The Gladiolus. The best summer flowering bulb is the gladious. It produces, generally, several spikes of flowers from the same bulb. The varieties are almost endless. You can have them in scarlet, crimson, rose, white and creamy yellow, with stripes, flakes and blotches of vividly contrasting colors. A spike will have from 15 to 40 flowers on it, nd continues in bloom for a long time For use in tall vases, this flower cannot be excelled. Statutor Turkeys.

A writer in Farm and Fireside wants to know about raisi turkeys. Having raised them successfully I will tell the way I do: will tell the way I do:

1. Be sure that the eggs are good. Half

the cause of puny or dead young turkeys I believe to be that people inbreed too much. The cock and hens should not be related, if the eggs are to produce first-class birds.

2. Set them under a kind hen of some of the large breeds-Brahma or Cochin. 8. As soon as they are cut of the shell

ke them away from the hen and put em in a box or basket covered with cloth 4. Put the hen in a coop with a small yard inclosed around it. I like the yard to

be as wide as the coop is, and long enough to be easily covered with boards. The turkeys must be shu in and covered every night, and not let out till the dew is dried angin, and notes out with size own strice up in the morning. They must never be allowed to get wet, and if they do take them in the house by the stove and give them some warm milk to drink. When their feathers get well grown they can take pare of themselves.

Feed them with mee i made of corp and coats ground together. Scald the meal with boiling water, and i' is gets sour all the better. Give them sour milk. I take the milk and pour boiling water on it, let it stand and settle, pour the whey off and give them the cure to eat. They will do well; on it and nothing else for quite a while. Give them all they will eat. I have had no rouble with then The Cost.

The question what is the cost of a pound of butter, or bushel of wheat or ton of comings, or measure of any form product, is much like the question, what is the length of a piece of string, or size of a piece of chall. The cost will depend altogether on the circumstances. Any farmer may find, out what it costs him to produce a certain thing, by keeping an lays. But this may be no guide for his neighbor, who may be a poorer or a better farmer, have poorer or better soil, or worse or better luck, as the phrase goes. It is possible, under specified conditions, to approximate cost, or strike an average; us every change of conditions will vary the cost. The man who gets 75 bushels of corn to the acre may spend no more on the acre than the man who gets only 30 bushels. The difference in the cost per bushels. The difference in the cost per bushel is apparent. So the man who makes 300 pounds of butter per dow pro-duces much cheaper per pound than the man who gets only 150 pounds per cow. ers not what it costs other people. The main point for each is to determine what it costs him. If the cost is insufficiently below the market price, he has a profit; otherwise, he farms it at a loss.

The Golden Pine. The most golden evergreen in our gar-den is the Japanese golden pine. (Pinus massoniana aurea. There is nothing halfway about it, nothing sickly, nothing washy, nothing undecided; at this time of the year its leaves are completely yellow, and the whole plant dense, bright golden masses. Our plants, I believe, are the largest in the country, and have afforded the scions from which the plants dissemi-nated from the Arnold arboretum and Kissena nurseries have been raised. They are growing in sandy land, and in an open situation, and appear to be perfectly hardy. The sun-ray pines—the white variegated form of the same species—did not do well with us; they lingered a few years and

died .- Country Gentleman. It Pays to Drain. A farmer writes: I once planted a four-een aere field in corn, and got about two undred bushels of soft corn and nubbing ard not more than one quarter of a crop of staks. I told my wife that I would never plant that field in corn again until it was tiled; and I did not. A few years after-ward, having put in nearly 300 rode of tile in the same field, I again planted it with corn. The season was very unfavorable for corn, but I got more than 110 bushels of sound ears per acre, and one of the finest crops of stalks I ever raised. I have had

several similar experiences. Notes. Remember your horses cannot tell you of their ills and pains. It is your duty to

watch for them.
A goose farm is said to be one of the interesting sights in Western Virginia.

'It has an area of about 3 000 acres, and is well supplied with water. About 5,000 geese of every variety are kept, there and fatted for the markets in the north. The geese have herders, and are managed and cared for like so many cattle. Big dividends are realized annually by the owners of the

Be irregular in salting and the milk will show it in uality.

Too long pulls on a muddy road often

The sind of a horse. When they

begin to breathe heavily it is time to give Do not waste your feed on poor stock of It costs as much to keep a poor animal as it does a good one.

Sheep have fallen off in numbers in the United States during the past year a shade over 4 per cent., and have declined in value 11 per cent.

Germantown Telegraph: Sulphide o potash has proved in our practice all that has been claimed for it by the English press as a destroyer of mildew on roses, chrysanthemums and some other greenhous plants. A quarter of an ounce dissolved in a gallon of water and thrown on the affected foliage with a fine rosed syringe will wholly destroy the fungus, and the

leaves will not be injured. For wet lands a good mixture for pasturage would be red-top, eight pounds; alsike

six pounds; meadow foxtail, four pounds, and rough stalked meadow, six pounds.

Some varieties of raspberries throw up a great many suckers which should be cut out. Not over four canes to the hill should be allowed, so as to afford plenty of room. Artificial eyes are now furnished for horses that have lost an optic by accident. A glass eye helps the looks of a horse, even if he can't look through it.—Home and

They have fined a man up in New Hamp shire for cruelty to his cattle during the past winter in not providing shelter for them. He had not the excuse of poverty, as he was the richest man in his neighbor-hood. His was a double loss. He lost on his cattle, which must have run down and greatly depreciated, in addition to the fine

JACTITATION OF MARRIAGE. Very Unusual Marriage Case Before

the Courts.

A curious and very unusual case was before Mr. Justice Proudfoot at O.goode Hall yesterday. It is an action of Beatty ve. Butler, brought to obtain a declaration that the plaintiff (a women) is not really married to the defendant, and to restrain him from "jaotitation of marriage," i. e., from boasting that he is married to the plaintiff. the Courts. boasting that he is married to the plantin.
A marriage ceremony took place between
the parties, but it is alleged that it is in a
valid by reason of the plaintiff being under
age and of unsound mind. The defendant
demurs to, the statement of claim, and is
was the demurrer that came before Jud.
Proudfoot yesterday. The learned Judge
declined to decide the questions of law at
this stage, and directed a statement of defence to be fyled, and the demurrer to be
heard at the trial, which will take place at ard at the trial, which will take place a Ditawa in the fall.

Many round waists are worn, but pointed

and postilion basques are equally favored. Ribbons are worn in profusion, and nothing is prettier than ribbon tastefully man-The fashionable ribbons of the ses on are striped gauze and satin, or faille with a pearl edging like lace.

Sleeves are of medium length, fisted less tightly than has been the custom, and more trimmed at the wrists, where they are sufficiently large to permit of the gloves ing drawn smoothly under them. Light wraps of cloth are very popular,

and some styles are braided or embroidered around the neck and sleeves and across the ends of the fronts, and need no other trim-ming save ribbons to tie at the throat. Vests of white or fancy linen or duck are worn with stylish tailor-made dre With these the plain linen collar and ouff. are arbitrary, and a tie of silk or satin, not unlike those worn by gentlemen, is worn with this very mannish costume.

Red is continuing to be adopted for whole costumes, although it is a trying color for most people, and has the disadvantage in the daylight of being exceedingly conspicuous, a thing a woman of taste will always avoid. Scarlet dresses are only admissible in the day when covered in black spotted tulle or lace.

French women are likening themselve nore and more to the gentle savages of th more and more to the ginter saves of the Pacific Ocean. Brads everywhere—beags on everything is the order of the day. Beads of every color, hue and form pervade the female clothing to such an extent that some ladies nowadays, if placed in the centre of a field with the sun full upor them, would make capital miroirs a alouettes

The variety in hats is greater that ever some are very high, with a thin brim others, on the contrary, have a very broad brim, turned up on one side. The Mulle ast, worn by the actress of that name in the last new play, is a great success. It is of lichen-colored straw, with moderately high crown, and the brim drooping quite low on the right side and turned straight up on the left, lined with moss velvet; it is fastened with an aigrette of loops of moss-green ribbon, an enormous cluster of pink moss roses is placed in front. In lingeric there are a number of presty

new models of plastrons in embroidered tullion crape, trimmed with lace and bows o or crape, trimmed with lace and bows of gauze or faille, or moire ribbon. There at also very dainty blouse chemisettes of fit oream colored examine, trimmed broiders; these are meant to wear either open jacket; cuffs to wear over the long leeves of the dress are made to correspon Collars of gauged tulle or orape, trimmed with rows of colored beads, and fastened at the side with a bow of ribbon, are fashion.

able to wear over high dresses. The sash ribbons which are to be sively worn this summer are of a widths, and are worn in different ways. Abunch of ribbon about two inches wide with long loops and ends extending almost to the bottom of the skirt, placed under the back of the left side, is one of the favorite arrangements of these presty accessories to the summer toilet. Ribbons are always charming in connection with a thin gown.

A Tribute to Gladstone. Dr. Hepry Calderwood, who occupies the chair of moral philosophy in Edinburgh University and who is also a leader of the most carnest and advanced section of the advocates of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland, has always been a great admirer and an energetic supporter of Mr. Gladstone, althoug nclined to desert him on the Irisl question. In the United Presbyterian Mayazine for May, of which Dr. Calderwood is editor, he says, after stating the doubts, fears and confusion in the Liberal ranks over Gladstone's Irish proposals:

Yet above all these oscillations visible in the

press of the country there rises one general voice of admiration. All alike are proud as Britone, of the physical as well as the intellectual feat of April 8th. It is many a year since any leader, by sheer force of genius, lifted himself to such a towering height above all his contemporaries and won such praise. That is a small matter however. Browning has said somewhere Measure the mind's height by the shad in casts." Nothing impresses us more with Mr. Gladstone's greatness than the sur-prises—the sudden outgrowths which have marked his career. Men have taken his height, described the range of his thought again and again, only to find their esti-mates rendered inadequate by new out-bursts of genius and orreuits of thought far wider than were deemed possible to his powers. The spectacle of a man so far beyond the three score and ten, in such full possession of physical energy, master of all his faculties, enjoying the advantages of unexampled experience, 'yet fre tagge of unexampled experience, yet free as in youth, yes, freer far, to entertain new ideas, pushing speculation to the farthest bounds, ranking all possibilities with an undimmed eye, and where the young men unterly failed, building up a scheme which has won, at its first unterance, the approval of an anguly suspicious Ireland—that spectacle is one which comes seldom to all y conception, and which quality to be corres-

generation, and which ought to be corre pondingly prized. You've read of the garden wall, but se ing would be more satisfactory. Call at Wm Farmer's, 35 King street west, corner Mac Nab. You can see and have your photo standing by the garden wall, which gives a fine rustic effect. Suil fourteen cabinets to the dozen. In no case are iron rests

the Buffalo, N. Y., millionaires, with \$5 000,000 between him and poverty; F. required.
While a thunderstorm was raging recently in Butler County, Pennsylvania, a-thunderbolt struck a tree, jumped off to a wire clothesline, foll wed it to the door of W. J. Adams' house, passed from the wire to his daughter's head, burned her hair and yebrows, ran down her right leg., and tore ff her shoe. Although badly burned, the girl will recover.

CROPS IN ONTARIO.

atest Report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries.

STATE OF THE LABOR MARKET By 886 correspondents of the Ontario Bureau of Industries on the condition of crops and live stock, and the rate of wages and supply of farm laborers in the Province, made under date of the 15th instant.

The reports of correspondents show that it most of the fall wheat districts of the Province the winter weather. The following is a summary of reports

in most of the fall wheat districts of the Province the winter weather was very unfavorable to the crop. Heavy rains carried off the snow over wide areas, leaving fields exposed to intense cold in January and February; sheets of ice lay in hollows and on low ground during the latter month; and alternate freezing and thawing prevailed throughout March. "Killed," "smothered," and "heaved out" express the tenor of a great many reports, and in portions of the country from ten to seventy per cent. of the wheat land has been ploughed up, or resown with other grain. In a few sections there are complaints of too much spring rain, and in others the unthrifty appearance of many fields is attributed to the lack of rain. Of the six Lake Eric counties, where nearly a quarter of the fall wheat lack of rain. Of the six Lake Eric counties, where nearly a quarter of the fall wheat acreage of the Province less, Welland is the only one which promises a full crop, while the adjoining county of Haldimand is likely to be much short of an average. Excepting in the southern part of Lambton, the crop in the Lake Huron counties wintered well, and its present c.ndition is very satisfactory. In Grey and Simose, on the Georgian Bay, the prospect is not cheering, and the acreage has been reduced to a considerable extent. The West Midland counties give varying reports—those for Middlesex,

has been reduced to a considerable extent. The West Midland counties give varying reports—those for Middlesex, Oxford and Brant being the least favorable. Dufferin promises well, and in Perth the outlook is almost invariably pronounced very good. Over the country from Welling ton to Durham, and between Luke Ontario and Georgian Bay, serious injury was caused by ice lying on the fields in winter, and the crop is very uneven. In York and Simose counties especially ice and exposure proved to be very destructive to the wheat plant, and a large breadth has been ploughed up. Lincoln and Northumberland alone, of the Lake Ontario counties, give promise of a good harvest. In the East Midland counties the crop is variable, and in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group it wintered safely and makes a fine show, excepting where some bad effects were left by ice and snow in parts of Grenville, Oarleton and Lanark. The fine growing weather with which the country has been flavored since the middle of April has greatly improved the prospect of the crop. greaty improved the prospect of the crop, and a smaller area has been ploughed up in consequence than seemed at all probable when the snow disappeared. The indications are, however, that without unusually favorable or unfavorable weather from now until harvest the yield will fall nearly a fifth short of the average of the past four

The reports on clover are on the whole favorable, and the crop is at least two weeks carlier than last year. Clover of last year's seeding has suffored little, either by winter or spring weather; but the clover on old meadows has been extensively injured, especially on undrained, low-lying or heavy soils, by ice and frost heaving.

heaving.

Ploughing for spring crops commence from two to three weeks earlier than last year, and seeding proportionately early; but in same districts the work was delayed by wet weather, especially on heavy clay and undrained lands in the lake shore counties from Norfolk to Peel. In the northern and eastern counties the green appearance of crops presents a striking and favorable contrast to their backward state favorable contrast to their backward state last spring, and for all parts of the Province the reports on spring wheat, barley, oats and peas are very cheering. Apparently, however, the breadth of spring wheat is less than last year, while that of

peas and barley is greater.

The reports on live stock are generally favorable. Fodder was abundant everywhere, unless in portions of Simcoe and Muskoka, and almost the only complaint made is that cattle did not feed well owing to the changeable character of the winter. Hoge and sheep have been reduced in num.

With Board, Without Board With Board. Vision 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1876, 1886. The Province.....\$16 26 \$16 45 \$24 02 \$24 75

A Stirling Man Speaking English About twenty years ago a gentleman w

paying a visit to a cousin, married to Liverpool merchant of some standing. The husband had lately had a visit from his aged father, who formerly followed the occupation of farming in Stirlingshire, and who had probably never been out of Scot-land before in his life. The son, finding his father rather de trop in his office, one day persuaded him to cross the ferry over the Mersey and inspect the harvesting, the Mersey and inspect the harvesting, then in full operation, on the Cheshire side. On ladding he approached a young woman reaping with the sickle in a field of coats, when the following distogue ensued:

Farmer—" Lassie, are yer aits muckle bookis th' year?" Reaper—" Sir?"

Farmer—"I was spiering aft yer aits are muckle th' year?" Reaper (in amazement)
—"I really don't know what you are saying, sir." Farmer (in coula astonishment)

A 3.year-old ing, sir." Farmer (in equal astonishment —"Gude—save—us—do ye no understan plain English? Are—yer—alts—muchle—bookit? Reaper decamps to her nearest companions, saying that was amadman, while he shouted in great wrath—"They

were naething else than a set o' ignorant pook-puddin's." In Russia it is never asked "What's in It is taken for granted that it's name?' he whole alphabet.

Mr. William Black, the novelist, is about o make a tour of the canals of England ravelling in a house fi ted boat constructed specially for this purpose.

A cat's eye valued at \$15,000 is one of Devion's gem exhibits (among a great number of lesser gems) at the London Colonial Exhibition. E G. Spaulding stands at the front of

H Robb and L. S. Jewest come next, with "I can't sing," said the young lady when invited to warble; but she complied upon being further pressed. When she had fluished, Fogg thanked her and added sorto

A RIVAL OF THE TELEPHONE.

Remarkable Discovery Made by Prof Bell and His Cousin. Prof. Alexander Graham Bell and bi

nain Dr. Chichester Bell, have recently consin, Dr? Chionester Ben, nave recoming made a very remnerable discovery, which they think is quite as important as the transmission of the tones of the human voice through the telephone. They have discovered that a falling jet of water or a flame of gas burning in a room reproduces every word spoken and every sound uttered within a given distance. When two people oin in conversation in a room in the even

join in conversation in a room in the evening the gas which burns above their heads repeats every word they say and sounds uttered in the vicinity of flowing water produce vibrations.

To a reporter of a local paper Prof. Bell showed a glass disk, upon which appeared a spiral streak composed of tiny little shafe lines, placed together or farther apart to make up the variation of intensity. The surface was one of depression and elevation. This, Prof. Bell said, represented sound waves. When the plate was revolved upon a pivot and the depressions and elevations conveyed to the ear by a microphone, there was a repetition of the conversation there was a repetition of the conversation there recorded as distinct as when it was delivered. The undulate surface represent-ing sound waves was produced by photography. Prof. Bell says that if any pnotography. From the says are it any one will go to a water pipe and turn on the fancet so that the water will fall in a stream to the ground, that water can be made to report the conversation taking place in its presence and a stream register every sound within hearing of it.

Prof. Bell considers this discovery quite as important as that of the telephone, and

Prof. Bell considers this discovery quite as important as that of the telephone, and his causin, Chichester Bell, has gone to Europe for the purpose of bringing it before scientific men in England and outhe Continent. Patents have already been obtained in all the principal countries of both continents. The great object of the inventors was to record by photography or the principal countries the vibrations in the interest. inventors was to record by photography or otherwise the vibrations in the jet of water which correspond to sound wave a the result of words spoken in the vicinity; so keep the voice on record, bottled up as it were, for any length of time, and then, when called upon, to let the record speak. This, Mr. Bell says, has been accomplished. The water, or liquid of whatever kind in may be, is solored with bichromate of potash. If it were perfectly clear it would not answer, because the light used in photographing would pass through without resistance and no record would be made on the tablet. The water is colored for photographing, and the jet is made to fall graphing, and the jet is made to fall obliquely on a glass plate. The water spreads itself out on the glass plate and

runs off. It is the water so spread out that is to be photographed as it passes. Words spoken cause the jet of water to vibrate, the vibrations in the jet cause corresponding vibrations in the film of water as it break and spreads on the glass plate and runs off A ray of light is passed through that fin and through the glass plate to a sensitive tablet behind. The sensitive tablet receive the impression of every vibration while th speaking continues, the jet keeps running she film keeps passing over the plate, the recording tablet keeps moving and the ligh passing through the film to the tablet make a record of the speech far more accurate than any verbastim reports. These scientists do not consider their invention perfect, but they are as work improving it.—Washington

What Was the Rose of Sharon? The "Rose of Sharon" has long been seleth occurs only in Canticles ii. 1, and Isaiah xxxv. 1; the revised version reads "rose" in the text and "autumn croons" in the margin. We are of opinion that the naroissus (N. Tazetta) is intended. The scene of the Canticles is in the Spring, when the naroissus would be in blossom; it is very sweet, has long been and still is a plant of which the Orientals are passion ately fond; Hassedquest noticed it on the plain of Snaron; Tristram in cultivate land and lower hills from Gaza t Lebanon; Mr. H. Chichester Hart in th districts between Yebdna and Jaffa (Plais of Sharon). "Some low-lying patches," of Sharon). says, "were quite white with it." October "Quarterly Statement" (Pale tine Exploration Fund contains valuable paper by Mr. C. Halentield "A Naturalist's Journey Sinai, Petra and South Palestine, made the autumn of 1883." The autumn crock

has no perfume, and would not be in bloor till late in the year. The narcissus is bulbous plans, which is apparently implie ber since last year, but the spring weasher has been very favorable for the rearing of pigs and lambs, which are reported as numerous. Animals of all classes were numerous. Animals of all classes were "bulb," or "onion." But quite a different "bulb," or "onion." But quite a different part of its Hebrew name—i. e., betsel, a bulb, "or "onion." turned on grass about three weeks earlier "bulb," or "onion." But quite a different than usual, and old and young are in hearty plant has recently appeared as the true condition.

The supply of farm laborers appears to be ample in all parts of the Province, and the range of wages is about the same as a year ago. Following are the averages by the names of different plants of kanu "reed," and of objects made of it, occurring on a tablet in the British Museum and third in the British Museum and sounty groups for the two years—those for the present season being computed from the quotations of 664 correspondents:

of Western Asia," mention is made of one called khakatsillatu, which in sound is called khahatsillatu which in sound is identical with the Hebrew name in Car ticles and Isaiah, so that Dr. F. Delitze without a moment's hesitation, upsets a other floral aspirants with one decided blow and reads "reed of Sharon," "The desert shall rejoice and sprout like the reed."—Edinburgh Review.

The average monthly wages for the Province in 1834 was \$17.70 with board, and \$26.78 without; and in 1883 they were \$32.78 without; and in 1883 they were \$19.28 with board and \$27.05 without.

Rev. R. Whiting, who has been elected President of the Montreal Conference, and pastor of Kingston Second Church, is the er of the popular Mayor of that city. Prof. Wolverton writes to the Canadian Baptist that he will devote the \$1,000 voted him by the Woodstock College trustees to the fund for enlarging and improving the College buildings.

Rev. D. A. McGregor, B. A., of Stratford, has been elected to a professorship in "Toronto Baptist College. He is a full graduate of Woodstook College, and an honor man of Toronto University.

At a meeting of the congregation of Cooke's Church, Toronto, on Wednesday night it was decided to give a call to Mr. William Patterson, who was heeneed by the Presbytery of Toronto on Thursday,

A 3-year-old youngsternear Appemattex, Dakota, was lost, and after a search of swenty-four hours, was found near his home in a badger's hole, into which he had slipped feet foremost, and which was deep nough to quite conceal him.

enough to quite conceal him.

Book agent—Is the boss of the house in? Husband (who has responded to the ring of the door beli)—I guess so, I heard my wife say that she was in. B. A.—Oh, the boss of the house is a lady. H.—Yes, our servant girl. I guess you will find her in the basement kitchen. Go down the flight of stairs to left. Good morning.

Heard on the attent. (Going to the

Heard on the street: "Going to the rircus to night?" "Don't know; haven't circus to-night?" "Don't know; haven't heard my wife say whether she wants to go." "You don't mean you'll take your wife?" "On, no; if she don't want to go I'll come round and go with you, but if she wants to go we'll both stay at home, you know."- Springfie'd Homestead.

It appears from a recent book on se It appears from a recent book on sea legends that there are many ways to raise the wind. You may suspend a he goat, skin at the mast head, you may flog a boy at the mast, you may burn a broom and let the handle turn towards the desired quarter, you may blow out to sea the due f om the chapel floor, you may stick voice, "I'll never doubt anybody's word | knife in the mizzenmast or seratch the a cain."

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE interesting discovery is made in New York that Buddensiek, who was convioted of manslaughter and sentenced t ten years' imprisonment for ercoting build inga that fell on people, but who is at large pending an appeal, is engaged in again erecting some of the buildings that fell down, under his brother-in-law's name. The brither-in-law employs the lab rers, while Budlensick furnishes the money and watches the work—presumably to see that soo much sand is not put into the mortar THE Bosphore Egyptien announces that

Sir Henry Drummord Wolff has purchased the Palace of GLizch for the sum of £180 000 sterling. From this it is thought that the Brivian High Commissioner intends to remain permanently in Egypt This is one of the numberless palsees that a half eraz/Khedive bailt with borrowed English and French money and for the non-payment of which shousands of miser-able Egyptian peasants, who never heard of the palace and had nothing to do with the borrowing, were fleeced, basinadoed and finally slaughtered.

SPEAKING of the necessity of holi lays and heir proper ordering, the London Lancet thinks that perhaps the very wisest and pest thing to do would be to make these holidays children's days; to refer the whole question of holiday making to a committee of young people, none of whom should be over 12 years of age, and to surrender for the particular period determined by the "holiday" the disposal of time and the selection of ways and means to those with whom " a jum nt " is an integral part of existence, and whose birth right is to be able to make merry without wantonly sinning against light and cor eogeios.

M. Louvier, an architect of Lyon France, refers favorably to the extensiv use of clinkers for foundation work in that city and neighborhood. The cost of thes slinkers is stated to be about \$2.50 pe clineers is stated to be about \$2.50 per out to yard, and a small quantity of com-mon or hydraulic lime is mixed with them before using, the mixture being then wested and rammed in layers. When arobes of vaults are formed of this kind of concrete care is necessary not to place the layers of material parallel to the surface of the ground or the curve of the centring, but it ram the layers in such a manner as wil consolidate shem vertically to the curve the intrados. In this way all risk o THE London Sanitary Record states that

a few weeks ago several gentlemen, mem bers of the Newcastle Lodge of Good Tem plars, gave practical demonstrations of the audience how to prepare several cheap an useful dishes on bygienic principles in a satisfactory manner. It was held that there is a marked connection between tem-perance and good cookery, as it is well known that many men are driven to th public-house through having a good dinner spoiled by bad cooking. The demonstrations, which were watched with no little interest and amusement, especially by the female portion of the audience, proved

SAYS the Atlanta Constitution : The small economies of the northern people made the impression at a very early date upon the southern mind that stinginess was peculiarly a northern vice. It took a better acquaintance with the situation remove this impression. We have found that the man who is not above picking u a pin may give like a prince, and that the trader who clamors for the last penny du him is ready to serve his friends with hi purse whenever the proper occasion arises We have seen that a wise economy place We have seen that a wise conomy places men in a position where they may be liberal without injury to their creditors. So far from being niggardly, our eyes have been opened to the fact that the economical northerner, whether a laborer or a lounger, enjoys the asthetics of life as well as the comforts, and is bound to have them as the comforts, and is bound to have the at any cost.

One of the most remarkable of the mul titudinous claims against King Ludwig of Bayaria is that made by Mr. Louis Schneegans, a literary man who undertook certain earches in the archives of the European capitals at the king's request. Mr. Schnee-gans has just filed a claim for £50,000, the amount at which he estimates the value of his labors and the expenses which he nis labors and the expenses which he incurred in their prosecution. King Louis admits his indebtedness to the extent of £8,750, and has offered Mr. Sohnegans this amount in satisfaction of his claim.

The researches which he is claim. figure will have proved so costly a business related. It appears, to the private life of Louis XIV., every detail of which the king was anxious to glean, as he had taken the French king for his model, and he has onscientiously striven to make the imita on as faithful and complete as possible.

A CORRESPONDENT who has been poking around the patent office at Washington tells some of the appetizing things he learned about the ingredients of artificial butter. There are 60 different articles named by 17 patentees in their severs desert shall rejoice and sprout like the reed."—Edinburgh Review.

Late Church News.

Rev. J. A. Newnham, assistant minister of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, has sent in his resignation, to take effect in August. caustic potash, castor oil, chalk, slippery elm bark, caul, oil of sesame, oil of sun hower, seeds, clive oil, turnip seed oil, broms, chloralum, chlorate of potash, cilcf sweet almonds, oil of peanules, peroxide of manganese, stomach of pigs, sheep or calf, nitrate of soda, mustard seed oil, nitric acid, dry blood albumen, sugar busyrio acid, bicarbonate of potash and caustic soda.

THE most interesting conditions laid down in behalf of any set of strikers are those which we find in the Indianapolis Sentinel propounded by a los of school boys inspired with an ardens desire, for reform in the methods of public education:

1. A reduction in the hours of study. 2 An increase in the periods of recess.
3. Noon to begin at 11 o'clock and extend to 30 or 2, according to the condition of the eather.
4. School shall let out any afternoon whe here is a baseball match or a circus within

4. School shall lee to a circus within fifteen miles.

5. Any scholar who wants a "reward of merit" to carry Lome to his parents can have it at wholesale at cost price.

6. Ferrules to be made of soft wood.

7. The old-time custom of punishing boys by compelling them to sit with the girs shall be immediately restored.

8. A boy who holds up his right hand and says, "Please sir, may igo out?" shall be allowed to go whether it be necessary or not.

9. The number lessary or not.

9. The number lessary or not.

10. The number lessary or not consumed the properties of the consumed in the consumer consumed in the consumer consumer

etween themselves. No teacher need apply hip on account of it. 12. A boy who tells on another boy shall boyoctted. 13. No boy shall be kept in after school, exce at his own request, as when another boy is lying in wait to lick him. De Lesseps still insists that the compl

ion of his Panama Canal will not cos more than \$240 000,000. Let's chip in and heig the old gentleman out. Mr. and Mrs. Sa'athiel Burke, of Neora Ill have been married thriteen years. Hes 37, and she a year younger, and they have nine fine children, and among them

then a pair of go lonely little girl.

SCRAPS.

OH, FOR A MAN! Oh, for a man! the clear voice sang, And through the church the echo rang, Oh, for a man! she sang again — How could such sweetness plead in vain? The bad boys grinned across the aisles, The deacon's frowns were charged to smi The singer's cheek turned deepest pink At bass and tenor's wicked wink.

The girls that bore the alto part
Then took she strain with all their heart:
Oh, for a man, a man, a man—
And then the full-veleed choir began To sing with all their might and main The finis to the girl's refrain: Oh for a maneion in the skies, A man-a maneion in the skies!

— Gownsman (to fresh young lady just from boarding sence!)—And where is your alma mater, Miss Green? Miss Green—Ob, —I didn't try for one this year. I just went for fun, and all that sort of thing, don't you know? —A windy contributor enters an editorial room. "Whew," said he, pansing, "that long stairway makes me blow!" Editor—"Ab! if that's what makes you blow I'll

nave it taken down; I am glad you have discovered the cause." -The first of the bas-relievos for the Burns statue in George square, Glasgow, has been completed. It illustrates "The Vision." The subjects of the two yet to

ne placed are "Tam o' Shanter
The Cottar's Saturday Night."

BHE WANTED TO HEAB IT AGAIN.

He sat on a bicycle as straight as an icicle, and she on a tricycle rode by his side;

He talked like a joily fop and naught could his folly stop.

With all kinds of lollipop enlivening the ride. At last, incidentally, more instinctive than mentally, he

Grew sentimentally saccharine sweet.

And he told with intensity of love's strong propority, its

Force and immensity, its fervor and heat.

Just then o'er some hummocks he sprawled out ker flummuxee.

And she thought what a lummux to tumble just then!

But ne climbed to his station, while she said with elation. SHE WANTED TO HEAR IT AGAIN.

elation,
"Renew your narration; say it over again," —Castor oil, dissolved with alcohol and applied with a sponge, will render drawing paper transparent and allow of tracing in lead pencil or Indian ink. Immersion of the paper in alcohol removes the oil, and the paper becomes opaque. The alcohol will serve for the next sheet.

—A brother of a successful young woman physician was asked after her health. "She is only fairly well," he replied. "He sympathy for her patients and her sense of responsibility wear on her. Male physicians I believe, are not troubled by either. When they have treated a case they dismiss i from their attention.

—"Mrs. Dowden, I see that you have a new boarder." "Yes, and he's a very nice young man, indeed. He's a great scholar, too." "You don't say so! What's his business?" "Well, he's a possessor of belles letters in the Young Ladies' Academy." "Good gracious! I shouldn't "God gracious! I shouldn think she'd let him have 'em.

THE END THEREOF.
All the flirting and deceiving.

of a day;
And a turilling memory lingers
Of the touch of slender fingers,
len sweetness, smiles and blushes,
vanished all away. But perhaps you know the pleasure Of possession, in your measure, nd a year of adaptation has remodelled

desire;
When you modify the rapture
Of your hymeneal capture,
on shiver in attempting to construct
attenen fire. —Philip Armour, the Chicago pork hing, gets down to business at 7 o'clock. Recently one of his clerks, who had been making a night of it, concluded to go direct to the office instead of to bed, and when Armour

came in he was so pleased with the youn fellow's punctuality that he presented his an order for a new suit of clothes. —It will be interesting to trans atlantic tourists to be informed that The British Medical Journal notes an instance of the ours of seasickness by the use of hydro-chlorate of coccains, of the solution of 1 to 1 000. The authority is one who was prope seasickness on previous voyages, but on his one was able to outsit every other pas

nger on board at the dinner table. On Tuesday evening Mrs. George Lewin, of Defferin avenue, who is about to remove to Hamilton, was visited by a surprise party. The teachers of St. Matthew's Sunday School went in a body and took

AN AGITATI Said Frederick, by way of a joke, tother night, Preparing to bid the fair Anna good-bye, "I think the police ought to keep you in sight You're dreadfully dangerous, praps you knowhy:"

he maiden replied, with a look most de "I've not an idea what your meaning can or no one could possibly find, I am sure, The least bit of harm in poor little me."

"Tis dreadful to think of," continued the swair "To the laws of our land you're a terrible for You don's understand? Then I'll stoop to ex Now, see! I will prove you an Anna kissed

Some Human Nature.

Another story from the school room may not be out of place here. A boy brought his teacher some very beautiful and sweet-melling spring flowers the other morning, for which she thanked him very kindly as she placed them in a tumbler upon her deek. In the course of the morning the part of the place of the morning the course of the morning the state of the morning the st youthful giver held up his hand and said:
"Please ma'sm, can I wet my sponge?"
"No," said the teacher, "not just now."
The boy, however, was persistent; he apparently thought he was cutilled to some

apparently thoughthe was entitled to some especial favor, and he repeated his request in a louder tone. The teacher, however, said "nay" the second time more decidedly than at first, and at this the positioner gave vent to his anger as follows: "Say, teacher, you know the flowers I brought you just now; I only lent 'em to you; I didn't give 'em to you to keep." There was a good deal of human nature in this. Children of an older growth sometimes Children of an older growth sometime show a similar disposition.

A Trip Abroad. Jones-Are you going to Europe, Brown? Jones-Take your wife with you? Brown- No. She is not very well, so hall leave her at home.

Jones—What are you going over for?

Brown—For my health.—New York S

Maybe. That is Why He at the horticultural show-This is tobacco plant, my dear. She-Indeed how very interesting! But I don't see a y organs on it. -Harper's Bazar.

A Hint to him Anderson Mary Anderson ought to get married. Many actremate less auccess at than herself are supporting husbands.—Oshkosh Times.

A sad young man perceived, one morning 

Owing to the resignation of the Attorne owing to the resignation of the Attorney.

G caral of Nova Scotia and Mr. Leblano, are four sets of twins. First a pair of boys, then a pair of girls, then a pair of boys, then a pair of girls, and the baby is a poor, constructed. Mr. Fielding retaining the

TEARING DOWN & MOUNTAIN. The Proudest Achievement of the Pan-

ama-A Contractor's fluge Task Buhio Eddado is the proudest achievement of the Panama Canal Company, and is indeed a great work. The bril is of solid rock, alternating as places in huge cobble bowlders. We are saluted with a following velley of 200 gun-cotton explosions to show how rapidly such work can be manipulated. On the smoke clearing off a really grand engineering feat meets the eye. Ledge upon ledge of sloring rock terrace tower up to the highest point, about 280 feet. On several of the ledges stand rows of waggons, which were it not a holiday would be busily at work. We are at the bottom, and it is necessary to ascend, which we it is necessary to ascend, which we contrive by means of winding paths. M. contrive by means of winding paths. M.
De Lesseps on a sure-footed mule,
for the heat is intense. The contractor for
the raising of this large mass is a Swiss of
the name of Sonderegger, whose face is a
sanguine and cheerful picture, as if the
imped ments were nothing. Contrary to
the policy of many of his colleagues, he is
open and straightforward. The contract
has been for the removal of a little short of
2.000 000 cubic meters, he says, as if 2,000 000 ouble meters, he says, as it enjoying the idea; 1 200,000 of this has been done and only 800,000 remains. The rocky section is 500 meters long, about 80 feet broad at the bottom, sloping up to feet broad at the bottom, sloping up to about 120 feet at the top, and the contractor further takes the swarthy ground as far as kilometer 33 Mr. Sonderegger answered me plainly that he had no doubt of completing his task by the end of next year. He mode of excavating is very ingenious. He first pierced a tunnel right through the mountain leading to the flat ground on either side. Above this tunnel large holds about three meters broad are raide, four in about three meters broad are made, four in all, at various points above the tunnel, the top being made funnel-shaped. The rocks are then blasted and roiled into these apertures, whose standing sides embrace targe circuit. Below a train of waggons is in waiting to receive the huge bowlders as they dash through. In this way four traffic cars are filled at once, and in a very short time the whole train moves away with it heavy load. Such is the practical and swift means which this enterprising contractor takes to diminish his huge task. No wonder the company are proud of him; and were there many of his practical nature, who could show such good solid

A Breach of Promise Suit Probable. He had thrown himself into an easy chair in the club and lay there with one hand on his forehead and an open letter in

work, the canal would gain many friends.-

e other.
"What's the matter—sick?" 'Come and take a drink."

"No, thank you; had enough. Say, stick a pin into me, won't you?"
"What for?"
"Just to see if I'm awake." You're all right.

And he handed over the letter, which ead:
My Dabling Jack,—Mamma told me she mes you shis morning. I am so glad you're back from Passadena. Why, why did you not write me a line? Come up just as soon as you can. I am longing to embrace you.

-Your own, That's very pleasant."

"That's very pleasant."
"Yes, but who is it?"
"Don't you know? I don't."
"I met Mrs. —— to-day -by Jove, it's her daughter! I say, what can this be Come to think of it, I mat the old man, too, and both of them were effusive and said they expected me up to-night. Hush, here's her coust." here's her cousin."

And the cousin came up. " Hullo, Jack. Back again? You left speak to you. when she got home, and I assure you we're solid she go to help, and I assure you were still glad. You're going up to night, aren't you? She's been wild for two weeks because you never wrote a line."

"Yes, yes. I'll be there to night. They're all well?"

Then he rushed off and covered himself over with a newspaper, and it gradually same to him that in a burst of champagne enthusiasm he had proposed to Jennis in the corner of a secluded drawing-room at hat reception, and there is no way out of it until he can get an excuse to quarrel with her and break it off.—San Francisco

They Met on Common Ground A well known member of Congress called upon the President Saturday for the purpuse of presenting him to a newly married couple, constituents of his, who were anxuple, constituents of his, who were anx-is to see Mr. Cleveland. The member of longress placed a marked emphasis in the atroduction to the fact that the people he was presenting were newly married with a flourish: "I commend them

o your attention."
The President said to the groom, as he gazed upon the bride, "I congratulate you, sir," shaking him warmly by the hand as ne spoke.

The bridegroom blushed, and for a

moment did not know what to say. Then he blurted out, "I hope the American people will soon have an opportunity to offer similar congratulations to you."

It was the President's turn to blush. The bride laughed outright, and then the President laughed. This hilarity continued for a few seconds and then the President for a few seconds, and then the President for a few seconds, and then the President secmed to realize that he was committing himself, and a look of annoyance came upon his face. The interview came to an abrupt close.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

A patent medicine maker advertises unparalleled cures, incredible were they not in our midst." That is the place where cures should be effected if anywhear.

It is gravely related in an Illinois news-paper that after a peach tree on the farm of James M. B. ker, of Palmyra, had blown down, the broken truck was stuck in the fire under a soap kettle. Not a blossom was on the tree, but when the heat of the fire penetrated the branches the tree burst into full bloom.

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