HUMOROUS. The thrush in the thicket is singing.
The lark is abroad on the lea,
And over the garden-gate swinging
A maiden is waiting for me.

She will wait till she's weary, I'm thinking, Though eager I am for the tryst; She will wait till face bright stars are blinking And sigh for the kisses she miss'd. For her father is watchful and wary,

A very ill tempered old churl
And I'm not the sort of canary
To be kicked for the love of a girl, The naked truth-A bear story. Handsome feathers make gay girls. What does the pupil of the eye study? Forced politeness-Bowing to necessity. The pupil of the eye has to be lashed. To have the gout is to have the "swell" The lawn barber has begun his summer's

The backers of Courtney had their wallets sawed. Some fiction is written just for the novelty of it. All watering-places depend upon a floate

ng population. Did you ever see a pretty girl with a neat waist basque it? A serious step-Out of a second-story window to the ground below. The man who exploded with laughter

probably didn't know it was loaded. The true woman question-"Why did Mr. Courtney's new rowing apparatus has gone to meet Edison's electric Jones says he used to have red cheeks. but had a bad cold some years ago, when he blew all the colour into his nose. The Mule Puzzle, - Draw a circle fifteen feet in diameter, place a mule in the centre and walk around him without getting out

of the circle. "The book to read," says Dr. McCosh. "is not the one which thinks for you, but the one which makes you think." A bank

The plump, nice-looking spring chickens that are allowed to roam about the lawns in the vicinity of seaside hotels are merely walking advertisements. They are not in tended for table use. Father (who is always trying to teach his

son how to act while at the table)—Well, John, you see that when I have finished Yes, sir, and that is about all you do leave. The latest from the logic class :- Protrue conclusion drawn from two false premises." Miss C.—"Logic is an easy study; that's false. I don't like easy studies; that's false. I don't like logic; that's true." Class is dismissed.

A new and fascinating amusement has dren whose parents live at hotels. It consists in scattering the blocks used in building play-houses along the stairs leading from the upper floors of the hotel. The game is for the boarders to get down stairs

Professor to classical student-"You ask if Atlas supported the world, what sup-ported Atlas? The question, dear sir, has often been asked, but never, so far as I am aware, satisfactorily answered. I have always been of the opinion that Atlas must have married a rich wife, and got his sup-

A young pastor who has recently had a son born to him notifies a brother pastor as follows:—"Unte us a child is born; unto us a child is given. - Is 9; 6." It was written on a post card. showed the message to a sister in his church, "Ah, yes," said the woman after reading t, "it weighed nine pounds six ounces -How dear to my heart is the school I attended And how I remember so distant and dim, That red-headed, Bill and the pin that I bended

And carefully put on the bench under him And how I recall the surprise of the master, When Bill gave a yell and sprang up with the pin So high that his bullet-head busted the plaster Above, and the scholars all set up a grin.
That active boy Billy, that high-leaping Billy!
That loud-shouting Billy that sat on a pin!

THE NEW CENSUS.

Some Unofficial Information Regarding Next Year's Count. Under the new law the census man has legal right to ask about five hundred questions, but there is such a thing as a census man going too far. It is well enough for defenceless families to know where the line is drawn.

No census man has a right to dispute a woman when she gives her age. Under the law he can elevate his eyebrows and exclaim:—"Did you ever?" when a female supposed to be 45 returns her age at 32, but he must stop right there. He may wonder to himself where on earth all the grandmothers of this country have nly slipped to, but he mustn't won-

der to you. No census man has a legal right to ask a woman if she is living with her first, second or third husband, or whether she quarrels more with the third than with the first. The law supposes every family to be living in peace and harmony, and the Government never takes any notice of a family row brought on by the hired girl

being kissed in the dark.

Under the law, no census-taker has any right to ask a wife how many evenings in a week her husband is out after 11 o'clock, he slips in at the side door.

The law does not specify that the census man shall ask a wife if she couldn't have done better by waiting for a second offer. This information is supposed to be cheerfully volunteered, and is marked with a big red "X," to signify the official's be-lief that if she hadn't accepted the offer she did she would have died an old maid. A baby with the measles counts just as much in law as one galloping around bare-footed in the front door yard. The law requires the census-taker to remark that your baby is the handsomest one in the ward. It he neglects to do so, he should be called back.

For the benefit of wives who do their

own housework and are ashamed to have it known, blanks are furnished with a heading which reads: "Is generally in the habit of keeping four servants, but has just given her help a vacation."

Oxford is to have a professorship of archæology...

Miss Wilson is a Delaware helcess and beauty. She fell in love with a farm hand, because she deemed him heroe; but when because she deemed him hereor; but when they eloped, and he ran sway from her across the fields at the approach of her pur-suing father, she concluded that she had overrated him, and went back home con-

John and George Bond, brothers, fell in love with Miss Whitney, the daughter of their landlady, at Denver. She cared very little for either, but encouraged both, and they became jealous of one another. George lost his position as clerk in a store, and had time to stay in the house with the girl. John immediately abandoned work. so as to keep even with his rival. They courted Miss Whitney, she testified, about sixteen hours a day. Then she jilted them, and engaged herself to marry Mr. Smith. The brothers promptly combined to whih Mr. Smith half to death, and that

was what made the matter p The demand for the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco is still on the increase, and from every quarter the firm who make it are receiving unsolicited testimony of its growth in public favour. A gentleman from one of the mining islands of Lake Huron writes, "Your Myrtis Navy is an invaluable solace to the loneliness of the writes, "Your Myrtle Navy is an invaluable solace to the loneliness of the miner's life. I don't know how our men could get along without it. If their stock ran out they would risk swimming to the mainland to replenish it, heedless of danger, and I believe they would cross the ice in winter on the same errand it it was not more than an inch thick. No other tobacco will satisfy them?"

AGRICULTURAL.

TO KILL DANDELIONS. SIR, Is there any way by which we may get rid of dandelions upon a lawn, where they are spreading rapidly and destroying the grass?

MORNINGTON.

Millbank, May 25, 1880. Millbank, May 25, 1889.
[If any of our subscribers has been successful in eradicating these posts, we will be happy to hear of his method.]

"ENSILAGE." ARTICLE NUMBER II.

For the first article, see Weekly Mail of April 20th. About two months after my last interview with Sylvester Idlenot, when I advised him to try Ensilage, I saw him coming up the walk to my house. As he opened the office door I said, "Good morning, Sylvester. Take a chair. How are Mary

Sylvester. Take a chair. How are Mary and the boys?"

"All well, God bless 'em, I thank ye." I proceeded to finish the advice I gave Sylvester last March. "Sylvester," I said, "you are keeping your cows on rye. All right; continue to feed the rye to them until the first of June, and then turn them into the pasture. By that time there will be plenty of feed which will carry them till fall, with the help of a little grain. In fact, keep them as you would if you were not trying the ensilage system. if you were not trying the ensilage system, Finish your silos. When you have them filled with the corn ensilage, put a lintel on the other side of the barn, and in about a month buy thirteen more cows and keep them in the barn, turning them out every day an hour or two in the yard to exercis feed the ensilage to them twice a day, about a bushel (25 or 30 lbs.) to a feed. The two silos will hold about four hundred tons; that with the rye ensilage will be sufficient to keep fifty cows the year through, if you give to each cow, in addi tion to the ensilage, about four pounds of bran or cotton seed meal daily while she is

But, docthur, won't the cows and sheep get tired of the ensilage and need a change sometimes?" asked Sylvester. "I don't see that there will be any need of a change." I replied. "I have fed cattle upon it exclusively for several months, and they like it better and eat it with greater avidity than ever. It is almost the same as fresh pasture grass when bran or cotton seed meal is fed with it, and is certainly as good as fresh pasture where the cattle can eat their-fill without labour. When there is plenty of food in the pastures no one will have but twenty-eight cows, and that is all I advise you keep; but as you have the feed for twenty-two more, you must build a shed on the south side of the silos, wenty-four feet wide and forty-seven feet ong : fence in a yard of about one quarter an acre of that high, dry ridge east and

of an acre of that high, dry ridge east and south of your silos, and buy one hundred breeding ewes, common merinos, such as I bought last fall, only you need not bother about their breeding. If they are grades they will answer just as well. As I am advising you what to do, I will let you take two of my Cotswold bucks to put with them. If they turn out well you can pay me for the use of them what you think is right. Now you will want to buy six good brood sows (any large breed), and a pure Berkshire boar to use on them. You can keep the twenty-eight cows, the a can keep the twenty-eight cows, the one hundred sheep, and the seven hogs on the ensilage which you will raise on the 15 acres. If the contractor tries to beat down the price of milk, you can make butter and have the skimmed milk to feed to the pigs. If your cows each give 2,000 quarts of have the skimmed milk to feed to the pigs. If your cows each give 2,000 quarts of milk per year, you can make two hundred pounds at least of butter. The kim milk, the run of the five acre orchard (you must ring the hogs when you turn them out to pasture), and ensilage in the winter, will make at least 500 lbs. you \$20 for butter if you have to sell it at ten cents per pound. 500 lbs, pork at three cents per pound is \$15. You will also raise a fine calf worth at least \$10 when one year old. This gives you for each cow \$45, or \$1,260 for the 28 head. Your 100 sheep will shear you seven pounds

of wool on an average (my merinoes shear between 9 and 10 pounds), worth at least 30 cents per pound, \$2.10 a head, or \$210 on the whole flock. Then you will raise, by the use of Cotsweld bucks, 90 lambs at least, which will be worth when four months old, at least \$4 per head; this is \$360 more. Now let us see—your income will be as follows:—

"Ye'll not be called upon to do that, dothur," said Sylvester; "and ye can depind upon Mary and me and the by's to thry."—John M. Bailey in the Massa-

ENSILAGE AND SILOS.

doctor, about making at a profit, milk for one cent a quart, butter at ten cents per pound, and mutton for nothing, by feeding ensilage, that we were prepared to make considerable allowance, and to discount his claims pretty freely, but we must in duty to ourselves and the doctor, admit that we came away with more favourable impressions concerning siles and ensilage than when we entered the premises.

PAST EXPERIMENTS IMPERFECT. The experiments as already made are quite imperfect, and will need repeating before final conclusions can be reached. The corn fodder preserved the past season, was not only over-ripe, but it stood out through two hard frosts, which must have injured it very materially, and quite likely affected its keeping qualities. Certain facts, too, have been developed during the experiments, that will be of much use as a guide for future practice. In fact, the experiment has not as yet been half carried out. has not as yet been half carried out.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PITS. The doctor has built two large pits, enclosed with solid stone walls, and covered by a tight, shingled roof. The pits or silos are each 40 ft. long, 12 ft. wide and 16½ ft. deep, placed side by side, and separated by a solid granite wall. The walls are concreted on the inside, and are perfectly smooth and plumb from bottom to top. FILLING THE SILOS. The fodder is drawn from the fields, run

through a hay or straw cutter driven by a two-horse-power steam engine, and made very fine, the finer the better, as coarse material will not settle readily, nor can the air be as easily expelled—a matter of vital importance to the success of the provides. portance to the success of the operation.
As fast as the corn is chaffed, it is dumped into the pit, while a small regiment of men are kept constantly levelling and tramping it as hard as possible. Only two or three feet in depth are added each day, but the work should go on without much interruption after it is commenced, as a stoppage of two days would cause portlons of the of two days would cause portions of the

of two days would cause portions of the material to spoil.

The mass acquires some heat, but as it softens it settles and grows more and more compact from day to day till the pit is filled and ready for the final covering, which is a foot of unout straw, covered by a loose floor of square-edged plank, just long enough to reach from wall to wall across the pit; these are finally pressed down by covering with cobble stones to the depth of a foot or more, bringing a continuous pressure to bear upon the sweatcontinuous pressure to bear upon the sweating mass beneath, which, if the work has been well dene, will settle but about three or four feet after the last course is laid on. At the time of our visit the only pit used, and that but about half filled originally, had been emptied within four or five tons, the pile having been saved for exhi-bition to such visitors as should wish to inspect it.

The bottom of the pit, which is also cemented, was as dry as a common house cellar, and the ensilage was piled up at one end, not a little resembling apple pomace or cheese at a cider-mill press. It was moist, the bits of stalks yielding juice in drops on pressure by the fingers, but there was no heat except where it had been lightened up and exposed to the air, showing that fermentation, though commenced, had been checked or held back by the enormous pressure. The juice from the stalks was clearly acid, like pretty sharp vinegar, and it was the general impression among visitors that cattle would have to be taught to eat it, and that it might not be safe for a long-continued course of feeding. Our own doubts on the first point were quickly removed, when, on the following morning, a sample being placed in the mangers of the cows at Pine Hedge Farm, was eatafter their usual breakfast had been served. of his cows, steers, and sheep upon ensil-age, with no other fodder, through several months, with the best results, a statement

we have no reason whatever for doubting. Some of the visitors were so well pleased with what they saw, that they were determined to commence building while others were inclined to wait ene more year and watch the experiments which are yet to be made.

QUESTIONS TO BE SETTLED. It is a question, perhaps, whether such sour food will not impart to milk, butter or meat a flavour that would be disagreeable to nice tastes; but the milk set upon the

has a large field of winter rye grown for preserving in the pits

ENSILAGE AND SILOS.

A VIBER TO WINDLY OF JARK

The funeral of the old Peninalla veterang.

The funeral of the The funeral of the old Peninsula veteran,

TAN EXPORT CATTLE TRADE.

The Supply of Beef to the British Markets.

Losses from Winter Shipments—Disease and Compulsory Staughter. Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Mundella now occupy the most commanding official positions in connection with the great matter of the import of live cattle, says the Pall Mail Gazette, and they will doubtless be disposed to have regard to the strenuous character of the opposition which they led in the last Parliament strenuous character of the opposition which they led in the last Parliament against the compact majority which followed Sir Stafford Northcote. The subject is one on which pitched battles may be looked for in the political arena. The Act of 1878 adopted the convenient term "foreign animals" as denoting all beasts, balves, sheep, pigs and goats imported alive, either to be slaughtered for food, stored for fattening, or introduced for exhibition, acclimatization or domestication; and remitted full control to the Privy Council. The Foreign Animals Order, which came into operation on the 1st of January, 1879, cut off all possibility of direct supply from any port of Europe east of a line drawn, we may say, from Riga to Genoa. Under that order, to which the force of law is given by the Act of 1878, no live foreign animals may be imported for food into the United Kingdom from Austria-Hungary, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Roumania, Russia or Turkey, including Bosnia and Herzegovina. There is one port, and one only, in the United Kingdom in which a beast coming to this country from a Russian port on the Baltic could be landed, and that is Southampton. It must be imported for "exhibition, acclimatization, or domestication," and must be taken thither in order to undergo a period of quarantine. From all the rest of Europe, with the exed for "exhibition, acclimatization, or domestication," and must be taken thither
in order to undergo a period of quarantine.
From all the rest of Europe, with the exception of Denmark, Norway, Sweden,
Spain, and Portugal, foreign animals can
be landed only at Deptford, Goole, Grimsin each of these places, and under strict
in each of these places, and under strict
onditions of compulsory slaughter not
later than the twelfth day, including the
day of landing. When the Foreign Animals Order was issued, the United States
of America did not stand in this category;
that vast field of supply was ranged together with Canada and the minor States
of America did not stand in this category;
that vast field of supply was ranged together with Canada and the minor States
of Wystern Europe among countries from
which foreign animals were. The man for me to love is
young the portugal, foreign animals where
in each of these places, and under strict
in each of these places, and under strict
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later than the twelfth day, including the
day of landing. When the Foreign Animals Order was issued, the United States
of America did not stand in this category;
that vast field of supply was ranged together with Canada and the minor States
of Wystern Europe among countries from
which foreign animals were not included
under the general provision with respect to
slaughter. But on the 10th of February,
1879, the exception ceased so far as the
United States are concerned, and the first

exhibit on landing the symptoms of pleuro-pueumonia or lung-fever. There is pre-bably no human animal whose lungs could stand so severe a strain without being seri-ously affected.

CANADA'S COMMERCE.

Perrault Proposing Commercial Union with the United States. MONTREAL, May 27.—A public meeting was held this evening in the open air on the corner of Mognonne and St. Hubert streets, in the French-Canadian section of streets, in the French-Canadian section of the city, in furtherance of a commercial union between Canada and the United States. About two thousand persons attended. The Speakers were Messrs. Joseph Perrault, a Liberal politician, and L. O. David. The latter was formerly an editor of a French-Canadian Liberal paper. The views enunciated by Mr. Perrault were those which he has frequently given expression to in the press lately and literally interpreted mean independence for the Dominion. He criticized the working of our constitution which he said prevents the Canadian Ministry from making independent treaties of commerce. Mr. David followed in the same strain as Mr. Perrault and concluded by proposing a resolution in and concluded by proposing a resolution in favour of commercial union. No speaker in opposition appeared and the resolution was carried by acclamation. The speeches were in French. There was very little enthusiasm evoked by the oratory. The U. S. Cattle Trade

Washington, D. C., May 27. — Mr. Farrel, U. S. Commercial sgent at Gloucester, England, in a despatch to the Department of State, reports that cattle, sheep and swine diseases still prevail in the west of England. It is desired, he says, that the regulations which require cattle from the United States to be slaughtered within forty-eight hours after their arrival in England should be extended to ten days.

AILMENTS, DISEASE, &c.

(Continued.)

If there be a mixture of blood, slime, and stool from the bowele, the case would be called dysenteric diarrhes. The latter case requires great skill and judgment on the part of a medical man, and great attention and implicit obedience from the mother and the nurse. I merely mentions these diseases in order to warn you of their importance, and of the necessity of strictly attending to a dector's orders.

What are the causes of diarrhes—"loceeness of the bowels?"

Improper food; overfeeding; teething; cold; the mother's milk from various sauses disagreeing, namely, from her being out of health, from her eaking menuitable food, from her taking improper and drastlo pergatives, or from her suckling her child when she is pregnant. Of course, if any of these causes are in operation, they ought, is possible, to be remedied, or medicine to the babe will be of little avail.

"What is the treatment of diarrhes?"

What is do.—If the case be slight, and has lasted two or three days (do not interfere by giving medicine at first), and if the cause, as it probably is, be some addity or vitiated stool that wants a vent, and thus endeavours to obtain one by purging, the best treatment is, to assist nature by giving either a doseof castor cil, or a moderate one of rhubarb and magnesis, and thus to work off the enemy. After the enemy has been worked off, either by the castor cil, or by the magnesis or rhubarb, the purging will, in all probability, cease; but if the laws, women make the customs.—Segurt

oil, or by the magnesia or rhubarb, the purging will, is all probability, cease; but if the relaxation still continue, that is to say, for three or four days—then, if medical advice cannot be procured, the following mixture should be given: oil, or by the magnesia or rhubarb, the purging will, in all probability, cease; but if the relaxation still continue, that is to say, for three or four days—then, if medical advice cannot be procured, the following mixture should be given:

Take of aromatic powder of chalk and opium, ten grains; oil of dill, five drops; simple syrup, three drachms; water, nine in the continue of the counts the minutes. The process of the counts the minutes of the counts the minutes of the counts the minutes. The counts the minutes of the counts the minutes of the counts the minutes.

Men make the laws, women make the

without thinking a little of herself, and never thinks of herself without thinking a good deal of others.-

Suard.

A bright little five-years-old miss was taken to the barn to see some sheep, and after looking at them for a moment she exclaimed: "Oh, aun'ie, see; the sheep all wear their hair banged." hair banged."

A professor of French in an Albany school recently asked a pupil what

was the gender of academy. The unsually bright pupil responded that it depended on whether it was a male or female academy. A conscienceles: bride remained at Niag wa until he husband's fortune was absorbed by a husband's fortune was absorbed by a hackman, and then ran off with the latter. The deserted husband has hired a hack, and hopes in a few weeks to induce her to return. Nothing is more pathetic than to see a gentleman rice in a stre: car and offer his seat to a lady who has here standing for a mile was been standing for a mile, overcome her protestations and finally receive her gratitude, and then, with a be-nignant and satisfied smile, hop right

"Ah! my darling wife," said George, the week after his marriage, "If your husband were to die, what would you do?" "I don't know, I

would you do?" "I don't know, I am sure, George," said the wife. reflectively. "I never thought of that. I must look in my Book of Etiquette and read the rules for young widows!"

"You must admit, doctor," said a witty lady to a celebrated doctor of divinity, with whom she was arguing the question of the "equality of the sexes,"—"You must admit that woman was created before man!" "Well, really, madam," said the astonished divine, "I must sak you to prove your case." "That can be easily dene, sir. Wasn't Eve the first maid?"

Mr. Tennyson once found himself surrounded by a throng of ladies who were more than usually gushing. He availed Well, then, what are the symptoms? The infant, in all probability, has had an attack of diarrhea—bowel complaint as it is called—for several days; he having had a dozen or two of motions many of them alimy and frothy, like "frog spawn," during the twenty-four hours. Suddenly the ing the twenty-four hours. Suddenly the character of the motion changes,—from the character of the motion changes,—from being principally stool, it becomes almost chorus of silvery voices. "Yes, ladies," continued the Laureate, "and the reason I think so is because they never shut up

continued the Laureate, "and the reason I think so is because they never shut up except when they sleep."

A young mother, in despair of ever teaching her idle little girl, aged four, her letters, and thinking that the child knew more than she would admit, said:—Now, more than she would admit, said:—Now, Katie, I won't try to teach you to-day; you shall be mother and teach me my letters." "May I really and truly be mother?" said Kate. "Yes, my darling." "Let's begin, then," was the response. "You have been a very good child to-day, and you may have a whole holiday!" and Kate shut up the book and ran off laugh-

How to cook a husband :—The first thing

How to cook a husband:—The first thing to be done is to catch him! Many a good husband is spoiled in the cooking. Some women keep them constantly in hot water, while others freeze them with conjugal coldness; some smother them with conjugal coldness; some smother them with contention, and still others keep them in pickle all their lives. These women serve them with tongue sauce. Now, it is not to be supposed that husbands will be tender and good if treated in this way; but they are, on the contrary, very delicious when managed as follows:—Get a large jar, called the jar of carefulness; place your husband in it, and place him near the fire of conjugal leve; let the fire be pretty hot, especially let it be clear; above all, let the heat be constant; cover him over with affection; garnish him over with the space of pleasantry, and if you add kisses and other confections let them be accompanied with a sufficient portion

like Peter, impure of thought, even where by physical bias or politic prudence still pure in act, the woman of modern society is too often at once the feeblest and the foulest outcome of a false civilization.
Useless as a butterfly, corrupt as a canker, Useless as a butterfly, corrupt as a canker, untrue to even lovers and friends, because mentally incapable of comprehending what truth means, caring only for physical comfort and mental inclination, tired of living, but afraid of dying; believing, some in priests and some in physiologists, but none at all in virtue; sent to aleep by chloral, kept awake by strong waters and raw meat; bored at twenty, and exhausted at thirty, yet dying in the harness of pleasure rather than drop out of the race and live naturally; pricking their sated senses with the spur of lust, and fancying it love; taking their passions as they take absinthe before dinner; false in everything, from the swell of their breasts to the curls at their neck; besides them the guilty and tragic figures of old, the Medea, the Clytemnæstra, the Phædra, lock almost pure, seem almost noble." Some people say that women cannot write!



Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9,000,000 Bottles This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva-which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immedi-ately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

ately after eating the fermentation of food.

Is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.

It acts upon the Kidneys.

It Regalates the Bowels.

It Purifies the Blood.

It Quiets the Nervous System.

It Promotes Digestion.

It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.

It carries off the Old Blood and makes new. It opens the porces of the skin and induces the promotes the present the skin and induces the promotes of the skin and induces the promotes the present the skin and induces the promotes the promotes the promotes and the skin and the skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirite unployed in its manufacture, and the stan by the skin b

TESTIMONIALS.

WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTAS

SICK HEADACHE CURED.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. Lancaster, Grant Co, Wis.

Dear Sir,—I was severely afflicted with Dyspepsia, and failed to obtain relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which speedily cured me.

JAMES HAIRE.

GENERAL DEBILITY. Little Grant, Grant Co., Wis.
Dear Sir,—Suffering from Poor Health, I was induced to try your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it effectually relieved me. It has no equal.

JACOB LONG.

BEST MEDICINE EVER USED. Hurricane Grove, Grant Co., Wis.
Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP with very beneficial results, and can recommend it as an invaluable medicine.

LEWIS GELBECK.

GENERAL DEBILITY. Dodgeville, Iowa Co., Wis.
Dodgeville, Iowa Co., Wis.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspepsia, General
Debility, and Rheumatic Pains for a number of years,
but since using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I have
teccived great benefit. It is the best medicine I
year used. MICHEAL TEAL

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valuab CHRISTOPHER DEYOR REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Oak Centre, Jefferson Co, Wis.

Dear Sir,—I had Rheumatism and concluded to

zive your INDIAN BLOOD SYRJP a trial, which I
did, and am happy to say that I have received great

benefit from its use. It is all it is recommended to

CURE FOR HEART DISEASE.

Payette, Lafayette Co, Wis.

Payette, Lafayette Co, Wis.

Dear Sir,—For years I was troubled with Heart

blease, and by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD
YRUP I have found great relief. JOHN WHITE I BELIEVE IT SAVED MY LIFE.

Marinettee, Oconto Co., Wis.

Dear Sir,—It affords me pleasure to give my testimony in favour of your INDIAN BLOOD STRUP, for it taved my life. I would therefore recommend this Syrup as a safe and saleshed. REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Trenton, Ozaukee Co., Wis.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured my wife of
Bheumatism, which had become so bad that she
was unable to attend to ber duties.

CHRISTIAN SHOENBECK. CURES NEURALGIA. Trenton, Czaukee Co., Wis.
Trenton, Czaukee Co., Wis.
Dear Sir,—My wife was afflicted with Neuralgia for a number of years, and falled to obtain renef until I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a fair trial of which restored her to perfect

FREDERICK WIRCKERT. A REMARKABLE CURE. Dear Sir.—For seven years I was unable to walk without the assistance of crutches, and had tried numerous physicians without effect. At last, hearing of your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, I procured some, and, after a thorough trial, I am to-day able to go about with one cane in my hand.

EDWARD SYONS.

CONSTIPATION CURED. Ableman, Sauk Co., Wis.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Constipation and Sick Headache, and want no better medicine in my family.

MRS. A. MOORE.

SALT RHEUM. Belle Plaine, Shawano Co., Wis.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Salt Eheum, and
was unable to find any relief until I commenced
taking your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has
effectually cured me. I would recommend it to all
similarly afflicted.

CLARA PORTER. DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM. Enterprise, Vernon Co., Wis.

Dear Sir,—Having been afflicted a good deal vith Rheumatism, I tried different medicines with—

Dear Sir,—Having been annected a good dear with Rheumatism, I tried different medicines without finding anything to benefit me, until I commenced using your INDIAN BLOOD SYEUP. A short trial of the Syrup effected a complete cura and I have not been troubled since.

SAMUEL BOYCE. Walworth, Walworth Co., Wis.

Dear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint and Painters'
Colic, and it has done me more good than any
other medicine I ever tried.

CHAS. W. CRANDALL.

PAIN IN THE SIDE.

Maywood, Benton Co., Minn.
Dear Sir,—I was sfilicted with Pain in my Side,
and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the only
medicine that ever gave me relief. I recommend is
as a valuable remedy.

under the general provision with respect to slaughter. But on the 10th of February, 1879, the exception ceased so far as the United States are concerned, and the first United States are concerned, and the first Section 1879, the exception of the same lay ing their husbands arrested for assault and United States are concerned, and the first Section 1879, the exception of the same lay ing their husbands arrested for assault and United States are concerned, and the first Section 1879, the exception of the same lay ing their husbands arrested for assault and better.

Montaigne.

Women detest a jealous man whom they do not love, but it angers them when a man these cases), nor with any quack medicine, whom they do love is not jealous.—Ninon de l'Enclos.

What are the symptoms of dysentry?

What are the symptoms of dysentry?

No woman speaks of woman without this black of the Indiana.

No woman speaks of woman without this black of the Indiana.

SELINA A. PIERCE.

order which the Privy Council issued last | THE CITY OF KOBE, JAPAN. year directed that cattle brought from the United States should cease to be exempted from the ordinary rule, or, in other words, that they should be landed only on a foreign animals wharf.

cign animals' wharf.

Under these conditions an enormous business has been going on at Deptford and at Birkenhead under the supervision of the local authorities, and, in spite of all restrictions, the number of foreign animals imported was larger in 1879 than in the previous year—the total from all countries out of the United Kingdom being 1,241,-847, as against 1,200,323 in 1878. From the west of Europe we received 143,187 cattle, 750,469 sheep, 32,591 swine; from Canada, 25,185 cattle, 73,913 sheep, 3,663 swine; from the United States, 76-117 cattle, 119,350 sheep, and 15,180 swine; while from Ireland there were imported 641,370 cattle, 673,371 sheep, and 429,663 swine. This large import was coincident with a year of much financial disaster, of great distress in its earlier months throughout the densely populous districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, where it is reasonable to suppose that the purchasing power of the wage-earning classes was largely diminished. With the where it is reasonable to suppose that the purchasing power of the wage-earning classes was largely diminished. With the progressive rise in wages which is now anticipated, there will be an increasing demand for meat, and it becomes a matter of very great importance to ascertain whether the restrictions imposed by the Privy Council tend in any serious degree to augment the price of food. In the first place, it is well to glance at the circumstances of the ocean traffic, which is assuming such enormous proportions; and in Net scarfing comes for bonnet and he

stances of the ocean traffic, which is assuming such enormous proportions; and in regard to which it is clear all is not as it should be. Reports, official and authentic, have lately reached the Board of Trade concerning the sufferings and mortality of animals in transit; and of those coming from the United States, it appears that in 1879 no fewer than 14,024 were thrown overboard, 1,249 were landed dead, and 455 were so much injured or exhausted that it was necessary to kill them at the place of landing. One vessel, the Sorrento, left New York in the bitter cold of January with 300 sheep on the upper deck January with 300 sheep on the upper deck and 127 bullocks in the 'tween-decks, Durand 127 bullocks in the 'tween-decks, During a gale the whole of the sheep were swept overboard; and when the hatches were removed eighty-seven of the bullocks were found to be suffocated or crushed to death, "the entire of the flimsily constructed pens having given way;" while, to quote the master's words, "I took two days to break out and how the dead." to quote the master's words, "It took two days to break out and bury the dead." Deeply-laden vessels leave the American shore in mid winter with bullocks on the upper deck, their heads haltered to the mast, so that every wave as it dashesover the ship's side strikes them in the face. In another vessel 357 bullocks were smothered because of the necessity, owing to boisterous weather, of keeping the hatches closed during a considerable period of the voyage across the Atlantic. It is perfectly clear that these cruel sufferings are not of necessity incidental to the passage, and the injury and mortality involved cause heavy loss to the shippers and consignees, which is of course added to the price of meat in this country. The interests of humanity and economy are concerned in every possible improvement in the circumstances of this great and growing traffic; and there can be no doubt that all vessels engaged in it should be fitted with strongly constructed pens, with decks so "battenad" se to

This engraving conveys a correct idea of the town and harbour of Kobe, Japan, It is a city of 40,000 inhabitants, with a foreign community numbering 200. Its streets are forty feet wide, and they have been rolled and worked over until they have become pleasant to look upon, and comfortable for riding and walking on. The chief of them are lighted at night, and public order is preserved by an efficient police, who, like other Government officials, are obliged to wear the foreign style of dress. Kobe has one of the best harbours in Japan, and this fact has made it the centre of great commercial activity. One thousand foreign vessels visit this harbour every year. The importations amount to \$7,000,000 annuimportations amount to \$7,000,000 annually. The principal export is tea.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

Gold lace grows in favour. Large collars are to be revived. Coiffures are arranged very low. Dolman mantles are in high favour. Handkerchief bonnets will be worn.

Short dresses take the name of trotten his summer. Talmas or cardinal capes are revived for reet wraps. Capotes in Fanchon shapes are revived

The prettiest of all the Irish laces is the Carrickmacross point. When the hair is dressed high, it is with Almond and fawn-coloured homespuns and cheese cloths are in demand. Jet or lace collars accompany every Parisian black costume of ceremony.

Elbow and shoulder capes of black lace, chenille and fine cut jet will be very fashienable.

Epaulettes or artificial flowers on gauze indations are affected by Parisian grand dames.

Montmorency is the latest novelty fabric; it is a satin stuff, brocaded with cherries A fan boudoir is decorated with fans all nations and of every description in the place of pictures.

Large dots, little dots, polka dots, Chinese dets, French dots, Japanese dots, brocaded dots, light dots, dark dots, dots of every style and every size for all sorts of

Dysentery frequently arises from a neglected diarrhea. It is more dangerous than diarrhea, as it is of an inflammatory character; and as, unfortunately, it frequently attacks a delicate child, requires akilful handling; hence the care and experience required in treating a case of dysentery. dysentery.
Well, then, what are the symptoms? The

griped, which causes him to strain violently, as though his inside would come away every time he has a motion,—screaming and twisting about, evidently being in the greatest pain, drawing his legs up to his belly and writhing in agony. Sickness and vomiting are always present, which still more robe him of his little remaining strength, and prevents the repair of his system. Now, look at his face! It is the system. Now, look at his face! It is the very ploture of distress. Suppose he has been a plump, healthy little fellow, you will see his face, in a few days, become eld-looking, care-worn, haggard, and pinched. Day and night the enemy tracks him (unless proper remedies by administered); no sleep, or if he sleep, he is, every minute, roused. It is heart-rending to have to attend a bad case of dysentery in a child,—the writhing, the screaming, the frequent vomiting, the pitiful look, the rapid wasting and exhaustion, make it more distress-

ing and exhaustion, make it more distress-ing to witness than almost any other disease a doctor attends. (To be Continued.) USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Wash clear, out off the ends, let stand in cold water a few hours, put into bolling water, the larger ones first, and then in a short time adding the rest, cover, and keep bolling constantly; after fifteen minutes throw in another handful of salt and boil accompanied with a sufficient portlen of secrecy, mixed with prudence and maderation. ROILED OR BAKED POTATOES. Bodices are pointed in front, rounded on the hips, and have postillion basques in the back.

Bodices are pointed in front, rounded on the fisteen minutes; try with a fork, and if it does not quite run through the potato, they are done (this is called "leavand state in the state of this is called "leaving a bone in them"). Drain, take to door or window and shake in open air to make them mealy; return to stove and allow them te stand over for a moment. Or, when washed, bake in a modern fashionable woman:—"Shifting as the sands, shallow as the rain-pools, drifting in all danger to a lie, incapable of loyalty, insatiably curious, ill as a frend and ill as a foe, kissing like Judas, denying the Dater impure of thought, even where ate oven fifty minutes—or place in a steamer half an hour over water kept con-The newest and most fashionable tints are heliotrope, biscuit, almond, leather, auricula, copper, rayon de lune, and sea in pan with roast meat, basting often with the distinction.

the drippings. suits and garments, is the decree of fashion.

A "robe de chambre" may be of skyitch in The dress opens in front and forms revers
ty of grey satin down either side. Down the
side seam of the skirt is a plaiting forming
a jabot of the woollen goods, lined with
satin and bordered with lace.

A suitable travelling dress is

A suitable travelling dre