

And there was the little country station, with my aunt's pony-chaise and a fat pony, and the old man-servant touching his hat and smiling a welcome, the great dog barking his recognition.

Presently we were driving through shady lanes with high banks covered with wild

flowers, the trees meeting overhead, and the honeysuckle and wild rose sending forth a delicious perfume, while I asked and obtained information concerning Daisy Farm and its inmates.

How well I remember it all—the white most actualing heavistable and the sending heavistable and the white

lanes with high banks covered with wild flowers, the trees meeting overhead, and the honeysuckle and wild rose sending forth a delicious perfume, while I asked and obtained information concerning Daisy Farm and its immates.

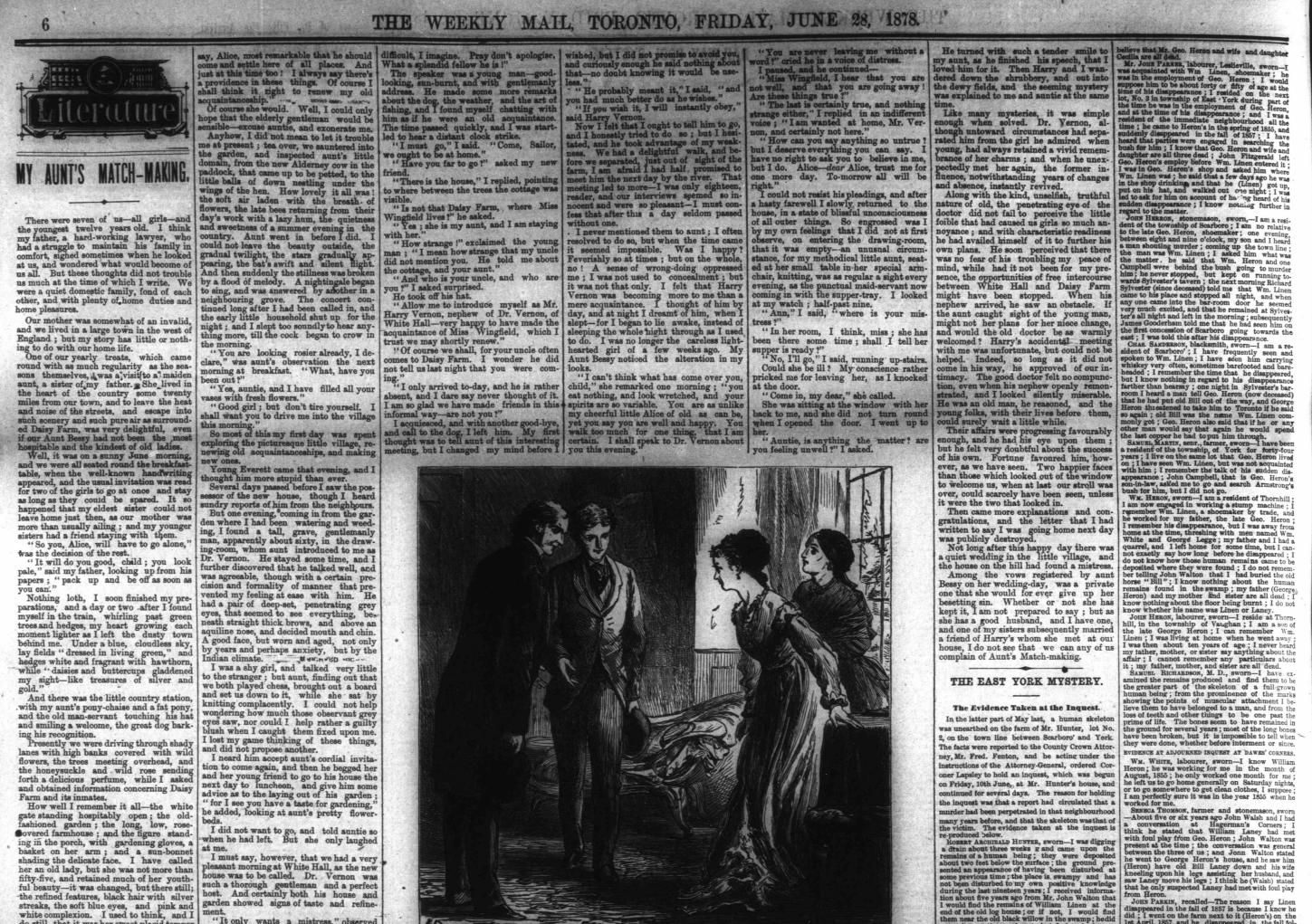
How well I remember it all—the white gate standing hospitably open; the oldfashioned garden; the long, low, rose-bovered farmhouse; and the figure standing in the porch, with gardening gloves, a basket on her arm; and a sun-bonnet shading the delicate face. I have called her an old lady, but she was not more than fifty-five, and retained much of her youthful beauty—it was changed, but there still; the refined features, black hair with silver streaks, the soft blue eyes, and pink and white complexion. I used to think, and I do still, that it was her sweet placid temper which kept her young—it is worry and disappointment that ages us far more than years.

I neard him accept aunt's cordial invitation to come again, and then he begged her and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young have her and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house t

say, Alice, most remarkable that he should come and settle here of all places. And just at this time too! I always say there's a providence in these things. Of course I shall think it right to renew my old acquaintanceship."

to the stranger; but annt, finding out that we both played chess, brought out a board and set us down to it, while she sat by and set us down to it, while she sat by knitting complacently. I could not help wondering how much those observant grey eyes saw, nor could I help rather a guilty blush when I caught them fixed upon me. I lost my game thinking of these things, and did not propose another.

I heard him accept aunt's cordial invitation to comparation to comparation to the beautiful to the comparation of the set of the set



The facts were reported to the County Crown Attorney, Mr. Fred. Fenton, and he acting under the instructions of the Attorney-General, ordered Coroner Lapsley to hold an inquest, which was begun on Friday, 10th June, at Mr. Hunter's house, and continued for several days. The reason for holding the inquest was that a report had circulated that a murder had been perpetrated in that neighbourhood many years before, and that the skeleton was that of the victim. The evidence taken at the inquest is re-produced below.

ROBERT ARCHIBALD HUNTER, sworn—I was digging a drain about three weeks z and came upon the remains of a human being; they were deposited about two feet below the surface; the ground presented an appearance of having been disturbed at some previous time; the place is swampy and has not been disturbed to my own positive knowledge during the last nineteen years; I received information about five years ago from Mr. John Walton that I would find the remains of William Linen at the end of the old log house; or if not, I would find the remains of a human being about four yards north-west likely and the remains of a human being about for water of the place is swampy and has not been disturbed to my own positive knowledge during the last nineteen years; I received information about five years ago from Mr. John Walton that I would find the remains of William Linen at the end of the old log house; or if not, I would find the remains of a human being about four yards north-west likely and the disappeared in the fall following, because I know he did not the wast spot; but I found the remains of a human being about four yards north-west likely and the disappeared in the fall following, because I did ploughing there for George

The state of the s



THE COMMON AILMENTS O STOCK.

The cause of colic has been attrib special seasons to the scarcity of the te, causing the work to be much, ad necessitating extra and severe the ordinary death-rate from this di surprisingly augmented, especially pregnant mares. Thus animals over by work and below the mark in p ability or condition, are more pre disease, and, consequently, suffer nder the prevailing cause. In this country, colic generally from the practice of giving too quantities of food at once, particularly chaff and grain, after long fasts, and allowing the animal to swell himself water. By this practice the stomach larged and weakened, digestion, more or less impaired, and the resu we have said—disease, sometimes el and at others fatal, from rupture important organ, as the stomach or intestine, &. Another cause arises the practice of turning hungry a upon plentiful pastures, or allowi muc hgreen food the first time in the

One result of colic which so leads to a great mistake, is that in after death, the greater part of the times are discoloured and black as It may happen that one portion canal slips inside itself as it were, dition known as invagination or intus tion, occasioned by violent straini some cases also when the anim-violently, the expansion of mer known as the caul and technic peritoneum, which unites the intesting the spine, is torn, and some portion through the opening. In each of cases strangulation of the gut follow death soon afterwards, but the integrate of the secondary in the immediate. bourhood of the accident. The co entation within the stom intestines has been going on for some and by constant pressure on the vessels, the flow of blood towar vessels, the flow of blood towar liver is arrested. This prevents the of the intestines discharging their con and in turn we have extensive stagn. The pains of colic from being unu severe, gradually lose their intensity the animal ceasing to roll about, pers standing, resting first one hind is then the other. The pulse becomes and imperentially breathing. rapid and imperceptible, breathing quick, and catching; cold sweats the body, and after a few hours he down and dies in a few minutes. arrest to the circulation of blood fro arrest to the circulation of blood fro intestines towards the liver gives rise extensive and general strangu Sensation is destroyed, and the parts to die; but being so essentially imp in the maintenance of life, the anima before mortification ensues. These we have said, are liable to be mistak each other—local strangulation or invition confounded with that arising pressure on the portal vessels. Nice nation is necessary, therefore, careful post-mortem examination wonly determine the true state of affair also suggest the cause—an essential

in the course of prevention.

In the treatment of colic, there a many opinions almost as stars in the ament; and in course of practi advocates of each will produce corn ing results of a successful character this says little where all cases, from different causes, are treated he same stereotyped remedies. Some advantating the animal about, and even ging, to keep him upon his legs.

As the animal finds most comfort rolling about, the stall (a box or elbara is much better) should be down with straw, and there he mallowed to indulge. Medicine salways be at hand where horses are ject to colic, and the proper dose gi once. Oils of all kinds are too sl action, and, besides, they nauseat horse long after the attack is norse long after the attack is Nothing answers so well as aloes, i a bolus or in solution, as preferr

briate this, the following form mused with great benefit; Solution of 4 ounces; sweet spirits of nitre. ounces; essence of ginger (concentre 2 drachms—mix, and give at once; dose. Injections of soapy water are valuable, and should be passed u rectum at least every hour, until re obtained. The use of pepper, or ginger, &c., to the rectum, sheatly vagina, for the purpose of inducing animals to urinate or stale, is to be demned as cruelty, as no relief is gain the passing of urine; the affection connected with the kidneys, and the fr attempts made by the animal do dicate that, but rather disorder in

all parts almost participate.

In all cases tepid water may be al the animal to drink if he will take the action of medicine will be g facilitated when much food is present there will be less liability to its been hardened and forming irage dry can lumps. The next thing of important to make the animal as comfortable as sible, and to do this he should be free ly rubbed down and the bed kept as str

some practitioners use spirits of ammin 1 oz. doses largely diluted; and in to allay excessive pain, powerful ren are injected beneath the skin; bu rule the simple means we have points The prevention of colic lies in the proper food—sound, dry provende moderate quantities supplied at reintervals. Care should be taken to long fasts, and the control of the intervals. Care should be taken to long fasts, and the supply of large question ties of food, and especially cold afterwards. The stomach being weakened is not capable of true diges and the animal, very hungry, bolts food without proper mastication as salivation. All kinds of food which should be rejected. If they are not not ly tempting to the animal, no artificial paration can make them useful or omical, as they produce disease, an loss in the end is greater than the sat the begining. Bran or linseed teache given with chaff and corn, a moderate supply of roots to prom sufficiently loose state of the bowels when horses are turned upon grangeren food is supplied the first time is spring, they should not be allowed their fill. Large quantities of food times are dangerous, but more so times are dangerous, but more so they happen to be of a fresh and suc-kind.

WESTERN NEW YORK DAIRYM

airymen had greatly changed whort time, that all their old-time short time, that all their old-time and ages of geographical position in the "belt" had vanished, and they mus compete with the Great West, we cheap land and large production, futhern to sell dairy products below actual cost.