nto a soiled heap. More than twenty venicles had passed over it since it was flung

here by the girl's own hand. When Barbara started forward with a cry she had seen little Ida step off the sidewalk, and try to cross the street. When she reached the spot she found that the child had fallen directly before a large dray, and was comtely surrounded by waggons. To save her arbara was obliged to pass under the poles eral carts and carriages, which she did ithout hesitation. Then lifting Ida to her t. she turned to retrace her steps, but and that the way had become blocked, and st behind her a pair of horses had grown restive as to be almost beyond their driver's trol. The man shouted to her to get out the way, and just as she began to fear certainly be run over, the river of one of the waggons stooped from

Hand me the young one, step on the hub. Barbara could not lift Ida encumbered as ne was with the bandbox; so without hesiation she flung it down, and quickly followed When Ida was sate e man's directions. ne gave one lingering glance at the once retty piece of finery. A horse's hoof had rushed the box and bonnet into an almost Barbara and Ida were passed on from one

chicle to another, until they were safely de ited upon the sidewalk. 'You dear, good girl !" said Ethel, as they slowly made their way toward home. "How can I thank you enough! You should have heard how everyone was praising your resence of mind and bravery."
"Please don't say any more about it," replied Barbara, "I only did just what any one would have done."

"But I am so sorry about your beautiful new hat!" continued Ethel. "What will your grandmother say? And to think it as all my fault for not watching Ida better. h dear, it's just too bad !" As they turned toward home the three faces

all very sad, and no one would have nown them for the happy party that met on corner only a few short hours before. "I will tell mamma or Aunt Nelly at ace," thought Ethel, as she entered the onse. "Perhaps there is yet time to buy Just as she opened the door, Hannah, her other's servant, came hurrying toward her

with a telegram. 'This is for your aunt." said she "a thinking you had better open it : for Miss elly stepped in a short time ago and said e was going to a concert this evening. So ne would not be back till late, and the ssage may be particular. 'Then I suppose I ought to open it," said

Yes, miss. I think you should." Ethel opened the telegram, and read aloud: "'Nelly,-Take charge of the children. shall be detained very late. C. GREEN.' This was a dreadful delay, but nothing was be done but wait patiently.

The evening passed slowly Bed-time came

Hannahinsisted that b. th hildren should So Ethel undressed and lay wide awake, inking, until a distant church clock struck even; then, after a while, she heard a car-

age drive up and Aunt Nelly go to her own Ethel could lie still no longer, so she ran after Aunt Nelly, and peeped into the

Who's that?" said Aunt Nelly. 'It is only I," answered Ethel. "I know ou could not be sleepy yet, and I want to l you something. Very well; I am ready to listen. Come It was so pleasant to have some one to

fide her troubles to; Ethel told her story When she had finished, Aunt Nelly said : "What a dear, good, brave girl Barbara North is! I don't wonder you love her. She ertainly must not be disappointed. I will

make her another hat. "But the parade begins to form at half-ast seven," said Ethel. Yes, I know," answered her aunt. "Now to to bed and try to sleep. I promise Bar-ara's hat shall be finished in time." She spoke so decidedly that Ethel ran back to her own room, and was soon sleeping peacefully that she did not awake until What's the matter?" asked Ida, as Ethel

I told Aunt Nelly about Barbara's hat last night, and she promied to make her another one this morning, so I am going to

And I'll come too," said little Ida. They dressed hurr edly, and scampered off o Aunt Nelly's room. But, early as it was, they found her putting the last stitches to a ful cream-coloured atraw hat, lined with pink, and trimmed with apple blossoms. It is the very same," cried both childre

"No," said Aunt Nelly; "this is my last mmer's hat made over. These flowers I ore in my dress last night, and this pink ilk is one of my sashes. But don't speak

So the children kept very still, Ethel leanon the back of a chair that stood before int Nelly, and Ida, with her elbows on the at, watching Aunt Nelly's nimble fingers ith delighted and astonished eyes. At last the wonderful bonnet was finished. hel gave her aunt a kiss, called her the learest little auntie that ever lived," and astened with it to Barbara. The day was lovely, the parade a success.

all the happy faces Barbara's and After this the two girls became even firm-friends than ever. And although Barbara had many new bonnets since then, she till keeps a little faded pink hat among her her treasures.

HUMOROUS.

An old lady in Kaiamazoo, Mich., objected the setting of a telegraph pole on her es, saying that she was not going to e t at thing there to telegraph everything sald all over town.

Don't you think I have a good face for he stage?" asked a lady with histrionic as-'I don't know about the stage,' eplied her gallant companion, "but you have lovely face for a buss." 'For heaven's sake," said the actress who

s really robbed of her diamonds, "don't this be known. I never could endure the able suspicion of resorting to that ob-

is not what we take up but what we up that makes us rich."—Henry Ward filer. Tranks! We shall repeat that reark to our preacher the next time he wants take up" a collection.

"Sanded strawberries" is a new game hich is played at the table when the strawies have been properly prepared for the ate. The game is to guess whether the d came with the berries or the sugar.

as one point in Ill nois the cyclone of last eek killed one hundred sheep. They could have been the kind of sheep that some chers make lamb chops of. It would take eam triphammer to knock that kind out

'I should like to see Mrs. Smith," said . Brownloe; "I'd give her a piece of my "Quite generous of you," remarked friend; "but pernaps she would never any more use for it than you have, Mrs.

School committeeman, examining scholar: Where is the north pole?" "I don't know, "Don't know! Are you not ashamed hat you don't know where the north pole is?" Why, sir, if Sir John Franklin, Sane and Capt. DeLong couldn't find it, how should I know where it is ?"-Boston Post.

Robert Burns' shoes, worn by him when a boy, are on exhibition in Portland, Me. The shoes are about six inches in length, and have wooden soles, shod with 1ron The uppers are tacked on to the soles. The American shoemaker who will kindly introduce boys' shoes made in that way will not only gain a fortune, but most likely be elected to the presidency. -Philadelphia News.

We will always be pleased to receive letters of enquiry from farmers on any matters affect-ing agricultural interests, and answers will be given as soon as practicable.

AGRICULTURAL.

BLACK-LEG.

Anthrax fever, or black-leg, is a fatal disease among calves and young cattle, and unfortunately is of frequent occurrence. Several of our United States exchanges are discussing the disease and its treatment. Among them a western one, who, on the authority of "an experienced cattle raiser," says "black-leg or diphtheria may be cured by opening the lame leg between the knee and the hoof and taking out a lump or sac filled with a white substance, which is to be squeezed out and the opening filled with salt and pepper and bound with a rag." The journal alluded to actually endorses the so-called remedy for the cure of diphtheria, which is certainly a strange one, diphtheria is an affection of the throat, while black-leg is a blood disease that appears in the awollen limbs and gangrened tissues. A correspondent of the Breeders' Gazette says some of his cattle were affected with lack-leg, but he makes no mention of swollen limbs, and as his remedy was what is called the "movement cure," it is quite evident they must have had a fair use of theirlegs. He refer to some affection of the throat, and it is alto gether probable that even cattle-raisers are not thoroughly posted on the symptoms of black-leg and confound it with diphtheria. He

relates his experience as follows:—
"The first calf that took sick breather very loud, and seemed to have a sore, swol-len throat, and would go down to the creek and lay its head and throat on the muddy id, as if to cool it, till it died. week or so another complained like that one only got lame and died. Then the death rat continued to increase, till one day we dragged out four; and then we concluded to brand some of the bulls and put them upon the some of the bulls and put blief. So the mountains, as high as any cattle run. So the six calves that were sick, and two of them se bad they would not drive, but laid down not more than one-half-mile from home, and died six would have lived over twenty-four hours but we drove them all day with the herd. was very warm, and most all the cattle olled their tongues out in the heat of the day, and we got them about twelve miles were able to stand the drive got well, and we always believed that warming them up was what cured them. In speaking of it since, have only heard of one man who run then for a cure, and have forgotten his name. feel convinced it is a good remedy. We lost half we had in a month or two. I never saw any black-leg before, and little since."

THE FRUIT CROP.

Prospects of this Season's Yield. Jno. R. Wilkie, of Blenheim, county Kent, Ont., savs strawberry plants are in good con dition, but the prospects for fruit are only medium. Raspberries are not grown to any extent in his locality. Blackberries wintered well, and there is every indication of a good crop. Grapes have not been affected by the frosts, and the variety generally grown is Concord; there will be a reasonably good crop: vineyards in that section not increasing much. Neither plums nor cherries were affected by the severe winter of 1881; of the former few are grown, but plenty of the latter, the variety mostly cultivated being ordinary Kentish, which was not injured by the frosts of last winter; the few plum trees are so badly injured by the curculio that there will be no crop. Peaches look healthy, were will be no crop. Feaches look healthy, were not injured by the frost, but a small crop is anticipated, as the blossoms are not piential. Apples and pears were not injured by frost or mice; the crop of apples will be small but pears will be good. The soil is good loam, and about five per cent. of the acreage is planted with apple trees. Apples, peaches, quinces. rants, and blackcaps are generally grown in that locality, and as a rule they have not been

affected by the past winter.
Mr. A. M. Smith, of St. Catharines, reorta as follows :—Strawberries badly winterkilled, the prospects poor, but the blossoms look healthy where the plants were not in jured. The past winter did not materially njure raspherries, and a good crop is expected; the varieties grown in that district are Highland, Hardy, Clark, Philadelphias, Cuthbert, Turner, and Niagara, in reds and Gregg and Mammoth Cluster in black; the most popular being Cuthberts in red and Greggs in black. In blackberries Snyders and Dorchesters have stood the winter well, Kittatinnys being nearly all killed; crop prospects very poor. Nearly all last year's planting of grapevines was killed by the frost, and the prospects for this season's crop are unfavourable. Vineyards have largely increased in that locality. Neither plums nor cherries were much in jured by the frost. A number of plum trees have been planted this year, but the vield will not be large, as it was heavy last season.
The curculio will sadly interiere with the crops unless growers shake them off at once. Cherries are largely grown, the principal varieties being Tartarian. Peaches were affected by the frost in exposed situations, but the crop will be medium. Apples and pears were not injured by frost, but many of the trees that were not kept clean have been girdled by mice; every appearance of a good crop, all varieties looking well. The soil is nostly sandy loam, and the amount of land in the immediate vicinity devoted to fruit ulture is about 1,000 acres. The past winter has on the whole been favourable for fruit-growers, strawberries and grapes being the only exceptions.

LIVE STOCK.

Herkness & Co. sold 138 Jerseys at Philadelphia recently for \$56,025, an average of \$406 per head. A purchase of a number of superior polled

Aberdeen-Augus cattle has been made in Scotland for Geary Bros., London, Ont. A sale of 150 superior Shorthorns, fro tucky herds, will take place at Dexter park, Chicago, on June 27th, 28th, and 29th, At a sale of Shorthorns at West Liberty, cows were disposed of, the average price per head being \$102. Forty-seven bulls vere sold for \$4,415, or an average of \$94

The North British Agriculturist says a cor siderable number of poled Aberdeen cattle has been purchased for exportation to Can ada, but omits to announce for whom they were bought. Among the purchases were several well-bred buils.

Changing a Cow's Quarters. It is not a good plan to change the stabling place of cows just as they are about to drop their calves. Going into a strange place as their labour pains come on creates a feeling of anxiety and solicitude which has a debiliwhile the animals are well, and long enough before parturition occurs. It this cannot be done it is better to let cows remain well bedded in the stanchions till the event is over, if stanchions were what they were accustomed to. Keeping cows in stanchions upon such occasions looks like rather rough treatment, but there are hundreds of dairymen who al-

it, is to be preferred. - National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago. Points of Galloway Cattle.

ways do so, and have their cows get along

favourably, both during labour and after

wards, but a roomy box stall with a level and

well-hedded floor, occupied long enough in advance to have the animals feel at home in

ment of the characteristics of a typical animal of the Galloway breed was approved of:

Colour—Black, with a brownish tinge.

Head—Short and wide, with broad foreead and wide nostrils; without the slightest

symptoms of horns or scurs.

Eye—Large and prominent.

Ear—Moderate in length, and broad, pointng forward and upward, with fringe of long Neck-Moderate in length, clean, and fiting well into the shoulders; the top in a line

with the back in a female, and in a male na-Body—Deep, rounded, and symmetrical. Shoulders-Fine and straight, moderately ride above; coarse shoulder points and sharp r high shoulders are objectionable st-Full and deep. Back and Rump-Straight.

Loin and Sirloin-Well filled. Hook Bones-Not prominent. Hindquarters—Long, moderately wide, and rell filled Flank-Deep and full.

Thighs—Broad, straight, and well let down o hock; rounded buttocks are very objecionable. legs-Short and clean, with fine bone. -Well set on, and moderately thick Skin-Mellow, and moderately thick. Hair-Soft and wavy, with mossy under-

Take Care of the Colt's Fee A correspondent of the American Cultivator

writes as follows on this most important sub 'It is said that experience is a good teach er. In many cases it is so; in my own it certainly has been. In my opinion a large number of promising and well bred colss are made to interfere forward from improper management before they are two years old. One of the best bred fillies in New England, one that is sure to trot fast, was injured in this way. Her feet were allowed to grow as they pleased until too late to change the ab mal shape of her leg. This filly will improve by proper shoeing, but will never be perfect, or as she would have been if more care had been taken of her feet the first year r two. A few days ago I saw a very finely red colt with one forward foot twisted, with the toe pointed outward, and the heel conracted or smaller than the other. This colt is only two years old. I inquired for the ause, and was told that it grew out of shape in the pasture. I have no doubt that the trouble was caused in the stable, and the colt was turned to pasture with his foot out o

"For the past two years I have been in the habit of inspecting my young stock every month, and when I see a colt with the feet out of normal shape, with one quarter longer than the other, or the t es growing too long at once have the feet put in proper shape by the use of rasps, both coarse and fine. outside quarter of most colts' feet is thicker than the inside, and seems to grow faster, herefore the toe and outside quarter generally need more rasping to keep the feet level than the inside. There is no doubt but that ringbones are produced and the tendons are in ared by the strain that is caused by allowing he toes and quarters to grow to an unsightl length, as is sometimes seen during the win ter in many stables. Another source of trouble is caused by allowing colts to stand in manure and fith until thrush gets into the cleft of the frog, which is liable to result in contrac tion at the heels. To keep the feet healthy the colts should have a yard to run in when the weather is pleasant. The box stalls should be kept dry, clean, well lighted and venti-lated, and should be well bedded, so that the feet will not stand on the hard floor. If it pays to breed colts, it pays to keep them sound and healthy, and it cannot be without the best of care, with plenty of good food the first two years especially.

THE DAIRY.

A Delaware dairyman has a cow which had her legs cut off by a locomotive. He has rigged up four wooden stumps for her, and declares that since then she has never attempted to kick over the milkpail.

The greasy look of butter, as if cut with a warm knife, is not always due to over-work ing. It may be caused by the feed. To much cotton-seed meal often causes it, and strictly first class article in appearance, as well as flavour, not to use cotton-seed meal or oil meal alone, but only as an addition to other grain. Churning too rapidly or too long, or having the cream too warm, will also produce the objectionable greasy look.

In many dairies but little care is given to cleanliness, and it was this fact that stimu lated the production of oleomargarine. Oleo margarine cannot compete with good butter but bad butter is so unpalatable that any substitute will be accepted in its place. When the farmers determine that nothing shall leave the dairies except that which is strictly pure and of first-class quality, the leomargarine will have to seek the markets in which bad butter is sold.

A correspondent of the Country Gentlem following regarding milking restive cows: "Yesterday I was giving attention to having a cow milked which had just calved. She was restive, and was kicking very time the negro who was milking pressed her teats. Another negro boy coming up lead firmly against the cow's flank and milk ed her in that position, she not lifting her foot again until the milking was done.

The heaviest milker among cows eve nown is probably the Holstein gow Echo, bred by Gerritt S. Miller, of Petersburg N.Y., from snimals imported by him. The cow is now owned by F. C. Stevens, of Attica Her record for March 20, 1882, to the same day, 1883, shows a production of 18,120. lbs., or nearly 50 lbs. per day for the entir year. 50 lbs. is equal to about 23 quarts. Her largest monthly yield was 2,1964 lbs., or 70 bs., daily, in July. The largest daily yield was 83 lbs. in June, or 38 quarts. In March 1883, the average was 381 lbs. daily. The total product of this cow is about 158 lbs. more than that of a cow, Aagre, owned by Smiths & Powell, of Syracuse, N.Y.

Caked Udder The following interesting article, on a subect of importance to farmers generally, is aken from the initial number of The Dairy New York, a neat publication, replete with matters of interest to dairymen :- "The very common disease known popularly as garget, or caked udder, or scientifically as ammitis, or inflammation of the mammæ or idder, is doubtless the most frequently troublesome disease in the dairy. It consists n its common form of inflammation or conrestion of the glandular substance of the ider, which becomes hard, and incapable of secreting milk, or otherwise secretes acid nilk, which coagulates in the milk ducts and clogs them, or may even secrete blood instead of milk, either wholly or in part.

"It is produced by various causes, which may affect the general health of the cow, or locally interfere with the circulation and con dition of the organ itself. The disorder is of two kinds, normal, or physiological, and pathological or abnormal. The former is caused by the natural condition of the cow at tating tendency. If a change is to be made for such an occasion, it is better to make it after it, when the milk glands in a large or the period immediately before calving or soon rich milking cow are excessively active an in advance to have them get accustomed to it | become highly developed. The circulation and temperature of the glands are increased, and may easily become deranged unless attention is duly given. Preventive measures are always effective under these circumstances, Light feeding for a few weeks before the calf is born, or, if needed, a cooling laxative medicine, as a pound of Epsom salts, and at the calving perfect quietude and absence of worry and excitement, with frequent withdrawal of the nilk, which should be done before calving when the udder and teats are filled; or in severe cases, fomentation of the udder with warm decoction of marsh mallows, or the application of olive oil to the whole udder with gentle rubbing, will usually prevent or remove the trouble. Stripping the milk at short intervals is a most effective remedy, At a recent meeting of the Council of the short intervals is a most effective remedy, dalloway Cattle Society, the following state-

fever, or parturient apoplexy, which is occasionally a sequence of this disorder.

'The causes of abnormal mammitis are several, and each may be typical of a class of special accidental or neglectful circumstances. Injuries, as blows, or from chasing by dogs, or overrunning with a full udder; exposure to cold air or water; over-repletion of the udder; irregular milking; over-feeding; excessive watering, or drinking cold water; chilling by a sudden shower on a hot day; er-heating; nervous excitement from the moval of a calf which has been nursed; or over-hear om the period of heat; acidity of the milk d consequent obstruction of the ducts by ted milk, which may be due to disordered health; obstructed circulation in the milk veins, by which the secretion is charged with

blood, more or less highly-all these produce The symptoms are first a decrease of milk; a hard and inflamed condition of a portion or the whole of the gland; the swollen glands do not 'pit' upon pressure, and generally the gland may be softened by gentle rubbing and kneading, but soon after returns to its former condition. The milk may be thickened and come away in strings or clots r be mixed with blood; being coagulated in the ducts or charged with blood from infiltration from the gorged blood vessels. simes the thick matter consists of broken lown cells produced by the excited condition oat; wiry or curly hair is very objectionf the organ.

The udder may be hot and painful, or uite free from tenderness, Generally the undition of the udder due to these forms of garget terminates spontaneously after a few days, but may reappear in a short time. Sometimes, however, it continues until the glandular tissue becomes permanently hardned, loses its functional power of secretion, and changes to a granular or fibrous mass entirely devoid of future usefulness. In this case the gland, or two, or the whole of them, as one or more may be involved, are lost, and never afterwards regain their original character or functions. Occasionally, by persistent milking and stripping a dried or lost teat beore the cow again calves, a partial restoration may occur, and a flow of milk may be estab-ished; but it is rare indeed that a renewed attack may not again appear, and finally destroy the affected portion of the udder. We have succeeded in one case in restoring a quarter of the udder of a cow, which came nto our dairy with a supposed permanently ost teat, but the second year the disease again appeared, and involved the whole of side of the udder. It may be worth while to notice that after the death of this cow. which had been every year subject to garget, the heart was found to have been diseased hat functional disturbance of that organ may be included among the causes of garget.

THE POULTRY YARD. Poultry is the most profitable kind of live tock kept on the farm, according to the investment required, provided it is judiciously selected and properly cared for. With the same degree of attention that we bestow upon our cattle and swine, they will pay a two or for, must be kept under control, and must have enough suitable food without being preed to scratch for it in your neighbour's or our own garden. They must have reasonably roomy and clean, wholesome apartments

and grounds to roam in.

It is recommended that oats be soaked sufficiently to swell them before feeding to Ground oats are in proper condition at all times, but millers are not partial to grinding oats, and many farmers feed them anground. When soaked the husk is partly rn away, and facility of digestion increased. Poultry will carefully pick out the soaked rains from the dry when allowed a preference in the matter.

Massing Fowls. Poultry cannot be successfully raised by massing large flocks together. It is certainly in opposition to sanitary laws, and consequently is in violation of nature. Colonizasien is the only sure and safe course to pur-sue where large flocks are allowed to roam or mix together. Although this mode of pro-cedure will involve greater outlay in the beginning, yet in the end it is the only safe and

The families of 20, 30, or perhaps 40 fow Too will do well together if each has roosting level best the bearing year. Then the plants flock. But to augment the number to 60, 80, routine. His remarkable success in allowing we would caution those who desire to make a | flock. But to augment the number to 60, 80, or 100 to each flock without additional space, your profits, like dissolving views, will grow beautifully less.—Poultry Monthly.

> Management of Young Chicks A correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives the following advice on the above sub-

ject:-The disorders to which young chicks are subject arise either from a sudden check in the growth or from weakness, and diseases that are hereditary. The evil practice of lose breeding does not affect much the first few weeks of the chick's life, but manifests itself later, many times to a grievous extent believe that leg weakness and crop diseases are in a great measure the effect of close That it affects size, at the expense of uniformity, must readily be admitted. Another thing which I believe, also, is that chicks hatched from eggs which have been laid by well-kept, strong hens, mated with a vigorous, thrifty cock, make better and more inform chicks, and are more easily reared. his is a most important thing, as it is the oundation. This is not all, although a great point. Food must be expended, and, more than all, the best of care.

The young chicks should remain on the nest until twenty-four hours from the shell. They should never be given any sour food, out should have sweet milk or pure water, ith eggs boiled hard and chopped fine, stiff custard, bread or cracker crumbs, until four five days old. Then they may be given cracked corn or buckwheat, but not wholly. Wean them from their infant food by degrees, so that they may not get stunted or be liable to hard crop or diarrhœa. If they are kept up in steady growth all the time, disease is arded off and the chicks are soon beyond its reach. If everyone realized the danger of thus stunting chicks in the early stages of growth, I think they would endeavour to avoid it. There are too many that go on ng the same thing over year after year with the like result, and never learn the true course. It is from such persons that we so often hear the statement that poultry does

'Among the diseases that are hereditary may be reckoned roup, one of the most trying disorders that we have to deal with. Although not contagious, it is handed down from generation to generation. After once seated I believe there is no cure, although the fowl may live a very long time. In breeding, all such fowls of either sex should be avoided. f the chicks are of good breeding as to health and activity, are hatched in the natural way nder a good sitter, are fed with nutritious food, kept warm and dry, and not allowed to run and get over-fatigued, there will be no disorders to contend with, but the course will be straightforward. The poultryman, of course, has always to guard against vermin, must know all the various forms, sizes, and shapes they assume, and be able to use the roper remedies. Thorough cleanliness is a

FIELD AND GARDEN.

Crop reports from Hastings are highly avourable, the damage by the rain being

Vestmoreland county, N.B., this year than Tobacco water, occasionally syringed over lants infested with insects, is more destructive than tobacco smoke.

The wheat crop in the vicinity of Reading, Pa. will fall one-third short in consequence of the ravages of the Hessian fly. The Gardener's Monthly says hot water i not only beneficial to plants and flowers, but also to fruit trees, as it has a tendency to

destroy parasite insects or fungi. A despatch from Genesee, Ill., says:— Cattle are dying off in various parts of this

country in large numbers from eating clover, a heavy rain having caused the clover to become very rank.

A South Haven peach grower frequently spends \$500 yearly in thinning out his peach crop, often removing nine tenths. His rule is to leave one peach on a shoot six inches long, and two on a limb a foot long. The Sacramento (Col.) Cultivators' Guide says that orchardists in that State who have used solutions of soap and sulphur for spray-ing their trees in fighting insects, have claim-ed a decided diminution in pear scab and other funcus diseases. other fungus diseases.

"Club-foot" is an evil that cabbage growers have frequently to contend again ers have frequently to contend against. A remedy for it is salting, of which a table-spoonful may be put about the plant soon after it is set, though a better way is to broadcast a good coat of it, raking in or not, as you please, though raking is the better way. Few, if any, crops pay as well as cabbages. If you hoe or stir the ground about them early in the meaning them. m early in the morning, they will grow all the better for it.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Mr. Manuing said the most effectual remedy for the canker worm is London purple or Paris green, the first being pre-ferable. A slightly heaping teaspoonful to three gallons of water is about the right proportion, but as the strength of the powder varies, the exact quantity must be found by If too strong it will kill experiment. ves, and if not strong enough it will not kill the worms.

At an emergency meeting of the Fruit Association, held at Drummondville, the delegates recently sent to Toronto laid the different plans and proposals made to them in Toronto before the members, who were unanimous in recommending that in view of the prospective establishment of a general fruit market near the Union station the associa-tion accepts Mr. Tinning's offer, and recommends fruit-growers generally to join in using his premises as a fruit market.

The prize-list for the Toronto Electoral District Society and Toronto Horticultural ociety's annual union flower show, to be held n the Horticultural gardens and pavilion the 4th and 5th of July, has been issued. In class I., plants and flowers, there are 168 prizes, amounting to \$384.50; class II.. cut flowers, 77 prizes, \$140.75; class III., fruits, 29 prizes, \$54.50, and class IV., plants grown in window, for amateurs only, 14 prizes, \$18.50, in all \$598.25. There will also be prizes for extra entries. In class IV. no entry fee will be charged.

E. L. Sturtevant, in detailing some experi ents to determine a remedy for the cabbage butterfly, says :- "Hot water applied to the cabbage destroyed a portion of the worms, causing also the leaves to turn vellow. ounce of sa tpetre and two pounds of common salt dissolved in three gallons of water formed an application which was partly efficient. The most satisfactory remedy tested, however, consisted of a mixture of one-half pound each of hard soap and kerosene oil in three gallons of water. It is important to repeat the use of any remedy at frequent intervals, because of the mass of leaves in which worm can be concealed."

Turnips may be sown at any time from the addle of June to the 10th of July, and, if plenty of fertilizers be used, a large crop can be grown upon a newly-inverted sod. There always a good market for those which are fit to sell, while the small ones, also those overgrown, are among the best of roots for young cattle, oxen, sheep, and store hogs, pronoting growth of bone and muscle as much as or more than any other root. Farmers who have tested them recommend them highly for working horses, and value them above carrots, though the ordinary farmer will grow them with balf the labour required for the latter.—American Cultivalor.

Profitable Strawberry Culture. The editor of the Rocky Mountain Rural has been visiting J. M. Smith's strawberry farm at Green Bay, Wis, and reports some of his observations as follows. Lat. Smith is president of the Wisconsis Horticaltural. Society, and famous for his fine berries, which command the highest market price. mand the highest market price :-

"His plan is to plant outons, or some other vegetable, between the rows of strawberries the first year, and then not allow even a small his plants to fruit only one year on the same ground, has convinced many others that his theory is the right one to bring in the biggest roll of greenbacks. By a system of wise fertilization, and also irrigation, he has made few acres of sandy 'pine land,' which looks exactly like the bed of Cherry creek, yield three crops of vegetables a season, and made a fortune at the business."

WEIGHING GRAIN.

The Present System Condemned-Reforms
Asked For. STAYNER. June 7. -At the last meeting of the Farmers' Councils held here the following memorial to the Reeve and Councillors of

the municipality was prepared for presenta-

tion to that body:—
"The petition of the undersigned ratepayers of the municipality of Stayner, to-gether with ratepayers of Nottawasaga and other townships, humbly showeth: That because of innumerable complaints by farmers generally, to the effect that justion has not been done them by buyers and weighers of produce at Stayner station, we therefore etition your Worshipful body to take the matter of receiving and weighing produce into your serious consideration, and grant a system, by by-law or otherwise, that produce may be received and properly weighed at Stayner by a sworn weigher or weighers, to do justice between ellers and buyers and all concerned. "For that purpose, we recommend your Council Board to purchase or rent ground, at or near Stayner fire engine-house, or else where, on which to erect a small market-house, and provide weigh scales, say one such as is owned by Mr. J. D. Laidlaw and Mr. Sum merfeldt, with another suitable scale capable

of weighing a whole load of wheat in bags, so that after being weighed and reloaded by the weigher and an assistant, the farmers may dever their loads at the railway station, or to the mills, as farmers would thus save labour and risk of loss; the weigher to be allowed to collect a reasonable fee from farmers for uch weighing and for the privilege of selling butter, eggs, meat, poultry, fruit, vegetables, That your Council Board may sell the right to weigh and collect to a competent

weigher, or otherwise arrange with a committee of farmers that one or two capable weighers may be immediately appointed and paid for by farmers instead of having them pay five or more weighers hired by the buyers of produce. It was also decided to recommend the Council to use its influence with the Northern Railway Company and old produce buyers, se

as to have certain improvements made in the railway storehouses at but little cost or outlay to the railway company, so as to make one third more bin-room in present grain-houses as well as to show that other storehouses of similar wheat-holding capacity can be built by railway companies and other parties to admit of a saving of one-third of the money formerly expended on such buildings, which improve ments would prove a great saving of labour to farmers when delivering grain.

A correspondent of the British Medical ournal states that he has found the application of a strong solution of chromic acid three or four times, by means of a camel's hair pencil, to be the most efficient and easy method of removing warts. They become

Have you seen it? Seen what? 'Elephant" brand of White Lead. If not, go to Ross & Allen, the hardware merchants, King street east, Toronto, and get a keg. It is undoubtedly the best value for your money, as our leading painters declare the "Elephant" lead to be of immense "body" and very durable. It is no higher in price than its many imitators; therefore be sure and get the genuine.

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

In My Daughter's Album Be thy womanhood and youth Guided by the light of truth: It will shield thee in the strife, It will shield thee in the strife, The vicissitudes of life. And a refuge safe supply From the storms of calumny. Shun the false; embrace the right; Bask in reason's beacon light: This, my darling daughter, will All thy days with blessings fill, And preserve thy heart and brain Free from sin's debasing stain.

Fashion Notes. The preferred parasol has a rustic handle Jet bonnets, especially Fanchons, are all he rage. The Moliere plastron in various forms i nuch worn.

Velvet rosettes are worn on English straw

Pocket-handkerchiefs are things of art owadays. Lace and tulle bonnets are for toilets o he highest ceremony. The Newmarket bonnet bids fair to have

un of popular favour.

park, N.Y., this season is grey. A very close capote called the nurse's car s one of the popular Paris bonnets. Brocades in several shades of one colour re still fashionable in small designs. To insert a vest is one of the best plans of

The favourite riding habit in the Central

enovating a basque or other waist. Gigot sleeves and bustles are in vogue in aris, but are not as yet popular in America Skeleton bonnets, showing all or nearly all the coiffure, are novelties, but not much worn. Tucks in bunches across the skirt in flounces, nd in lengthwise rows on front breadths, are still in favour.

Cauvas shoes, low for the house and high around the ankles for walking boots, will be worn in the country. . Langtry turbans are much worn reet, at matinees, and even in the evening

at theatres in New York. Gloves are still worn very long, and the new English styles are gathered at intervals around the wrist and arm, forming puffs. Waistcoats are again in favour: they are nade just like a man's, and over them is worn a little cutaway jacket with loose fronts. The Chinese capote is the latest fancy onnets. It has a conical cap crown and cut-

away brim, pointed and close at the top.

New braiding and embroidery designs are ne in the damier or checker-board pattern of blocks for trimming muslin dresses. The "panier" or basket bonnet is trimme with cockade bows or ruches of satin ribbon around the crown and inside the brim. Black brocaded grenadine with large velvet

wers makes a graceful basque and draperies for plain grenadine skirts that have lace London girls of the highest social position are making it fashionable to take lessons in ressmaking. This is a move in the right

Silk gloves in the popular Jersey shape will e worn during the summer, and are embroidered along the back of the hand and across the arms. Watered silks and satins are employed for combining with other materials, such as camels' hair and brocades, but are not used

Boys and Girls, Sit Erect.

direction.

for the entire dress.

One of the worst habits young people form s that of leaning forward too much while at work or study. It is much less tiresome and more healthy to sit or stand erect. ound-shouldered, hollow-chested and almost eformed persons one meets every day could have avoided all the bad results from they now suffer had they always kept the body erect the chest-full and shoulders thrown not thrown forward, but is held erect the shoulders will drop back to their natural position, giving the lungs full play. The injury carelessness in this respect is by compressing the lungs, preventing their full and naturnal action, resulting in lung diseases, usually consumption. Sit erect, boys and girls, and look the world in the tace

CORRESPONDENCE.

REQUEST. My hair is a light brown. I would like to darken it, as it would be more becoming. Can any lady tell me how to effect this change? Jostk. My children's hands are greatly disfigured

with warts. Will some correspondent tell me hów to remove them? I respectfully solicit your advice in my case, which is as follows :- Having had bu a meagre education, and that mostly of selftuition, as I am often introduced into society uch my superiors, I often feel how want ing I am in good manners and etiquette be ing me to perform the many necessary acts of politeness in such society. you kindly inform me what book or books would be helpful to me in that direction, where to obtain them, the cost, and oblige

ANSWERS. "Helena" asks for a cure for dandruff.

elieve vigorous brushing with a soft brush to promote a healthy action in the scalp fogether with frequent washings, with soft water, with a little soda, no soap, will effect A. L. a cure. In reply to "Yellow," I wish to say that do not use any wash for my complexion; out after washing I dust my face with rice

our. It removes all gloss, and imparts a soft tone" to the skin. I have been using a complexion wash for a number of years without injury to my skin, which I make myself. I take an ounce of drop chalk." three ounces of spirits of co gne, and a quarter of an ounce of glycerine. Mix the chalk and the cologne, then add the Shake well before applying the wash with a fine sponge, and when dry wet gently with a piece of flannel.

THE BACK-BOARD. Dear madam, just let me say one word your delightful conversazione on the subject f back-boards. "T., M.D." speaks of the torturing back-board and the cruel stays. To my mind "T" knows nothing about back-boards or stays. When at school in England wore the back-board for several hours every day, and I now make my girls wear this cor ector for three hours daily. There is nothing torturing" about them, and if "T" not know anything more about stays, I can inderstand her nonsense about the cruelty of tight, lacing. My girls and I are all tight icers, yet we enjoy as good health as my husband and the boys. BERTHA

DOMESTIC DISCIPLINE. I had hoped that "Staylace" or some other lisciplinarian would have answered "Parent" with vengeance to punishing girls. My "rod" consists of a leather strap eighteen nches long, inch and a half wide, and about an eighth of an inch thick. This I apply to the hands of the culprit, and I find that half a dozen slaps on each hand induces a very eady spirit of obedience. SCUTICA.

A GIRL IN BONDAGE.

I have had a great deal of trouble with my daughter, who is past fifteen. She had read some such silly nonsense as has been written by "J. K. T." and other anti-lacers against corsets, and refused to be laced. I have pun ished her severely several times, but she still persisted in cutting the laces at night. read the plan suggested by "A. B., Kingston," in Woman's Kingdom of 19th ult. I resolved to make one more effort at forming my girl's waist. I provided myself with a leather strap, and before very long she was leather strap, and before very long she was encased in a tight-fitting, heavily-boned pair of stays. "It is no use, mamma," she said; "when they pain me to night said; "when they pain me to night I'll have to cut the laces." I smiled, but said nothing. When undressed for bed, I fastened her wrists together. My little

girl was so surprised she did not say a word. In the morning I released her, but as soon as she was dressed I fastened her wrists together behind her back, and so kept them all day, except during meal hours and while she was at the piano, and so for one entire week I kept her in bondage. She then promised me, if I let her hands free, she would not cut the laces. I recorded the house in day of the laces.

if I let her hands free, she would not cut the laces. I accepted the bargain, and she kept her word. She has not removed her stays since, and already she tells me the pain is wearing off. I cannot tell "A. B." how thankful I am for her advice or for "Woman's Kingdom," through which I learn a plan which enables me to save my daughter from the greatest of all physical drawbacks—a bad figure. PATTE DE VELOUES. -a bad figure. PATTE DE VELOURS. REPLY TO "INDIGNANT FATHER."

I would like to say a word to "Indignant Father." When I married my wife she did not wear stays, but I soon induced her to improve her figure and before long she had a nineteen-inch waist instead of one measuring nearly twenty-six inches, and though it many years since then, she still retains a charming figure. At the age of seven my girls were each placed in corsets and they are growing up with small waists I can nearly span. Putting nto corsets at a tender age before the figure is formed saves them from the pain induced by lacing at a later period. But I quote the ease of my wife to show that even when a gir s grown up she can obtain a good figure with a little pains.

A FATHER FAVOURING STAYS.

A LITTLE INDIGNATION. Having read all the correspondence rela tive to tight lacing, etc., in this department I really must give vent to a little of the indignation and disgust I feel for such un womanly cruel measures as some of the mothers admit having recourse to. Let us train our daughters' figures by all means, but not at the expense of their needed rest, and by such cruel means as using padlocks, the rod, etc. Let me ask these mothers do they expect these poor injured daughters of theirs to grow up with anything approaching love, or even respect for them. Hatred of tyrauts seems to be natural. I am afraid these mothers will find themselves no exception to

I have two daughters, one thirteen, the other fifteen, tall and well developed for their age. They wore corsets for the first time on their eleventh birthday. Since then have worn them constantly in the daytime only. They are noted for their good figures, and are straight as an arrow. I certainly advocate the use of corsets to a reasonable extent. Bu in the name of humanity, let us not torture our dear children if we their parents do that. who should shield them in every way. dod help and pity them. For my part I feel heartily ashamed of the so-called gentle sex I But have one consolation, the certainty that those who resort to whipping, padlocks, straps, etc., are in the minority.

PROFESSOR PROCTOR ON TIGHT-LACING. The following opinion of a well known inglish writer may be of interest to your eaders and those engaged in the controversy on the above subject.
Yours, &c.,
Anti-Corset.

Yet there is an advantage, which you overok, in the fashion of tight-lacing, even to the pegtop point; it marks the tight lacer as the fit partner for the male of her kind, for the being with no eye for form or proporti no power of appreciating the virtue as well as beauty of health and activity, the creature which finds its highest development in the 'fop' and 'fribble' of former times, and Pinched waists and shallow brainpans should marry and intermarry till waists contracted and brains grew shallower to the vanishing point. —I am, sir, yours faithfully RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

TORTURING CHILDREN. The editor of "Woman's Kingdom" asks us to write briefly and to the point. Verwell, madam, I will try; but if I were t write a whole column I could not sufficiently express the disgust which I feel towards these heartless, brainless women who inflict such barbarous torture upon their dear little children as described by "Mother" and 'Common Sense.' I thank God that so few of us real mothers are endowed with such ense. It must have been the result of cumstances and not holy maternal instinct which made that woman a mother. Another and still another correspondent, speaks reducing the size of the child's body Oh what a shame! What a disgrace I blush for belonging to the same sex which sends out such prate, such silly, silly advice to be published to the world. The quicker such women are themselves reduced to a handful or two of ashes the better for the coming generation. I have a girl, a dear little daughter, on whom, I suppose, 'Common Sense' would have a padlock and pelt before now if she were her mother. She has large hands and feet, and will some day be a fine, large woman, with heart enough, and brain and body enough to become some worthy man's wife. She will be a woman, not a wasp, or a deformed creature whom I should be ashamed to give to a sensible man.

Yours, &c., Mrs. J. R. MEN DO NOT ADMIRE DEFORMITY. I have read with strong and varied feelings the letters on tight lacing in "Woman's Kingdom"-pleasure at the sensible letters f "Toronto Girl," "Science," and others who condemn the practice, and intense disgust and indignation at the women who so shamefully abuse their authority over those in their charge, and pity for their helpless victims. Truly it is said, "Familiarity breeds contempt." What unperverted mind can know such things as those tight lacers here openly and unblushingly tell without keen feelings of distress and pity for the un-

ortunate ones, and loathing for those who oolishly inflict such misery and injury upon As the only argument which seems to in uence society women upon this subject is the admiration of men. I will not touch the noral or hygienic phase of the subject. No one with a grain of sense can doubt the ruinus effects of tight lacing. know how men regard them, or they would suffer immeasurably more to avoid the practice than they do to acquire it in their mistaken effort to please. In speaking of men, I mean real men, not dudes or fops, men whose esteem women, value most women desire to have the respect and admiration of men they must first respect hemselves, and first of all their own persons Men are not such noodles as to admire what s deformed or ugly, and they know enough of physiology to understand that small waists are uunatural and to good taste. If only those old stagers who so shamelessly proclaim their monstrous brutality upon the bodies of young girls who have no recourse against the wors han useless cruelty practised upon them; only these case-hardened women were th ufferers, humanity might bear it very well but they sow the seeds of trouble, ill-health ery broadcast, not only by words, bu by means of chains and padlock, the lash, and who knows what other means of persuasion and the victims are, from their dependent position and general surroundings, lo anything but snffer mutely and have (who can tell what amount) misery laid up in store for them in order to escape the more excruciating torture (for the present) of the lash. Beauty in all things, but especially beauty of face, form or character in women appeals strongly to the finer feelings of men. It is by outward beauty men are attracted—by mental that their respect and admiration is retained. What respect can anyone have for the beings who sign themselves "Staylace," "Mother," &c., or for those who are so mentally deform

lie between a tight-lacer and bachelorhood. Happily, there is another alternative. There are sensible girls, with sensible, civilized, and numane mothers in the world yet.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Correspondents will greatly oblige by write one side of the paper only.

ed that they willingly deform their

It is a duty men owe to society to dis

countenance this vicious practice. I am not married, and never will be if my choice must

UEADACHE BANISHED

No matter what cause, sick, nervous, neuralgic, dyspeptic. Which is it? It can be effectually removed.



They contain no opium, quinine, or other harmful drug, and are highly recommended Andrew's Bazar says : " A sensation has often been made by the discovery of some new thing, but nothing has ever stood the test like Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills. They really do cure as they promise.

"My prayers shall ascend for you, because your Pills hav cured me of nervous headache, which I've aiways had." M. Fannie Lockhart, Rising Sun, Md.

"These Pills are invaluable in nervous diseases."—Dr. Hammond, of New York. "They cured me, and I take great pleasure in commending them to all who have Neuralgia." Mrs. Daniel C. Hoppen, Clay Bonk, Va.

"For 7 years I had sick-headache. Your Pills cured me." J. R. Buckler, Leesburg, Va. "Dr. Benson's Pills for the cure of Neuralgia are a success." Dr. G. P. Holman, Christianburg,

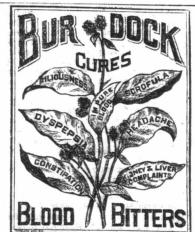
"I have found them just the thing for Neuralia as you represent them." Mrs. M. W. Grow, Rippley, Iowa.

"Your Pills have proved a blessing to me." L. M. Veazie, 9 Franklin street, Charlestown, Mass. Dr. Benson's Skin Cure consists of internal and external treatment at same time, and it makes the skin white, soft, and smooth. Re-

tains no poisonous drugs. \$1. Dr. C. W. Benson, Baltimore, Md. LYMAN BROS., Toronto, general agents for Canada for

moves humours, and cures thoroughly. It con-

Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies.



othing Short of Unmistakable

Benefits nferred upon tens of thousands of sunerers mid originate and maintain the reputation hich AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a ompound of the best vegetable alteratives ith the Iodides of Potassium and Iron-all owerful, blood-making, blood-eleansing, and e-sustaining-and is the most effectual of remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or ood disorders. Uniformly successful and rtain, it produces rapid and complete cures Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humours, Pimples, cruptions, Skin Diseases, and all disorders rising from impurity of the blood. By its effects it always relieves and iten cures Liver Complaints, Female Weakesses and Irregularities, and is a potent reewer of waning vitality. For purifying the ood it has no equal. It tones up the sysem, restores and preserves the health, and parts vigour and energy. For forty years has been in extensive use, and is to-day the ost available medicine for the suffering

For sale by all druggists.



HEAD

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make dir great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's fifthe Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose, They are strictly vegetable and do not grips or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In visis \$1.55 cents; five for \$L. Sold by drugglist verywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. The Bad and Worthless

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is ositive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best, and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff to make money on the credit and good name of H.B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name, or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them.

Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust no thing else. Druggists and dealers are warned

against dealing in imitations or count