police.

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ons can be best grown upon the same
repeatedly, year after year, and a
e of fertilizers is beneficial. After
ard manure has been used poultry
re would be effective, and occasional-
ressing of phosphate of lime would be
ble. The best standard fertilizer for
is nightsoil, taken out of cesspools,
with dry earth, and left to stand a
eeks until the heap is well incorpo-
Four or five waggon loads of the
soil, with twice its bulk of earth,
be sufficient for an acre. Ten bar-
pure poultry manure, mixed with
ual quantity of fine earth, would
a fair dressing for one acre of onions.
ons are sown or planted closely in
near together, the fertilizer is best
d broadcast and harrowed or raked
e surface soil. By growing this
peatedly on the same plot and using
y manure, nightsoil, and superphos-
of lime alternately, the soil may be
entirely free from weeds in a few

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best method of testing the vitality
s is to place a few upon a piece of
and keep the cloth moistened with
n a warm place. The proportion of
which sprout and the time required
n be easily noted.

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are informed by a correspondent re-
near Dublin, who is in the habit of
g early lambs, that on the 27th
y last he lost a ewe under singular circumstances. It appears that the ewe had been ill for about eighteen hours in an irregular manner, but with all the symptoms of yeaning, and finally succumbed to her sufferings. On a *post-mortem* examination the cause of death was ascertained to be the effort to give birth to the unprecedented number of five fully developed lambs.

Mr. Folsom, chairman of the New York State Dairymen's Convention, in speaking of the prospective condition of the trade, said the recent introduction of refrigerators on ocean steamers opens up for us a foreign trade in fine butter, and is an outlet for all surplus make. Butter thus shipped has advanced to 132 shillings, while the best grades had sold previously only at 90 to 100 shillings. What is needed in the foreign trade is a good shipping package that will keep butter air-tight during the voyage. The Danes and Swedes have met with marked success in their attempts. They put up butter for the South American States in sealed cans, and it arrives in good order, selling usually at 75 cents to $1 per pound.

A great many cows do not pay for their keep, and yet they are retained on the farm year after year to depreciate the farmer's income. It makes a great difference whether an animal yields 500 pounds of cheese per year or but 250 pounds. The latter brings no profit, but entails positive loss. All poor milkers, all sickly and weak constitutioned cows should be annually weeded out of the herd and disposed of, even though it be at what seems at the time a sacrifice; for dairying at present prices cannot be made to pay if the poor milkers are allowed to eat up the profits from the good ones.

The *Chamber of Agriculture Journal* says that we may consider it a gratifying indication of the superiority of English agriculture that whereas some countries extort only one service from the sheep, and most parts of the world only two at the utmost, sheep husbandry in England is possessed of three strings to its bow. We require to obtain our returns from the carcass, the fleece, and the manure; and the farmer who does not devote his utmost effort to get all he can from all three does not know his business.

English experience in dressing well-fed hogs is as follows:—The per cent. of pork from a hog, the live weight of which is above 550 pounds, is 87 to 88; a hog live weight 500 to 550, 84 to 80 per cent. of pork; 350 to 400, 81 to 82 per cent.; 200 to 300, 78 to 80 per cent.; under 200 pounds, 75 to 77 per cent.

DESIGNS OF COTTAGE AND STABLE

The architectural illustrations in our present number embrace designs of a cottage and a stable.

The cottage represented will probably cost about $3,000, and the cost of the stable would not exceed $600. The ground plan of the cottage shows a principal entrance, porch forming part of an extended verandah, but to a considerable extent distinct from the verandah. The porch finish consists of posts with some ornamental features, while the verandah has only an open balustrade and a roof supported by brackets, given in detail on the larger sheet. The hall communicates directly with the dining-room and with the parlour, each 12 by 16 feet, and by a way which is at once convenient and not too ready with the kitchen. This last has a range fireplace, the flue from which is carried over to the dining-room chimney above the second story ceiling, a sink, and three wash trays. For the kitchen a rear entrance is provided, serving also as a communicating passage with the dining-room and with the kitchen closet. The second floor plan contains three good sized chambers, with a smaller bedroom and a bath-room located directly over that part of the kitchen which permits the pipes necessary for the bath-room and the kitchen range and sink to form one compact system. The heat from the range flue would probably be sufficient in all ordinary weather to warm the bath-room. The first story finishes 9 feet high, and the second 6 feet high at the eaves and 8 feet at the centre. The first floor is raised 3 feet above the grade of the ground, which is about the proper height for houses of this class, requiring only five steps from the ground to the floor, and permitting the use of cellar windows large enough to light and ventilate the cellar thoroughly. It is almost a maxim among builders that there is always more risk of getting a house of this class too low than too high above the ground. Of course allowance should be made for a sufficient grade in the earth to turn the water away from the house in all directions; 1 foot in 10 feet is not too much to reckon upon.

The principal external features of this design are, besides the verandah and its bracketted roof, the truncated gables of the main portion and the finish connected with it, given upon the detailed sheet. The central vertical piece, of which the bracket is a continuation, taken with the rest of the gable finish shown in detail, is designed to harmonize with the larger and smaller gables in respect to their size. Finish the ridges and the hips with a 2½-inch bead laid upon the ridge boards and upon the shingles of the hips.

The stable design requires no extended explanation, the plan and the two elevations giving all the essential features pretty distinctly. The large door to the carriage-room is designed to be made of two parts, of matched strips upon a plank frame, each part to slide by the other. The internal partitions to be of tongued planks, and the walls and ceiling of the carriage-room to be sheathed with narrow matched boards.

First floor of sound 2-inch pine or spruce plank. Horse stalls floored with 2x4-inch pieces, set edgewise and nearly level on the top; to be set one inch apart, the intervening spaces filled up with 1x4 inches at the head and 1x2 inches at the foot of the stall, so as to secure drainage of the stall floor.

Both the cottage and the stable are intended to be framed with flat 3x8-inch sills, 4-inch wall and partition studs, and 2x9-inch flooring beams; the studs and floor beams to be set 16 inches apart on centers, and the flooring to be bridged with 2x9-inch blocks cut in between the beams. Walls covered with clapboards and filled in with brick; roofs shingled, except the flat roof of the verandah, which is to be tinned. Flooring boards in cottage 1¼x5 inches, matched and blind nailed. Ceiling of cellar plastered one coat; the rest of the cottage finished with three coats. A cellar is included in the estimated cost of the cottage, and could be added to the stable advantageously.

The following is a more complete specification of the material and labour required:

Cellar walls for cottage, 5 feet high and 18 inches thick, of stone, pointed upon the inside; underpinning walls 2½ feet high and 10 inches thick, formed of two courses of brick, laid 2 inches apart. Foundation walls of stable started 3 feet below the grade, and carried up 1½ feet above grade. One 12x12-inch pier in the centre to carry floor.

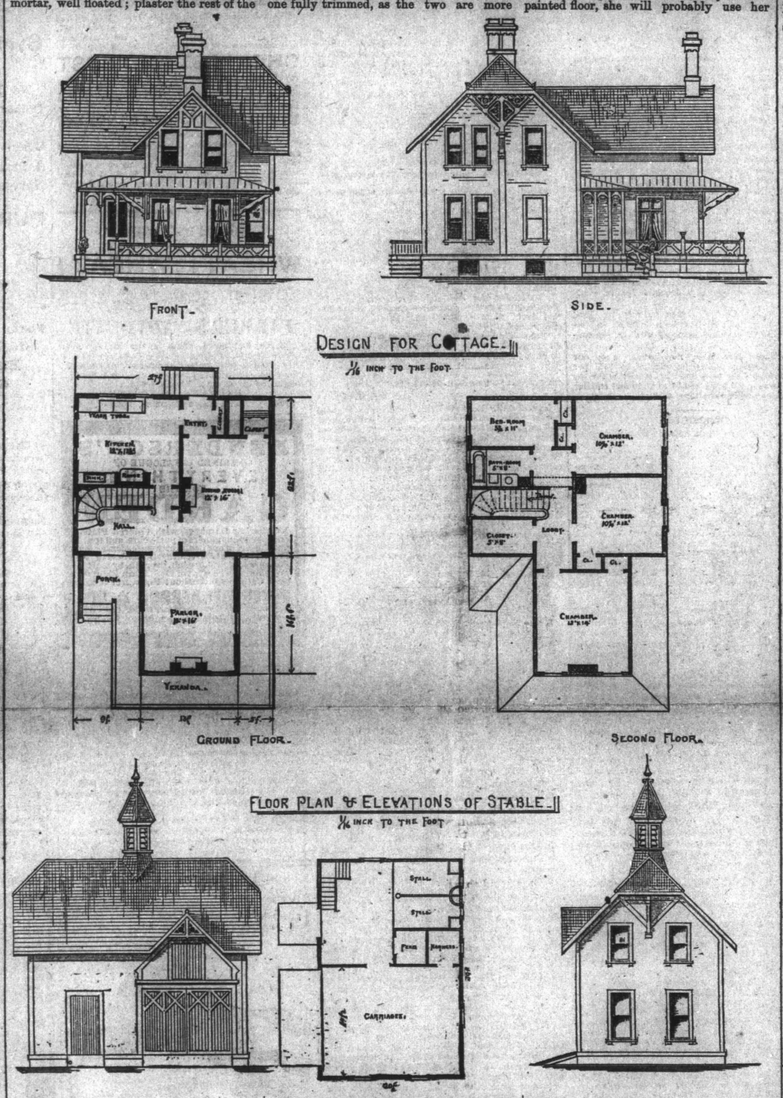
Frame.—Sills for house and stable 3x8 inches, halved together at the angles. A cross sill 6x8 inches in stable floor, and one in cottage floor between kitchen and dining-room; flooring beams throughout cottage and upper floor of stable, 2x8 inches, 16 inches on centres; in first floor of stable, 2½x8 inches, 18 inches on centres; all to be bridged by 2x8-inch pieces, cut in and well nailed. Corner posts, 4x4 inches; studs for windows and doors, 3x4 inches; for walls and partitions, 2x4 inches, set 16 inches on centres; studs to be carried up to the full height. Put in 1x4-inch strips to carry the ends of floor beams on the outer walls. Plates, 3x4 inches; rafters for main portion of cottage and for stable, 2x8 inches; for parlour portion of cottage, 2x7 inches, set 2 feet on centres; floor joists for verandah and porch, 2x8 inches, on eight 4x8-inch sills, supported by sound chestnut or cedar posts, set 3½ feet in the ground. Plates for verandah of 3x5-inch timber, and rafters of 2½x5-inch joists, set 2 feet on centres; to be of selected pine, planed and chamfered.

Roof covered with sound boards, well nailed, and finished with gutter and cornice; shingled with best rived shingles, laid with three laps. Valleys to be flashed with zinc or copper 12 inches wide; hips and ridges to finish with bead as by drawings. Chimneys to be flashed with 4-pound sheet-lead. Verandah roof to be covered with matched and beaded boarding, and finished with best charcoal roofing tin of medium thickness, with leaded and soldered joints.

Exterior finish of sound seasoned white pine, free from bad knots, shakes, sap, cracks, and pitch. Flooring of verandah and porches, also the steps front and rear, of 1½-inch pine. That for verandah and front porch to be 4 inches wide, planed and matched; facia of verandah floor to finish with panels, as shewn on drawings. Within the cupola of the stable build a shaft 2 feet square of matched boards, carried up to within 2 feet of the top of the openings in the sides of the cupola, open at top and bottom, and connecting with an opening of same size in roof, to serve as a ventilator.

Build three chimneys. Carry over the flue of kitchen chimney to dining-room chimney on proper frame-work. Finish chimneys above the roof as shewn in drawings. Flues 8x8 inches, pargetted throughout, and provided with 5-inch funnel irons as required by the several rooms.

Lay a 5-inch vetrified earthen pipe from beneath the bath-room to the cess-pool. Drain to have grade at least ¼ inch to the foot, and to be laid with cemented joints. Cess-pool to be 4 feet in diameter and 6 feet deep, laid with brick or stone without mortar, and covered 3 feet below the surface with 4-inch sound plank. Level off the cellar bottom, and finish with 3 inches of cement grouting. Lath all walls, ceilings, and partitions throughout the cottage, including cellar ceiling, with sound pine laths, with four nailings to each lath. Plaster cellar ceiling with one coat of hair mortar, well floated; plaster the rest of the cottage with three coats, finished perfectly white and smooth.



Windows to be glazed with double thick German glass in 1½-inch sashes. Double sashes to be weather-lipped at the meeting rail, and to be hung with 2-inch axe pulleys, iron weights, and best braided finish cotton cord; to have best spring centre fastenings. One French window from parlour to verandah to have sashes 1¾ inches thick, rebutted and tongued, and hung with best Espagnolette fixtures. All windows above cellar to have 1¼-inch outside blinds of best clear white pine, hung with wrought-iron hinges and secured with wrought-iron fastenings. Set one glazed scuttle, 2 by 3 feet, in roof over the lobby in second story, with wrought-iron fittings.

Floors as before described. Doors of clear white pine. Outside doors 1¾ inches thick, with upper panels glazed with figured glass. Doors in first story, 2 feet 8 inches, or 2 feet 10 inches, according to position, by 7 feet; in second story, 2 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 8 inches. Passage doors, 1½ inches thick, and closet doors 1⅛ inches thick. To finish with raised moldings in hall, dining-room, parlour, and three principal chambers. Hang all doors with loose-jointed iron butts 4x4 inches, and trim them with mortise (tumbler) locks and latches, with brass bolts and facings. The principal doors to have octagon glass handles; those in kitchen and rooms over it to have mineral knobs. Provide each of the outside doors with medium sized gong-bells. Door and window finish in parlour, dining-room, chambers over them to consist of beaded castings 6 inches wide, with 1½x3-inch moulded band. Molded base 10 inches high in first story, and 9 inches in second story. Finish remaining doors and windows with beaded casings 5 inches wide. Finish walls of kitchen with beaded vertical sheathing 1x3 inches, 5 feet high, capped.

Kitchen closet to have four shelves, dining-room closet to have four shelves and three drawers, each 10 inches deep, with bronzed iron drawer-pulls, and remaining closets to have one shelf each, with double brass clothes hooks as directed; large closet over hall to have four shelves and three drawers across the outer end. Stairs to finish with molded treads and beaded front facia; to have 7-inch turned newel at the start, with 1¾-inch fancy turned balusters, and 3x4½-inch molded rail, all of best black walnut. Provide proper movable step-ladder to scuttle, and flight of stairs to cellar beneath the principal stairs. Build three wash-trays in kitchen as by the plan; to be of best clear seasoned white pine, set upon turned standards.

Paint all exterior wood, brick, and tin-work with two good coats, the lasted tinted as directed, and all interior wood-work, except the floors, with three coats. Paint to be made of pure white-lead and linseed oil. Grain and varnish all the doors. Provide and set marbleized slate mantels in the parlour and the chamber above it.

The plumber's work will include a tank over the bath-room, with lead-lining, a pump at the sink arranged to fill the tank, a range or stove with water back, one copper planished 5-foot bath-tub, a copper 40-gallon boiler, one water-closet, one wash-basin, an iron sink in the kitchen, the supply and waste pipes necessary for the above and for the wash-tubs, and a 4-inch cast-iron soil-pipe from the bath-room to the drain beneath.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

(Edited by Rose Geranium.)

FASHION NOTES.

It is rather early yet to speak of spring styles, yet there are ladies who begin thinking and planning very early in the season. There are prints and cambrics to make, which are generally made at home, even if the nicer dresses are taken to the dressmaker; and we all are anxious to have the newest and prettiest styles, even if it is only a cotton dress. However, now, cotton dresses are quite as prettily made and are quite as much thought of as many others; for what can be neater or nicer looking than a suit of cambric, or some such like material? There are some beautiful trimmings, and washable too.

Of course it is not easy to say what the exact styles will be at this early day, but there are certain signs that serve as a basis for the coming designs. Among the newest are the square yoked suits, which will be produced in cambric, Scotch gingham, striped seersuckers, and other cotton and linen fabrics that every lady must have to make her summer outfit complete. Then there is the yoked waist, which is simply a deep side-plaited basque set into a deep square yoke. It is usually accompanied by a double skirt rather than one fully trimmed, as the two are more easily lawn-dried than the elaborately trimmed one. The basque is always belted in, either with a ribbon, leather belt, or one of the material, the last named being generally used.

The square yoked waist is also used for cashmere, spring serge, and any other all wool materials used in summer.

Another style for washing goods of any kind, will consist of a gored skirt trimmed with two scant, gathered flounces, seven and five inches deep, the upper one put on with a beading; a long half-fitting sacque paletot, close cut, finished with a ruffle and bias beading, and buttoned all the way down the front. These will be useful for ladies spending a short time away from home, because they can be worn in the house or upon the street in the morning.

A pretty style for young ladies, the French waist, V shaped in front, with a gored overskirt attached to the belt; the walking skirt is single, and detached from the rest of the dress. A ribbon belt, with several loops at the back, is a very stylish finish for this costume. If the round French waist is not liked, the side plaited basque may be used. With these dresses scarf fichus of cashmere, lace, or muslin, will be worn; and they certainly form a very simple, graceful, and becoming costume.

The Ulster still holds its own, although the newest shape is somewhat different from the past season style. A back breadth, box-plaited, and strapped across with bands of graduated length, is inserted below the line of the waist, and a triple cape, or what is called the "Carrick," and is used instead of the Carmelite hood. It is a serviceable spring garment, for either walking or driving. Flounces are used as trimmings, gathered or plaited, as preferred.

There is an old style of ornament for the hair coming in fashion again, that is the "Greek circlet," it is thought to be a very beautiful ornament. The more costly of these are of gold, set with precious stones. It is, however, not necessary to wear such expensive articles—indeed there are not very many could afford—and to take the place of the jewels, the circlets are worn in the shape of velvet bands, either black, cardinal, red, or yellow, with jet stars, circles, studdings, leaves, or pear-shaped beads, also white ribbon bands with gold or silver beads. In fair hair Greek bands of jet are very effective. Slender bracelets are also chosen in place of broad bands.

A very pretty little decoration for the neck consists of a handkerchief of very sheer linen cambric, shaped and doubled, and edged with Valenciennes lace. It is brought close up round the neck, fastened with a gold pin, the two ends fastened upon the breast with a second pin, instead of being allowed to hang loose.

HOW TO WASH A WOOD FLOOR.

"Top dust" can be washed off without boiling suds upon it, and soon remove nearly all of the best paint.

Clean warm water is best for painted floors. If you have a nice hard-wood floor, be thankful, especially if it is of white ash, but never let its spotlessness become dearer to your heart than the family peace. You learn by experiment how much nicer one of these hard floors looks, when washed with clean suds, than when washed with the boiling suds of Monday.

Let those who like get down upon their knees, and scrub their floors with brushes and floor-cloths—such work is not for me nor mine, and I consider it pitiful business for any one. What I most want is a cheap and easy mop-wringer, for I dislike extremely to put my hands into the mopping water.

DO AS I DO.

This game, if properly managed, must be a very amusing one. A company of children sit in line. One, the leader, sitting in front, begins the game by moving the right hand up and down, and saying, "Massa sent me to you, sir." The first in line answers, "What for to do, sir?" The leader replies, "Do as I do." Question and replies are repeated until all have their right hands in motion.

2. The leader, moving both hands, asks the same questions, getting the same replies, until all have both hands in motion.

3. The leader lifts the right foot up and down until all have their right foot moving, meanwhile asking questions and getting the same replies.

4. Leader moves the head, then opens and shuts the eyes, and lastly the mouth. By this time the scene is so ludicrous that all are unable to keep from laughing any longer, and the game is suddenly brought to a close.

To Clean the Inside of any Tea Pot.—If the inside of your tea pot or coffee pot is black from long use, fill it with water, throw in a small piece of hard soap, set on the stove, and let it boil from half an hour to an hour. It will clean as bright as a new dollar, and costs no work.

Centennial Sponge Cake.—Two cups sugar, two cups flour, four teaspoonsful baking powder, four eggs, one cup boiling water. Mix the eggs, sugar, flour, and baking powder thoroughly together; add the boiling water; stir quickly; put into pans and bake immediately. If desired to be very moist, bake in a "quick oven."

NEW METHOD OF CLEANING WOOLLEN GOODS.—It is well known that wool when first taken from the sheep, contains an unctuous secretion from the skin of the sheep called "yolk." This soapy substance contains potash, and can be washed out with water, with which it forms a sort of lather. In Elbeuf this yolk is employed with advantage as a substitute for fuller's earth in cleaning woollens. The raw wool is put in a large vat, and covered with water. Here it is left for three hours; then the water is let out into a second vat, and afterwards pumped back into the first vat for two hours longer. The operation is repeated two or three times, and then the wool is taken out of the vat freed of water. New wool is now put in the vat and manipulated as above, until the water is sufficiently soapy. The cloth is put in the fulling machine with a sufficient quantity of this liquor, and fulted for two or three hours. After washing it is found to be perfectly clean.

Washington Cake.—One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one half cup of sweet milk, two eggs, two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder. Bake in layers as jelly cake. Jelly part: One pint of grated apples, one egg, one cup of sugar, grated rind and juice of one lemon; put in a vessel of some kind and boil; put it on the cakes hot. Try this, and I think you will find it to be good.

If any one wishes to grow fleshy, a pint of milk taken before retiring at night will soon cover the scrawniest bones. Although, now-a-days, we see a good many fleshy females, there are many lean and lank ones who sigh for their fashionable measure of plumpness, and who would be vastly improved in health and in appearance could their figures be rounded with good solid flesh. Nothing is more coveted by thin women than a full figure; and nothing will arouse the ire and provoke the scandal of the "clipper builds" as the consciousness of plumpness in a rival. In cases of fever and summer complaint milk is now given with best results. The idea that milk is feverish has exploded, and is now the physician's great reliance in bringing through typhoid patients, or those in too low a state to be nourished by solid food. It is a mistake to scrimp the milk pitcher. Take more milk and buy less meat. Look to your milk man. Have large-sized, well-filled milk-pitchers on the table each meal, and you also will have sound flesh, and will save doctor's bills.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

An effort is being made to raise funds to complete the Durham Ladies' College in the Province of Quebec.

Dr. Law has been re-appointed head master of the Brockville High School at a salary of $1,000 a year.

The Brockville High School Board intend to offer a prize to each candidate who passes the Intermediate Examination.

The recent school census in Almonte for 1877 shows the number of children of school age to be 702, of whom 353 are boys, and 349 girls.

In the township of Norwich (Oxford county) the school population is 955, while the number of pupils only amounts to 400. Where is the truant officer?

The Wyoming (Co. Lambton) School Board are erecting a new brick school house and until it is finished are carrying on the classes in Temperance Hall.

Out of a total assessment in Toronto in 1877 of $50,000,000, there is exempted University and High School property to the value of $1,467,342.

Dr. Haanel, of Victoria College, Cobourg, is delivering an interesting series of lectures on "Matter." The "Conservation of Energy" will be the next subject.

Some vandals unknown wrecked a public schoolhouse in Usborne, County of Huron, a couple of weeks ago, destroying the furniture, books, and papers, and attempting to set fire to the building.

Mr. J. F. McDermott has been elected Chairman, and Mr. Wm. Sullivan Secretary, of the Kingston Separate School Board. The Board consists of fourteen members, of whom one is a priest.

The North and South Hastings Teachers' Association held a two-day session lately, at Madoc and Belleville. Numerous speeches and papers were said and read, and the proceedings were highly interesting.

The medical students of this Province petitioned the Ontario Medical Council to change the time for holding the spring examination from May to April. The Council have declined to accede to the request.

The Montreal *Witness* advocates strongly the combining with a general education such a practical technical training that a student may successfully compete with one whose early years have been spent in the workshop.

The ballot papers for the election of seven members of the Council of Queen's University, in place of those who retire, have been issued, to be returned by the 15th March. The Council numbers 33 members.

In Perth a teacher charged a pupil with an assault on him and the offender was sentenced to ten days in gaol and twenty more unless $6 was paid. This is reversing the old story of fining teachers for whipping their "Tom Sawyers."

At a meeting of the teachers of the Township of Haldimand, it was resolved to form a teachers' class for the mutual benefit of those who are working for the higher grade certificate. We commend this excellent scheme to the consideration of those who are interested.

The Chairman of the Kingston School Board recently entertained his colleagues and officials at the Anglo-American Hotel. Speeches were made by Mayor McIntyre, Mr. J. F. McDermott, Chairman of Separate School Board; Prof. Watson, of Queen's College; Inspector Kidd, and others. A pleasant evening was spent.

Judge Sherwood, agreeing with the Hasting Co. Judge in a similar case, has decided that the election of that set of Separate School Trustees returned by the officials appointed by the Board was illegal. Each party, however, pays its own costs, as the Judge held that custom had been acted on. Judge Mackenzie of Co. of York held that he had no jurisdiction.

At the recent special examinations at the Kingston Collegiate Institute for the scholarships presented by Sir John A. Macdonald, Messrs. Wm. Robinson, M.P.P., Mayor McIntyre, John Fraser, John Carruthers, C. F. Gildersleeve, and A. Gunn, the following pupils were successful:—Fred. Allen, H. Sherlock, Samuel Crawford, Robt. J. D'Arcy, A. McMillan, Jas. McLeod, and Clarence Mitchell.

A correspondent of the Huron *Expositor* is responsible for the statement—a rather sweeping one—that our present school system is a failure; time and money thrown away; the course of studies a cram, and health, morals, and the rudiments of a true education neglected. This correspondent must have found out that this world is hollow, and his particular doll is stuffed with sawdust. He had better forecast again.

The next semi-annual meeting of the County of Northumberland Teachers' Association will be held in the Model School building, Cobourg, on Thursday, March 28th. The meeting will last two days. A most excellent programme has been prepared, and each teacher will receive a copy at once. During the Convention Rev. Prof. Reynar, M. A., of Victoria College, will deliver a lecture.

At a meeting of the Whitby High School Board it was stated that there was a growing feeling in the country that children were not carried through far enough in the public schools; that they were but poor feeders to the high schools. The Board thinks that a boy on leaving the public schools should be able to go into and perform the common duties of life as a business man.

From the Brockville *Recorder* of a recent date we gather that the Leeds and Grenville Counties' Council have most unjustly deducted $20 from the salary of Inspector Biggs, to pay Miss Moore as compensation for the loss incurred by her in consequence of Mr. Bigg's refusal to endorse her certificate, whereby she had lost a school. This attempt to coerce the Inspector to do what he cannot conscientiously do is greatly to be deprecated in the interests of education.

The Oxford County Sabbath School Association recently held their convention at Woodstock. From the report of the Secretary (Rev. J. F. Davis) we gather the following statistics:—Number of schools, 63; officers and teachers, 785; scholars, 5,836; volumes in library, 10,660; amount donated for charitable purposes, $653.66; amount contributed for benefit of schools, $3,150.37. Several interesting papers on appropriate subjects were read.

The *Canada Gazette* publishes the recent revised regulations respecting the Kingston Military College. We learn from these that the period of four years' instruction will be divided into eight terms, and that half-yearly examinations will be held at the end of each term to ascertain the qualifications of cadets for class promotion and final graduation. There will be eight classes in the Institution, and a cadet on joining will be placed in the 8th class, and must rise to the 3rd in order to complete the several subjects of the obligatory or qualifying course. The position of a cadet when finally leaving will be determined by the addition of all the marks which he has obtained, and counted on obligatory and voluntary subjects from the date of his joining to that of his leaving. Any cadet who twice fails to qualify in any one class, or who fails to attain to the 3rd class at the end of his 7th term, will be removed, and any such failure will render a cadet ineligible for a commission in the militia, or for employment in the public service.

FOREIGN.

Judge Story has been elected president of the Yale Alumni Association at Washington.

In the schools at Cairo, in Egypt, there are at present 140,977 pupils under instruction.

The students of Strasburg University have determined to erect a monument in memory of Goethe.

The average salary of teachers in the Boston school is, males $157.21 a month, females only $64.51.

Every city in