JUKE Dague, Rheuma-tism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous De

It attributes the Ptyaline in the Saliva's which converts the fearch and Sugar of the food into gincose. A deficiency in Ptyaline caused Wind and Souring of the Toud'n the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after enting the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Liver.
It purifies the Bowels.
It Purifies the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Purifies the Silond.
It Purifies the Silond and makes new. It opens the porce of the skin and induces Benishy Tempiration.

TESTIMONIALS.

WILLIAM CROZIER

For Scrofula.

So. Stukeley, Shefford County, Quebea.

Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in recommending the public your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

twelve months I was annoyed with a lamencas my leg, caused by Scrofula, and which the pactipations of numerous doctors failed to the scriptions of numerous doctors failed to the heap purchased some of your excellent reach which has not only cured my lameness, that purified my whole system.

JOHN BLU

Pain in the Back, Lungs, and Shoulder. Teronto, April 21st, 188

wo years.
J. G. AMEY, 77 Richmond street w

One of the most stylish of new garments is the Trianon polonaise with broad collar and cuffs of embroidered velvet.

For the rough straw hats worn at the seaside a scarf of white nuns' veiling is a favourite trimming. The scarf is wide and loosely folded, encircling the crown without hanging ends. Through the scarf is thrust a dagger, a fork, or a gilt hoe or rake.

Watering blaces are the paradise of flirtation, and, as a matter of course, they are the scenes of jealousy and criticism.

A bathing hatch to come eff in August is talked of at Newport. Prizes will be awarded to the best figure and handsomest suit.

Fans in the form of enormous flowers are all the rage at the seaside. Morning glories, pansies, buttercups and daisies are most in favour.

A much admined toilet at a recent hop at Saratoga was a white satin covered as thickly

FASHION NOTES.

Long dresses are very little used except

wired so as to stand up around the netk.

Travelling dresses are now made in prince shape with a pointed hood attached to

gingham suits.
One of the most stylish of new garments

Expensive lace collars for evening

A much admined toilet at a recent hop at Saratoga was a white satin covered as thickly with water lilies as a pond in summer. They were without leaves.

Among the pretty garden-party dresses recently sent to Saratoga was a combination of peacock-blue satin and ivory-white surah, figured with morning glories and green leaves.

A new style of hat for young ladies has a low square crown and a rather broad brim, which projects in front over the brow and eyes like the peak of a soldier's cap.

Cherry and black are the favourite colours for trimming hate for the country and seaside. These hats have wide drooping brims, which may be shaped to please individual taste.

which may be shaped to please individual taste.

A new trimming for sea-side and country hats is shown in the shape of a full wreath of natural grasses. It is not affected by salt air or dampiess and is at once a durable and stylish hat trimming.

The dressy hats seen at watering places during the gay season have a distinctive feature of their lown, and though charming in their proper place, are quite unsuited for city streets. The most picturesque are of white chip, with gar situres of Indian mulle, Languedoc lace, poppies and fine field flowers, and have wide brings bent to suit individual tastes.

Edwin Booth in Rheumatism.—
Edwin Booth suffers terribly sometimes from rheumatism, and if he were not one of the most amiable of mortals, would, doubtless, indulge in vigorous Anglo-Saxon expletives. He takes refuge, however, in a well-smoked corn-oob pipe when the attack is on him, using no other medicul treatment than a preparation originally tested by his brother-in-law, J. H. Magonigle. This affords him almost instant relief, and in place of indulging in profanity when the rheumatism nips him, he calls for Giles' Linkment Iodide Ammonia, which he buys by the gallon.

Giles' Pills cures Erysipelas.

Sold by all druggists. Senti for pamphlet.

Dr. Giles,

Dr. Giles, 120 West Broadway, N. Y.

In making picases as ider vinegar, and boil in a porcelain kettlelever in metal. A small lump of alum dissolved and added when scalding pickles the
first time renders them crisp and tender, but
too much is injurious. Keep in glass or first time renders them erisp and tender, but too much is injurious. Keep in glass or st meware; look at them frequently and remowe all soft ones; if white specks appear in the vinegar, drain off and scald, adding a libe tal handful of sugar to each gallon, and pour again over the pickles; bits of horse radish and a few cloves assist in preserving the life of the vinegar. If put away in large stone jars, invert a saucer over the top of the pickles, so as to keep well under the vinegar. The nicest way to put up top of the pinkles, so as to keep well under the vinegar. The nicest way to put up pickles is bottling, sealing while hot, and keeping in a coel, dark place. Many think that mu stard (the large white or yellow) improves p ickles, especially those chopped and bottled, and mangoes. Never put up pickles in anything that has held any kind of grease, and never let them freeze. Use an oaken tub or cast for pickles in brine, keep them well under, and have more salt than will dissolve, so that there will always be plenty at the bottom of the cask. All pickles should be kept from the air as much as possible. In making sweet pickles, use best brown sugar, "coffee C," or good maple sugar."

BOTTLE D BICKLES. Wash and wipe a Italf bushel of medium

PICKLED ARTICHOKES Rub off outer skin with a coarse towel, an lay in salt wat or for a day, drain and pour over them cold spiced vinegar, adding a teaspoon of horse-radish to each jar. I WAN PICKLES. Pick green bea as when young and bender, string, and place in a kettle to boil, with salt to taste, until they can be pierced with a fork drain well through a colander, put in a stene jar, sprinkle with ground black or cayeane pepper, and cover with strong cider vinegar; angar may be added if desired. The best varieties for pickling are the white "German wax" and "Vitginia snap."

be said, however, that gas and burners are much better than they were thirty years ago,

There was too much glitter in the houses of that day, he said. The "huge, unmeaning glass chandeliers, prism-cut, gas-lighted, and without shade, which dangle in our most

HIS IDEAL ROOM.

He then sketched a room which he had seen, and which he commended as a model for imitation. It is so far from being a model according to present criterions, that it will be considered as violating the laws of taste as much as those beglittered apartments he condemns. The room is 30 feet long by 25 feet wide, has but one door, and that a narrow one, in one end, and but two windows at the other. The windows are large, reaching to the floor, with crimson tinted glass in rosewood framings. Their deep recesses are curtained with rich crimson silk fringed with a deep net-work of gold, and lined with silver tissue, and are held by thick ropes of gold These tints of crimson and gold are repeated everywhere, even on the carpet. The paper is silver gray, with crimson spots. The sofas are of crimson, gold-flowered. The table is of gold-threaded marble, and the graceful hanging shelves with golden edges and crimson silk cords with golden tassles sustain two or three hundred magnificently bound books. HIS IDEAL ROOM.

MODERN STYLE.

a hammer. The tighter they fit in the bottles the better for the pickles. Ghas cans, the tops or covers of which have become defective, can be used by supillying them with corks. Pickles thus bottlyd are far more wholesome than, and are really superior to, the best brand of imported pickles, and, by having materials in readiness, prepared as directed, the process is neither difficult nor tedious. It requires two persons to successfully bottle pickles. THE PAPER.

look gloomy.

should be painted in dull coleurs of two slightly different tints of neutral green. The ceiling should be papered with a small geometrical figure, or small running floral design. The ceiling proper may be lighter than the walls, with a few comparatively well-marked blossoms, and a border should divide the ceiling paper from that on the wall. In the place of the gas-chandelier, a bright-coloured Japanese umbrella might be hung up, especially if the ceiling be not papered. If it is not practicable to paper the ceiling, it should be tinted a pale cream colour, instead of the bold cold white which is the general hue of ceilings; the fire-place should be the central ceilings; the fire-place should be the cent

A PLACE FOR COMFORT.

mended.

A PLACE FOR COMFORT.

The drawing-room is essentially a place to lounge in. "We don't want to sit up in high-backed chairs, like Pip in 'Great Expectations,' in his 'stiffest and most uncomfortable suit." "Aristocratic in furniture means well-made and comfortable." The room does not need to be a museum for the early English Renaissance, Louis Quinze styles, A museum is good enough in its way, but it is not a place to live in. No one would like to live in the Alhambra Court, or the Crystal Palace; why then should they wish to live in a revived Italian or Elizabethan mansion or even a Queen Anne manor?" If some of our ancestors filled stiff-backed sofas, should we, their descendants, endanger the stability of our spinal columns by literally, as well as figuratively, sitting in their places? If our great grandfathers preferred uneasy leather seats why should we, their great grand-children, discard our comfortable French springs or horsehair stuffing? The best chairs and couches are what these people like best, and are the most comfortable. The coverings ought to be of such material that one can put his feet on them; sofas of such a shape that one can lie on them, full length or otherwise with perfect comfort. A couple of good well-stuffed easy chairs and six or eight little ebonized, cape-bottomed chairs fill out the catalogue. Tables are of little use in a drawing-room, but one in the bay window for plants, and another, a solid one, against the

ing-room, but one in the bay window for plants, and another, a solid one, against the wall, for books and selid articles, are all that are needed. IN BRIEF.

The left side of the neck is the fashionable

MODERN FARMING

The Uses of Artificial Ferti

with an accident, and had to cease operations.
The first-prize winner cut and bound five acres of wheat in four and a quarter hours.
Many American farming implements besides reapers have lately been sold there. The superior quality and extreme lightness of the machines have attracted attention among intelligent farmers, who are beginning to realize that they cannot compete with America in the grain markets of the world unless they have American machinery to help them do it.

The potato bug has made an appearance Cape Breton. The first load of new crop barley arrived at Belleville on Friday from Tyendinaga. It was not sold.

The condition of the barley crop in the Brampton district can now be definitely reported upon. The grain is plump, and will vary from 48 to 52 pounds per bushel. Early sown barley was coloured by the recent storms, but the late sown will be bright and above the average waight provided no furabove the average weight, provided no fur-ther heavy rains occur. Much of the grain has already been drawn in.

A dispute has arisen between parties here as to the grinding of wheat in bond. The fact is that American, or any other foreign wheat, can be brought into Canada and ground into flour and shipped to England and sold. The flour cannot be sold here without paying duty, thus leaving it is necessary to supply the Canadian market from Canadian wheat.

A Maryland farmer proposes to utilize the potato bug for the manufacture of dyeing mixtures. The granger was opposed to the potato bug for the manufacture of dyeing mixtures. The granger was opposed to the use of Paris green and soused his bugs inboiling water. A piece of sheepskin got into the mixture by accident and in half an hour had changed to a rich crimson colour. This arousing his ouriosity, he inserted other materials, which changed first dark brown, then a greenish hue, then pure yellow, then light blue, light red, terminating in brilliant scarlet, which was the permanent colour.

Manitoba papers report:—The splendid weather we have been having for the past few weeks has wenderfully improved the prospects of the harvest. We hear good reports from all sides, and there can hardly be a doubt that splendid crops of wheat will this year reward the farmer's labour. In Southern Manitoba and along a good part of the St. Paul, Minne-

and along a good part of the St. Paul, Minne-apolis and Manitoba railway harvest will commence about the first of next month, and the general expectation is it will be above the

THE BRITISH DELEGATES.—Mr. Donaldson, Dominion Government Immigration Agent, takes charge of the British delegates in the absence of Hon. Mr. Hardy, who is now at the seaside, and will furnish them with every necessary information, and show them through the different sections of the country. It is their intention to remain in Ontario some three months. This will afford them an opportunity of visiting the fall exhibitions, where they will collect the most valuable information. Three of the delegates have gone on to Manitoba, and will no doubt return with a favourable account of that country.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION OF THE TORONTO CORD BINDER.—Last week, according to previous arrangement, the manager and members of the Toronto Exhibition Association met at Mr. Rennie's store, Jarvis street, and proceeded in carriages to inspect the operation of the Toronto Cord Binder on Mr. Thomas Mullholland's beautiful farm, second concession of West York. The pleasure trip was made in compliance with an invitation of Mr. Stillwell, secretary of the Toronto Reaper and Mower Company, for the purpose of allowing the Association to see the work performed by the cord binder, a new attachment to the Company's celebrated reaper and mower; and upon arriving on the field the visitors found the reaper and binder was explained by Messrs. Kelly, Lee and Stilwell, and it was at once pronounced a marvel of perfection and simplicity. By turning the machinery slowly by hand the spectators saw the modus operandi—the cord being drawn tightly around the sheaf, the knot tied with wonderful dexterity, the cord cut, and the sheaf jerked off the machine with clock-work precision. The trial, in fact, was so perfectly satisfactory that few indeed who had the werage.
The British Delegates.—Mr. Donaldson

sheaf jerked off the machine with clock-work precision. The trial, in fact, was so perfectly satisfactory that few indeed who had the pleasure of witnessing the superior way in which the grain was harvested and bound ready to be hauled away, that did not express a wish to own a farm and a Toronto resper and cord binder to make farming not only profitable but enjoyable. There was a large attendance of extensive farmers also in attendance, and as a proof of their delight at the success of the trial, it is only necessary to state that several orders were given by them for the cord binder on the spot. Mr. Mulholland, upon whose farm the test took place, owns about four hundred acres, beautifully situated in a block, and, while chatting to the visitors, he pointed with a good deal of pride to an old-inshibned, but capacious log barn, which was erected by his father in 1812, and seems to be good for a couple of centuries yet. Within erected by his father in 1812, and seems to be good for a couple of centuries yet. Within his large new barn he had over three hundred and fifty tons of new hay stored, which, at the low average of \$10 per ton, would realize the handsome sum of \$3,500 in the Toronto market. The crops in the neighbourhood are well harvested, cats, peas, and spring wheat being the only grains yet in the fields. The visitars returned to the city in the evening, delighted with the trip, as well as with the efforts which the Toronto Reaper and Mower Cempany are making to meet the increasing demands of the farmers in securing labour-saving machines.

one winterin the Province, and he then from personal experience tells everybody what all Manicola winters are like. It would be well for such to remember that, as one swallow does not make a summer, so one summer does not make a climate. In fact it may be said that the weather now is very different from what it was when this paragraph was commenced—a thundersterm with strong wind having arisem—Manitobo Free Press.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

cutting will not do it, then they should be grubbed out by the roots.

Grazing cows need a little extra attention in this month, if the flow of milk is expected to be kept up to the standard. The pastures are very apt to become lean in these hot, dry days, and lean pastures will surely cause lean cows and leaner milk-pails. The provident farmer has a remedy for the deficient pastures in his patch of sowed corn and rowen crops of clover and orchard grass. The apple crop is an abundant one this year, and the cows and pigs will be grateful if they are allowed a dessert daily of the windfalls. The pigs may be turned into the orchard to help themselves, without danger of choking them or deranging their stomachs, and to the great benefit of the orchard, as the windfalls are very apt to contain insects in the larva state. Hogs have no soruples in devouring the grubs with the fruit, and if the little pests have deserted the fruit and burrowed in the ground, the pig is furnished with a nose which can both scent and dig. Apples must be fed to cows in stinted rations at first, as the stomach of the cow is more sensitive. She is very fond of apples, and is apt to eat them so freely as to cause a feverish condition, if not acute inflammation of the bowels. If, however, they are fed in moderation at first, say half a peck a day until her appetite ceases to be ravenous and the system becomes accustomed to this diet, there is no danger in feeding a peck, or even a half bushel, of apples daily to a full-grown cow. This will make good milk, and an abundance of it.

August is vacation month with merchanta, professional men, and all who can afford vacations. Farmers need a little relaxation as GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

The London Telegraph says:—The Select Committee on Merchant Shipping agreed to their report, which, as was expected, deals exclusively with the burning question of grain cargoes. The principle upon which the committee has proceeded has been to condemn the Merchant Shipping bill as it now stands, and to suggest that Parliament should confine itself to making compulsory those precautions against shipwreck already taken by respectable shippers of their own free will and on their own voluntary initiative. Generally speaking, shipowners, according to the report, ought to use all reasonable precautions against shifting of grain cargoes, whether these safeguards be or be not defined by law, and, in any question as to whether such securities have been employed, the burden of proof will lie on the owner or his agent or the master of the ship. No grain, say the committee, should be carried in bulk between the main and upper decks in ships crossing the Atlantic or Bay of Biscay, except such as may be necessary for "feeding" the cargo in the hold. Whether grain be carried in bags or in bulk—and if in bulk one fourth of it must be in bags—in each compartment proper and "freeding" the cargo in the hold. professional men, and all who can afford vaca-tions. Farmers need a little relaxation as well as other folks, and can afford to take the recreation if they only thought so. One great want of the farmer is to get away from

and if in bulk one-fourth of it must be in bags—in each compartment proper and sufficient shifting boards, which are to be "graintight," must be provided. The only exceptions to the regulations are ships loaded under plans approved by the Board of Trade. Thus, although the report may not please the extreme agitators, it is obvious that it concedes nearly everything that is practically beneficial in Mr. Plimsoll's demands. The ex-member for Derby must be congratulated on having, by his excellent appearances before the committee, so far won it over to his views.

great want of the farmer is to get away from the little circle in which he acts and thinks, and mingle more with men. At this time there is a great exodus from the cities, and now is the season for the countryman to see something of city life. There are lessons to be learned in the country, and there are other lessons to be learned in the city. In the one we see the works of the Creator, and in the other the works of the creature; and though the former are more magnificent the An Opening for Canadian Implements.

American agricultural machinery is fast making its way in Roumania. A despatch to the London Times from Bucharest, dated July 10th, says:—

At a recent trial of self-binding reaping-machines on the grounds of the Agricultural College, near Bucharest, the following five makers were represented:—Walter A. Wood, the Johnston Harvesting Company, McCormick & Co. and Aultman & Co., of America, and the Howard Company, of Bedford, England. The Aultman machine won the first prize, the McCormick the second, and the wood machine the third. The English machine met with an accident, and had to cease operations. though the former are more magnificent, the latter are great and wonderful. This is also a good season for holding farmers' club-meetings and farmers' institutes. These furnish good opportunities for mingling with men and cultivating our social natures. If the club should hold what is called a field-meeting at the homestead of some progressive farmer, and examine his crops, stock, and buildings, the members could not fail of getting some hints by which they would be benefited in their business, while they were at the same time enjoying relaxation from their labour. There is no necessary antagonism between pleasure and profit.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

will not do it, then they should be out by the roots.

gocky Mountains is a well-known fact; the synciples governing their discovery and extraction are not known at all. Mining is a matter of chance, very slightly aided by experience. No man should risk more than he can afford to lose. If you are earning a living, and have a comfortable home, get gour friends to watch you till the mining The Farmer Must Have All Land-Holding Restrictions Removed or Protection. It is an ominous sign of the times, says the North British Agriculturist, that although we have entered on a season which compares favourably with several which have immediately preceded it, the flow of emigration is steadier than ever. The doctrines of free trade are so firmly established in the public mind that it would require an extraordinary combination of circumstances and entered to the compared to er leaves you; but if fortune thwarts you, ife is a burden and hardship a relief, come talong. Men who have nothing to lose all to gain here. People of small as, refined habits, and cultivated tastes are unhappy, in this country.

Large capital is safe if the holders have brains. Moneyed interests are nurtured with combination of circumstances suddenly to uproot them; yet the most enthusiastic disciple of Adam Smith has not ventured to assert that it would be either safe or politic tenderness in strong contrast with the preassert that it would be either safe or politic for a nation to wholly sacrifice or even materially diminish its home agriculture. Nevertheless, it cannot be concealed that this is what will happen if considerable capitalists, including the youth and flower of British farmers, are induced or compelled to quit their native land in the unequal contest now being waged between this and transatlantic countries. Abroad there is the prospect of fertile land requiring no manure, and which can be bought for a few dollars per acre—in short, a year's reat at heme will there suffice to make a man at once farmer and landlord; nay more, will give him a sational, no tragedies more gloomy than incidents which from time to time come to with danger tends to give him a soldier's con-tempt for it. The confusion of the lawgiver and landlord; nay more, will give him share in what has now come to be considered the controlling power as far as British mar-kets are concerned. With perfect freedom from harassing restrictions and antiquated covenants, the foreigner enjoys in reality that "glorious privilege: of being independ-att" which many Soutchmen because the and the despair of the moralist, he is often a good fellow to meet in a bad place, if you name; and to a young man full of energy, and having a little capital at his back, the picture is inviting, not to say picture is inviting, not to say temption The pressure of the summer work on the arm is considered to be over when having country to visit and report upon Manitoba and the North-West furnished a striking and harvesting are finished. With the excep-tion of a few old fogies who believe in letting illustration of this; and that the flattering description they gave of a territory not separated from the British flag should have left's deep impression need not occasion sur-

grass and grain get dead ripe before harvest-ing, farmers have a little time to attend to in the pressure of hay and grain barvests. One of the first things to be attended to is the eradication of the weeds, which are now prise.

The important question remains whether, The important question remains whether, seeing that emigration has most attractions for men possessing capital and a practical knowledge of farming, we can afford to suffer to any great extent the national loss which parting with these men must involve? The depopulation of the Highlands caused by the gradual extinction of small crofters was, as compared with this, a small question. Emigration, if it means the attracting to other countries of men who should be the backbone of our home agriculture, may very soon bethe eradication of the weeds, which are now fast ripening their seeds, and which, if neglected, will make awful work next summer. We see in many gardens and fields stalwart weeds, which are contending with the corn and potatoes for supremacy. Many farmers neglect these pests after heeing; thinking that their crops have such a start that weeds can do little damage; but the best hoers are aptoleave a few weeds, and these are now almost as tall as the corn, and taller than to leave a few weeds, and these are now almost as tall as the corn, and taller than the potatoes, and should be carefully pulled out, put in piles, and carted to the hog-pen. They make good hog food and good manure; but, if left in the field, will propagate themselves, some a hundred and others a thousandfold. In the rich soil of the garden these thieves love to lurk and plunder. That crawling sneak-thief, "pusper," especially delights in the onion-patch, where he luxuriates on the fertilizers which are always furnished in double rations to onions. Purslane is an abomination as a weed, growing rampantly and sucking the life out of the soil, but as food for hogs it is excellent. Pen-fed pigs will leave corn at any time for a bite of purslane, and nothing makes them grow faster. It pays to pull this countries of men who should be the backbone of our home agriculture, may very soon become, not a blessing, but a curse. Its results may be witnessed in the deserted and stagnant condition of Ireland—a standing example of what a few generations of unwise legislation may bring about, even in the midst of a civilized and progressive empire. One thing seems clear, that the British farmer, having to compete with emancipated countries, must no longer be left under the thraldom of unjust laws and short-sighted restrictions. If, as is maintained in certain quarters, live stock and grain are to be fresly admitted from lands costing only a few dollars per acre, then rents, which were fixed here on a totally different basis of probabilities, must fall, as they are falling, in order to save British land from going out of cultivation.

makes them grow faster. It pays to pull this weed for feeding to pigs. Purslane also makes excellent "greens" when boiled with potluck. Many prefer it for this purpose to spinach. Whether it is used in the house or Some there are who do not he sitate to urge Some there are who do not hesitate to urge that we should tax the goods of those who levy an unreasonable tax upon our goods. For this they quote the high authority of Adam Smith, who, free trade apostle though he was, said, "There may be good policy in retaliations of this kind when there is a probability that they will procure the repeal of the high duties or prohibitions complained of." Of the two alternatives, however, the tendency of public opinion is just new in favour of lower rents and fairer regulations; and as these are being realized through force of circumstances, it is hoped that, backed by laws like the promised Game Act of the present Government, many of the inequalities as between home and foreign agriculture will yet be removed. The reforming process is nevertheless a painfully slow one, and meanwhile we are left to deplore the circumstances which drive so many valuable workers from the country of their birth. ng pen, it should be exterminated from the Another of the August farm duties is to fill the barn-yard and pig-pens with muck or some other absorbent, to save and increase the supply of manure. If the droppings in the arn-yard are left uncovered they waste their fertility upon the air. Cover them with muck or leaf mould occasionally, as a leisure day gives opportunity, and run a plough through the pile to compost it, and the value of these droppings will be triple what they otherwise would be. We know that compost heaps are not fashionable in these days of concentrated fertilizers, but we have seen too much heavy elay land rendered friable and fertile by muck compost, and too much sandy land rendered loany and retentive of moisture by the same means, not to speak a good word for compost, of which organic matter, in some form, is a Another of the August farm duties is to fill

of which organic matter, in some form, is a eading component. If the muck is put into Maniteba Weather.

Strange what netions people residing in Ontario and elsewhere have of Manitoba! A lady writing to a friend in this city concerning the frequent rains in the vicinity of Hamilton this summer, says, "I think we are having some Manitoba weather." It may, perhaps, be surprising, but it is nevertheless true that Manitoba weather has been, for six weeks past, the exact opposite of the wet weather which seems to be prevailing in the locality mentioned. Clear days, with bright sunshine, have been the rule, and the exceptions have been very few indeed, and transient also. What rain there has been at any time during the past six weeks would scarcely have sufficed to lay the dust for two hours on an Ontario highway. At the same time the leading component. If the muck is put into the pig-pens there is no need of plough or shovel in composting, for the pigs will do this thoroughly, and furnish their own tools.

The latter part of August is the time for cutting willows, alders, and all kinds of bushes, with the hope that the cutting will be the only surgical operation they will require. An old physician, and at the same time a large and observing farmer, said to us long years ago as he saw us cutting hard hacks in June:—"My boy, if you wish to exterminate your bushes cut them in the old of the moon our bushes cut them in the old of the moon a August." We thought at the time that the dea was an old man's whim, as we were not to lunatic as to believe that the moon had much influence on vegetation, nor do we believe it now; still, we had too much respect for our old friend not to try his augustion, and have sufficed to lay the dust for two hours en an Ontario highway. At the same time the crops in all parts of the Province are reported to be in excellent condition; hence dry weather here does not mean drought. In fact the climate of this country is in almost every respect different from what most non-residents suppose it to be. This results from the statements of thousands of persons who have resided here for a short, time, and whe then undertake from actual observation to leve it now; still, we had too much respect for our old friend not to try his suggestion, and after cutting bushes for many years in the latter part of August we are satisfied that it is a good time to attend to this job. The philosophy of its destroying the bushes lies not in the moon, but probably in the fact that at this time of the year the vitality of the bushes is mostly in the trunks and branches, and if these are cut off before they have vitalized the roots by the return of the true sap, the plant generally—not always—succumbs. In and if then undertake from actual observation to talized the undertake from actual observation to talized the world what always prevails here. One man arrives here on a rainy day and so. In as bad it rains here all summer long. Another spends it rains here all summer long. Another spends

CANADIAN PHOSPHATES. There was a convention of agricultural chemista at Washington last week for the purpose of obtaining uniformity of method of analyses of commercial fertilizers. This action is of great importance not only to the farmers, but to the public, upon whom all prosperity of the farming class must react in the increase of purchasing power, which always follows upon increased gains of a class so numerous and so widely and uniformly distributed throughout our country. Modern farming is a new study, as contending with new conditions. The colonists had to deal with fresh lands, and the result of their labours was to remove from the soil the accumulated ferbility of preceding ages, and the large, square, commodious farmhouses along our Massachusetts coast and the barren appearing fields are the existing memorials of the success which followed their efforts.

efforts.

The modern farmer in the older settled dis The modern farmer in the older settled districts must now depend upon his knowledge and experience in conveying fertility to these fields of his, and through his skill must convert into product of larger value, and the difference between the money value applied and the crop value harvested measures the opportunity for profits. This condition of affairs, scarcely as yet recognized in words, is yet fully recognized in practice, and hence the use of artificial fertilizers is becoming each year more common, and the success of its use more assuring. Already many of the States have established fertilizer central systems, and have appointed officers whose duty is to analyze and inspect, in order te protect the farmer from deception. In the one State of Georgia alone, during the season of 1879, one hundred and seventy-seven different brands of fertilizers were thus analyzed, inspected, and admitted to that market, and the quantity sold amounted to fully 100,000 tons. In North Carolina the sale of fertilizers in 1878 has been reported at over \$2,000,000. In New England we have no statistics, but the quantity used is very large and the sale is increasing every year. These imperfect statements are sufficient to show how important fertilizers are in our productive economy, and how essential it becomes for future progress that the principles upon which they act should be understood, and the methods for determining values shall be uniform and positive.

act should be understood, and the methods for determining values shall be uniform and positive.

Since the commencement of the "fertilizer era" with the discoveries of Liebig some forty years ago, the discussion of values has been unintermittent. Of late years by common consent, as justified by experience, it is recognised that the valuable ingredients are the phosphoric acid, potash, and nitrogen. Upon the presence and availability of these ingredients depends the general value of the fertilizer, but this value to the user is determined somewhat by the condition of the land and the climate and the cropping. Thus it is for the chemist to ascertain the proportions and the conditions under which the elements occur, and for the farmer to determine what elements in particular his land may require in order to right the deficiencies of his soil and meet the demands of special crops. To illustrate this availability, we may mention phosphoric acid, which occurs in three forms—one readily soluble in water, another form soluble in weak acids, the third form practically insoluble. In order to become plant food it must become soluble. Hence an insoluble form of phosphate of lime is treated with acid, whereby it becomes converted into more soluble forms and this constitutes the process of manufacturing a superphosphate is found in the mineral apatite and in the mineralized coprolities, rock, guano, and especially the "Charleston rock," and in the animalized bone. In porous, soft bones the phosphate of lime, the more soluble they become, and hence more efficiency agriculturally. Hence the physical condition adds to the agricultural value of fertillizers. Through the use of acids the insolubile form becomes. The finer the state of division of the particles of phosphate of lime, the more soluble they become, and hence more efficiency agriculturally. Hence the physical condition adds to the use of acids the insolubile form becomes. The finer the state of division of the agricultural value of fertillizers. Through the use of aci

come, and hence more effectious agriculturally. Hence the physical condition adds to the agricultural value of fertilizera. Through the use of acids the insoluble forms, which, becoming dissolved in the soil water, thus are evenly distributed through the soil, and come into the position available for the plant to appropriate. This incomplete outline is sufficient to illustrate the importance of a uniform method of snalysis and valuation by our agricultural chemists, in order that their figures may be comparable.

In so far as our chemists confine themselves to the ascertaining of the effallities and forms of the fertilizing ingredient, and give expression to the availability in their occurrence, and calculate the values from the basis of the prices of the raw ingredients in our markets, their results are trustworthy and valuable. The errors which have been made to give definite opinions upon the value to the farmer apart from the value as an article of commerce. This is shown by the terms they have used of "commercial" and "agricultural" value. The former term, "commercial," admits of definite expression. The latter term, "agricultural," has nothing definite to express, as the value to the farmer depends upon the judgment exercised in the application. The same fertilizer may be applied to the same crop in like method in all respects except an inferval of application, and the results may be widely different, and neither result can ever be claimed as giving representation to "agricultural" value. Thus, in an actual case, a fertilizer was applied to a crop of fodder-corn one day, the land being moist; a week later the same fertilizer was applied in like quantity and method to additional rows, the land being hot and dry; at the present day, the crop first fertilized is three feet taller than the crop hat fertilized is three feet taller than the crop. Yet the fertilizer was of equal value. Such illustrations could be indefinitely multiplied, and if the discussions of the chemist's assistance; but whether he obtains

to judge the practical use according to the standard of laboratory conditions which do not exist outside.

There is need, in the great field of agricultural progress, of a thorough discussion of controverted points, a union of educated minds, and an interest on the part of the influential public as represented by consumer, manufacturers and capital, in order that success may come to the numerous class who till the soil, and develop in their minds a consuming power which reacts to bring about a universal prosperity. There cannot be active times without the mass of our people possess the desire and the power to consume diversified products, and when the millions of agricultural producers, through agricultural prosperity, increase their wapts, a healthy stimulus is at once given to production, and to the use of capital. The use of fertilizer is a tendency toward manufacture—the soil the plant, the fertilizer the machinery, the harvest the product. The use of fertilizer admits of diversified farming, and educates to a more successful use of other agencies which nature and location supply. Diversified farming means diversified and increased wants, and thus there is a close connection evolved with other industries, and the farmer and the manufacturer come into closer rela-

HOUSEHOLD DECORATION.

The Art of Baking Home Attractive—Paper—Furniture—Colours—Poe's Views many Years Ago—The Modern View.

The decoration of home, the art of making domestic life attractive to the eye and an educator of the taste is comparatively new in this country; indeed, it is new abroad in respect to all the more modern ideas of the subject, but in England it is being cultivated to an extreme which now calls forth ridicule. In this country it is still newer, and will depend upon the good sense of people whether it shall go to such lengths as to defeat its own ends, becoming fantastic and bizarre, instead of decorous and instructive. PHILOSOPHY OF FURNITURE.

Thirty years ago or more, Edgar Allan Poe wrote an essay upon "The Philosophy of Furniture," which shows not only how little attention had been paid to the subject then, and how crude, at least according to the standards of to-day, his advanced ideas were. Nevertheless he is in accord with several of the pronounced canons of household art at present in vogue, showing that many of the accepted principles of taste were then perceived by those who gave them attention.

OSTENTATION. . We made, he said, a too estentatious parade of our wealth in household furniture. The cost of an article had come to be nearly the sole test of its merits in a decorative view. sole test of its merits in a decorative view. Perhaps this test has not been entirely abolished vet. "The soul of the apartment is the carpet." "A good judge of a carpet must be a genius. Yet there are fellows who discourse of carpets who should not, and who could not be intrusted with the management of their own moustaches." "The abomination of flowers, or representation of well-known objects of any kind should not be endured within the limits of Christendom." "Glare is a leading error in the philosophy of American household decoration," he said. "We are violently enamoured of gas and glass. "He goes so far as to object to the introduction of gas into houses; its harsh, unsteady light offends. No one having both brains or eyes will use it. He praises with much feeling the "astral lamp," with its original plain ground glass shade and its tempered and uniform moonlight rays," which many of our readers will remember. It is to be said, however, that gas and burners are

sized cucumbers, suitable for pickling, pack close in a stone jar, sprinkle over the top one pint of salt, pour over 1 sufficient quantity of boiling water to cover t hem, place a cloth over pint of salt, pour over a sufficient quantity of boiling water to cover them, place a cloth over the jar, and let stand until cold (if prepared in the evening let stand ull night), drain off the water, and place the pickles on stowe in cold vinegar, let them convex to a boil, take out, place in a stone jar, and cover with either cold or hot vinegar. They will be ready for use in a few days, and are excellent. It is an improvement to add a few spices and a small quantity of sugar.

To bottle them, prepare with salt and boiling water as above, drain (when cold), and place on stove in cold vine gar (need not be very strong), to which a lump of alum, about the size of a small hickory-nut (too much is injurious) has been added. Have on stove, in another kettle, some of the very best cider vinegar, to which add half a pint of brown sugar; have bottles cleansed and placed to heat on stove in a large tin part of cold water; also have a tin cup or small pan of sealing wax heating; on table, have spices prepared in separate dishes, as follows:—Green and red peppers sliced in rings; horse-radish roets washed, scraped, and cut in small pieces; stick cinnamon washed free from dast, and broken in pieces; black and yellow mustard seed, each prepared by sprinkling with salt, and pouring on some boiling water, which let stand fifteen minutes and then draw off; and a few cloves. When pickles come to boiling point take out and pack in bottles, mixing with them the spices (use the cloves and and the student or library lamp of to-day is and the student or library lamp of to-day is as much superior to the old sperm oil lamp as the gas of this day is to the gas of that; so that his observations on the superiority of an oil lamp of an argand nature still hold good. GLASS AND GLITTER.

fashionable drawing-rooms, may be cited as the quintessence of all that is false in taste or preposterous in folly, "as well as the exag-gerated employment of mirrors," producing "a monstrous and odious uniformity."

point take out and pack in bottles, mixing with them the spices (use the cloves and horse-radish rather sparingly); put in a layer of pickles, then a layer of spices, shaking the bottles occasionally so as to pack tightly; when full, cover with the boiling hot vinegar from the other kettle (using a futual and

An article in the Cornhill Magazine on "The Philosophy of Drawing Rooms, "shows us the present style of household decoration. The writer would do away with the gas aide brackets; using candles and reading lamps for ordinary purposes. He would do away with the plaster of paris "rose" in the centre of the ceiling from which the chandelier depends, and strip off the convoluted

THE PAPER.

The beautiful deep tinted moderu wall-papers with flowing and interchanging floral designs suggested by natural forms are all that is needed. They form a restful and rich-looking mass of colours. If the paper has neutral greens and blues for its prevalent tone, the dado may be in deep chocolate red, almost brown, but the dado should rise only a few feet from the floor, or the room will look electric.

figure in the room.

THE MANTELFIECE.

The marble or state mantelpiece should be made to give way to a well-tiled grate, or to stone jambs and cozy-looking blue tiles. Neither a picture nor a large gilt mirror is the best ornament to be put above the mantelpiece, although for people of moderate means an unpretentious ebonized mirror, divided by little balustrades and shelves for small vases and knick-knacks is recommended.

To sum up, a drawing-room should be emphatically a living-room, fitted for rest, after the work and worry of the day is over. Its frame-work should consist of restful colours and beautiful designs; with chairs meant for the comfort of the human body; tables to hold things useful for the purpose of a drawing room, on entering which one feels a positive and quiet delight, merely in looking around.

DE ODyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Pever &

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man ! 9.000.000 Bottles This Syrup possesses Varied Pro

CANADIAN. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Fermoy, Addington Co., Oniario, Canad
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your value
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely or

Liver Complaint.
Port Joille, Queen's Co., N.S.
Dear Sir.—I have used your excellent INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, and have
received great benefit therefrom. I can recommend it to all sufferers. R. J. M. DONALD.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Desert Lake, Addington Co., Ontario, Cas.

Dear Sir.—Your Great INDIAN BLOOD

SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for
Liver Complaint and Indigestion. I recommend
it to all similarly afflicted. BENJAMIN EDDY.

Diseases of the Lungs.
West Lorne, Eigin County, Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir.—I was afflicted with Lung Disease and Pain in myside, but after a short trial of your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP my health is now better than it has been for years.

J. W. CAMERON.

when full, cover with the boiling hot vinegar from the other kettle (using a funnel and small tin cup), going over them a second time and filling up, in prefer to supply shrinkage, for the pickles must be entirely covered with the vinegar. Put in the corks, which should fit very snugly, lift each bottle (wrap a towel around it to prevent burning the hands), and dip the corked end into the hot sealingwax; proceed in this manner with each bottle, dipping each a second time into the wax so that they may be perfectly secure. If corks seems too small, throw them in boiling water; if too large, pound the sides with a hammer. The tighter, they fit in the

Best Medicine Ever Used.

Nackawick, York County, N.
Dear Sir.—Your valuable INDIAN Bla
SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used, a

A Valuable Medicine.

Eganville, Renfrew Co., Ontario, Canada.
Déar. Sir.—I have used your truly excellent
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and am convinced of
its merita. It is a valuable remedy.

MR. JOHN McGRATH.

Dr. Clark Johnson: Toronto, April 21st, 1880.

Dear Sir,—I have had a pain in the small of my back, also through my lungs and shoulders, for more than three years; I have also had liver complaint and dyspepsia. I have tried doctom and other medictnes, but never received any relief until my attention was called to your valuable INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER; after its use a short time, I can say that I have felt better, and more able to do my work than I have for the last two years. skirts with three or five deep tucks are more lashionable than skirts entirely destitute of trinming.

White serpentine braid made by the needle into little wheels is a popular trimming for the string of the series of the seri

Toronto, April 20th, 1886.

Dear Sir,—I was suffering from indigestion an soreness in my lungs. I purchased a bottle query INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD PURIFIER; the first dose I took seemed to give relief, and I am pleased to say it has effects a permanent cure. I cannot recommend it to highly. It does all that it claims to do.

GEORGE HALLEM, Engineer,

Liver Complaint.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont.,

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your va
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually
me of Liver Complaint, after all other me MRS. JOHN KINNEY.

Sciatic Rheumatism.

I had been troubled for years with sciatica, tried everything I could hear of; nothing relieme except the BLOOD SYRUP. I am now from pain, can sleep well, and have gained sepounds in two weeks.

MRS. JAMES DUNHAM

Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario Dear Sir — I was troubled with Colliny, and failed to obtain relief until INDIAN BLOOD SYILU, which

AMES NOONAN

Dear Sir, —I have known many prestored to health by the use of ros BLOOD SYRUP. MRS.

neither threats nor caresses could induce him to perform. Alas! the keys were made from the tusks of his mother. "Is your husband out?" enquired a gentle man lately of the wife of a cabinet-maser on the boulevard Montmartre, Paris.

He is in the back-shop, working," and at that moment there came the report of a fire-arm moment there came the repol from that quarter; "Graciou the visitor. "What is the ma

GLEANINGS AND GOSSIP.

osed to be the adder.

again.

Indian agents.

nservatory in their opinions.

The mathematician among reptiles is sup-

Tanner, by the way, is a great deal faster nan on water than Hanlan.

Men who live in glass houses should la

In archery the girls can eosily furnish the arrows, but not always the beaux.

It sounds very fishy to allude to a pair of

The desire to go somewhere in hot weather s only equalled by the desire to get back

A Watertown man wants to bet he can live

orted improving.

The greatest of American riflemen have not gone abroad. They still retain their positions

During this weather, there is nothing hotter than the woman with a dustingwho is wearing herself out doing not

scratched by a pet bear. This item is given for the benefit of ladies who have pet bears.

ome people dislike c.t concerts at night, Which they never can cease from abusing, Sut it always struck us that a cat concert was At all times and places a-mew-sing.

There is a fortune in store for the gening

who shall produce a boiler-iron shoe for the

The first package of new crop Louisiana rice has been received in New Orleans, and

reports from various plantations are encour-

The crab is a very sociable fish. If one shakes hands with the toe of a bather it al-

ways wants to come out of the water with him and have a good time.—New Orleans

Tanner cocktails are all the rage at Ocean

Grove. They are made by adding one ounce of cracked ice to three ounces of filtered rain water. They are considered very healthy

Mark Twain, speaking of a new mosquito

netting, writes:—"The day is coming when we shall sit under our nets in church and slumber peacefully, while the discomfitted flies club together and take it out of the min-

Bret Harte is well pleased with his new

onsulate at Glasgow. He will pass some

weeks of the summer with Froude, the his

torian, at his residence in Devonshire. He is engaged upon a novel of country life in Eng-

A young artist who lives in a boarding-

play on the violin without disturbing the

other boarders. "Soap your bow, young man, soap your bow, and bathe the strings

twice a day in sweet oil. Then you can sit up all night and play overtures, and nobody

King Alfonso has confirmed the baby boy

of the young Duke of Medina-Celi (who acci-

dentally shot himself last year while hunting) in all the titles and degrees of his father.

This makes the infant grandee 7 times a duke, 16 times a marquis, 14 times a count, and 3

times a viscount, besides being 29 times a grandee of Spain of the first class.

Branie is a philanthropist. Lying on the

he was very particular to brush off every fly that alighted on his waistcoat, but did not seem to mind those that rested on his face.

He explained that he hadn't been to break-fast, and he presumed it would be bad for

even a fly to walk about on an empty

Some unusually interesting Indian relics have been discovered on the farm of Jeptha

Layson, in Shelby county, Ky. The most curious is a pipe made of a dark (almost

black) substance, much heavier than stone, but which can be cut by steel instruments.

It is nine inches long, and weighs two and three-quarter pounds. The design is that of a bird resembling an owl; it had ears, one of

HUMOROUS.

A two-foot rule—Don't wear tight shoes.

Only a question of time-Asking the hour.

A very popular shade for the summer is the shade of the trees.

The first meal that Dr. Tanner eats will, of

Knecking a friend down is a sure way of

Farmers have learned that it takes the best f soil to raise a mortgage.

A woman cannot become a successful law-

"Yes," said Johnny, "lapsus may be the Latin for 'slip,' but when mother laps us it usually means a slipper."

The old school physicians believe that Dr.

The old school physicians benevit anner is committing suicide. The coroners

Difference in mothers. Tommy (whose mamma had been reading to him about Eve and the serpent)—She wasn't like you, mamma, for you're afraid of a mouse.

"Humph!" said a young gentleman at a play with a young lady; "I could play the lover better than that myself." "I would like to see you try," was the naive reply.

A bashful young gentleman writes that whenever he asks a lady to sing she invariably has a cold. He asks me to name the best cure. Certainly; ask the other girl to sing.

Elderly gentleman to a freshman on the train—"You don't have any ticket?" "No, I travel on my good looks." "Then," after looking him over, "probably you ain't goin' very far."

A woman hearing the sufferings of our

Pilgrim fathers elaborated, popped up and enquired, "What of our Pilgrim mothers? They had to bear all this and the Pilgrim

A visitor enters a French newspaper office

and is greeted politely by the office boy:
"If monsieur comes to fight a duel, he will have to be kind enough to call again; all our editors are already engaged for to-day."

At dinner she had a doctor on either hand, one of whom remarked that they were well served, since they had a duck between them. "Yes," she broke in—her wit is of the sort that comes in flashes—"and I am between two quacks." Then silence fell.

A shrewd little fellow lived with an uncle

A snrewd little fellow lived with an inner who barely afforded him the necessaries of life. One day the two were out walking together, and saw a very thin greyhound, and the man asked his nephew what made the dog so poor. "I expect he lives with his nucle," said the how.

She, is too fond of giving her opinion

stomach.

turned it up.

ourse, be break-fast.

without pay.

fathers besides."

ropping an acquaintance.

y his own stomach."

wants to know how he can learn

and, whose scene is laid in Devonshire.

weeks is what is wanted.

nd fattening.

Something warranted to last two

A man at Brenham, Texas, died from

forty days on beer. He has been practicing for thirty years. Whenever a draft strikes Dr. Tanner he gormandizes on it, and next day he is reFARMING IN COLORADO.

Desires Throughout the country.

Denver is rapidly casting off all sign of a distinctive individuality, unless it be one that does her no credit, writes the correspondent of the New York Sun. The Mexican bull-inver, the woodsman, the Indian and the rapper have disappeared from her streets, and loungers as civilized, but less picturesque, have taken their place. The sights are soon and unless you have resources within

and unless you have resources within reelf the place becomes intolerably dull.

"I wish the grasshoppers would come this ar; they'd starve," said a farmer, in grim collection of his former foes. Yes, the light is at last an admitted fact. I say at

because it is the custom to treat all sug-cions unfavourable to the country with any contempt. You had better not impart

criticisms to a man who owns property.
has "the most unbounded confidence in future, in whatever enterprise he may e on hand. Accordingly, seed went into ground this spring in faith that would be been called sublime if shown in a better

Last summer was one never to be ten. The sun was a ball of the air and smoke in the mountain

ust on the plain. Even water could not

the plants grow. They withered as though re a fire. To this a dry winter succeeded, rn dry by incessant gales. This year the ther is not so hot, but still dry, and when

is gather it is to burst in storms that

y the Colorado farmer, always accus

whatever the drought has spared.

To-day the Colorado larmer, always accus-tomed to fight hard for a living, drops his hands in a panic. Not for seventeen years has such a season been known, but in '63 there were not so many people to be starved out of

heir homes. From every quarter comes the menews. Actual distress has not yet become

parent, but the hopes of escaping are few.
ets are offered that hay will be \$100 a ton

Bets are offered that hay will be \$1000 ton this winter. There is little danger of that, for food can be brought from other States. It only illustrates the state of feeling. There is no grass on the prairie and no water in the

Yet the first man who stumbles into

of bottom land, well watered and care-

ly cultivated, will cite its yield as a proof what Colorado can do if she tries. There are

hat Colorado can do 11 sne unos.
lle spots in the desert, but heaven preserve

from a scheme to colonize Sahara. When history of Western land speculations is writ-it will contain pages only second, as recitals

human wrongs, to the annals of slavery. We are better off than western Kansas, for

ave mines, uncertain, but still promising. immense mineral deposits exist in the ky Mountains is a well-known fact; the

ality of a murderer depends altogether

in the popularity of his victim. The newsapers echo the sentiment of the community, thich is strongly against unfavourable pub-

aty. There are no dime novels more sen-

the notice of a Westerner. Death is seldom

far away, and he learns to ride, with a langh, through what would shock another.

A kind of unexpressed fatalism is a strong point in his organization, and familiarity

THE FARM.

odds and ends which always accumulate

den, as here it is a perfect pest.

know how to take him.

Distress Throughout the Country.

dog so poor. "I expect he lives with much uncle," said the boy.

"What do you think of my new shoes, dear?" said she, the other evening after tea.

"Oh! immease, my dear; perfectly immense," said he, without looking up from his paper. Then she began to cry, and said she thought if he thought her feet were so dreadfully large, he needn't tell her of it. One of the prominent features of a European menagerie was an elephant which played the piano. One day he was led to a piano to satisfy the curiosity of a large audience which had gathered to witness his extraordinary performance. But instead of playing, he made at the rises with team in his execution.