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English Scenes.

To those of our readers who hail from Merry England, the views of the Mill on the Stream, the English Cottage, and the Field Mice, will bring back the old times to their mind, and they will, in fancy, wander among "the scenes of their childhood, as fond recollection presents them to view." We are

now enjoying the pleasure of revisiting our old home, and again pressing the earth of dear Old England, and cannot refrain from sending those views, which are so characteristic of the You can, all of you probably,

You can, all of you probably, remember just such a pleasant, steady stream as that depicted in "The Mill on the Stream." The cows are lazily standing in the cool water, under the shadow of the trees. One of the mill hands is poling the old boat up the shallow creek, and giving his friend a ride. friend a ride.

The cottage surrounded with shrubbery, the diamond-shaped panes in the window, the child with her little waggon—all are thoroughly English, and are no doubt recognized by many of you as very like old friends.

The Field Mice, perhaps, you will call old enemies, but even

they, for association's sake, you will not quarrel with.

We hope, upon our return, to give many views of English life and scenery, accompanied with such information as we may deem of value. Ours is not merely a trip for pleasure, but of observation and examination.

Healing Power of Glue.

Many do not know that glue, as a healing remedy, is invaluable. For the last twelve or fourteen years, says a mechanic, I have been employed in a shop where there are over three hundred men at work; and as is the case in all shops of this kind, hardly a day passes but one or more of us cut or bruise our limbs. At first there were but few who found their way to my department to have their wounds bound up; but after a while it became generally known that a rag glued on a flesh wound was not only a speedy curative, but a formidable protection against further injury. I was obliged to keep a full supply of rags on hand to be ready for any emergency. I will here cite one among many of the cases cured with glue. man was running a boring ma-chine, with an inch and a quarter augur attached; by some means the sleeve of his shirt caught in the augur, bringing his wrist in contact with the bit, tearing the flesh among the muscles in a fright ful manner. He was conducted to my apartment (the pattern shop) and I washed the wound in warm water, and glued around it a cloth which, when dry, shrunk into a rounded shape, holding the wound tight and firm. Once or twice a week, for three or four weeks, I dressed the wound afresh, until it was well. The man never lost an hour's time in consequence, The truth of this statement hundreds can testify to. I use, of course, the best quality of glue.

EXPORTATION OF CANADIAN FRESH

MEAT. A company has lately been formed in Britain with a capital of £200,000 in 20,000 shares of £10 each, to export fresh Canadian beef to the English markets, and prepare vtarious tinned meats

and a pure alimentary fat named "taurine," at an establishment situated either near Richmond or Sherbrooke, P. Q. Captain Smith, of the S. "Scandinavian," who is a director of the Company, yesterday gave a number of representatives of the press an opportunity of tasting and inspecting a var-

iety of present meats, put up by Mr. Johnstone, Edinburgh, Scotland. The Company have purchased this gentleman's ap-pliances and processes, and have engaged him to act as manager of their works here, when they expect to turn out preserved meats at one-half what they cost in England, and of equal flavor and quality. French beef, it is maintained, can be purchased does more to feed them than any other crop. It forms the chief bread food for 15,000,000, and produces largely the flesh food for the

CORN CROP OF THE UNITED STATES. The Live Stock Journal gives the value of

this crop as follows:

"The crop of first interest to 45,000,000 of people in the United States is corn. It

adapted to nearly every State in the Union. the range of its cultivation extending beyond any of our so-called grains or grasses, and in many localities where it is not profitable to raise it for grain, it furnishes the best means to make up for a short crop of grass for fodder."

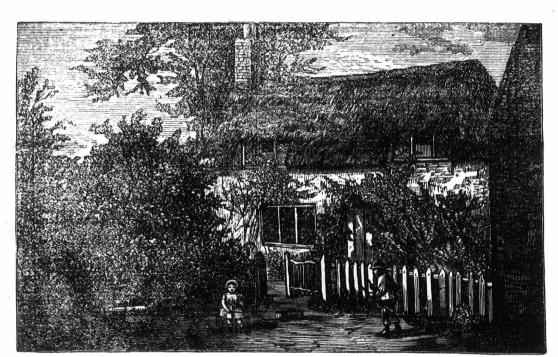
HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Washing Lice off Trees. -The present time is just about the season when the bark louse can be most effectively attacked by washing the bark of trees. The N. Y. Times says, in referring to the use of white wash for this purpose: "One word as to the washing of trees. We frequently see apple and other trees at this season of the year whitewashed. Now whitewash is very good for the kitchen walls. It makes them clean and sweet, but it was never intended for a living surface. clean and sweet, but it was never intended for a living surface. It stops the pores of the bark, through which the tree breathes in part. Washing is good for both trees and men, but not whitewashing—except at washington. The wash we have used for years is a mixture of soft soap and water, one-third soap and two-thirds waterfor young trees, and agreater ratio of soap as the tree grows older and the bark thicker. This will take off the bark-louse, open the pores of the bark, and almost rejuvenate an old tree. If soft soap cannot be had, potash is a good substitute—a pound to a gallon of water, Refuse mackerel brine will also effectually destroy bark lice and other insects, the oil and the salt both combining in producing the result. The washing should be attended to in the latter part of May, when the bark-louse hatches its young, for each of the little scales, which seem so lifeless on the bark of an apple tree, produces from thirty to forty young ones at this season and propagates again about the first of August, when we often see the little scales fastened on the fruit. They look very innocent, but a few thousand of them on a tree such continuous trees and the scales of the scales tree suck out its life-blood. Softsoap can be put to no better purpose than destroying these thieves, and it also softens the rough bark so that it scales off, leaving the surface of the tree smooth and healthy."

SULPHATE OF IRON OR COPPERAS.

A Correspondent of the Chatauqua Farmer says; "I purchased five pounds sulphate of iron (Copperas); took two common pork barrels; divided the iron and put half in each barrel, and filled with water. When washing days came the suds were thrown into the barrels, making the mixture black as ink. This was late—July 26th. Of course I haden't it in season to water early beans, but I commenced watering half a patch number one, butter-bush beans. I had picked them twice, and taken to market. Did not expect to get any more. § I watered them with the above solution three or four times: they blossomed again, and I had three better pickings than the first. No. 2, Lima beans— watered as above, and the result was astonishing; vines loaded, breaking down the poles, yet I kept picking and sending them to market. They kept green and good, and I took good shelled green Lima beans to market the first day of November, while those not watered, of both kinds, were all dried up. Now try the above if you like. But if any of you have

leaving a large surplus for export. When stell me next fall that you never saw or ate properly grown and harvested, it works up clean—no waste. This grain furnishes the disappointed with your success. By water-ing mine last year those who ate of them



. AN ENGLISH COTTAGE,



wholesale here for from 4c to 6c per pound, say 3d. The freight carriage on the passage would be less than one ld. per pound, which supposing the meat retailed at 8d. per pound, would give a profit of 4d. The Company is going to work as soon as possible, and the bulky fodder for horses, cattle and said so. I shall use this mixture very extensiwill inaugurate a new branch of industry. Sheep. Nothing is lost. It is also a crop vely this year. I think it pays fifty per cent.

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