

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND URINARY ORGANS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any discase can be curred, and that is by removing the cause—wherever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every discusse is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great repatation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all kidney, Liver and Urinary troubless for the distressing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. However of impostors, imitations and concections said to be just as good.

For Dinbetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE BIABETES CURE. For sale by all dealers.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Foronto, Ont., Rochester, N.Y., London, Eng.

An Internal Remedy and a SURE CURE



Kidney Complaints

TESTIMONIAL From Squire Robertson, who for many years was Reeve of the Township of Normanby, a highly respected resident of that part of Ontario, having lived in that Township for the past 20 years:

J. N. SUTHERLAND, Niagara Falls, Ont., May 7:

J. N. SUTHERLAND, Niagara Falls, Ont.,
May \$7:

DEAR SIR,—My daughter has been a
great sufferer from Rheumatism. She has
been obliged for years now to carry her arm
in a sling, and her hand was beginning to
wither. During these years she has tried all
the many cures that have been advertised,
without any result. Seeing your advertised,
without any result, foreing testimonials from
trustworthy people, I determined to procure
some "Rheumatine" for her, and purchased
four bottles of it from Mr. A. Jamison,
Druggist. of Mount Forest, which she took
strictly according to directions, with this result, that her arm is now completely restored.
I cannot praise your medicine too highly,
indeed this worth its weight in gold to all
who suffer from Rheumatism, and it is with
pleasure that I come forward to say so. I am
yours truly,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



DR. E. C. WESTS NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizdiness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay, and death; Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhea caused by over exertion of the brain, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, Each box contains one month's treatment, \$1 a box, or six boxes for \$5; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., \$1 and \$2 King street east (Office upstairs), Toronto, Ont. Sold by all druggists in Canada.



Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while cheers do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and vary easy to take. One or two pills make a dose, They are strictly regetable and do not gripe or parge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In viale at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by plraggists averywhere, or sent by mail. CARTIER MEDICINE CO.,

Waire Tencing. BARB WIRE FENCING. FRST PRIZE awarded us at Exhibition held in Montreal, September, 1822, and Silver Medal for the machine used in the manufacture of same.



care should be taken, as soon as the eggs are found, to destroy them before they are hatched, and the proper plan is to cut off the rings of eggs with a sharp knife.

SCOURS IN CALVES OR LAMBS. An outbreak of "scouring," or diarrhœa, among lambs or calves is always looked upon as a very serious matter, as it is well known that unless prompt measures be taken for the suppression of the disease the losses will be considerable. Sometimes the cause of the disease is attributable to the food received from the mother, and at others to the pasture, especially in hot weather. The herbage, or pasture, grown on what are called "tart" lands invariably produces scours, and for Mr. Bell, Athelstone, Que. investigations have recently been made in Great Britain for the purpose of ascertaining the peculiar properties of such lands. It has been discovered that pastures of this description are generally found on tenacions soils, which rest on clay subsoils, the water of which is largely charged with mineral matter, containing large quantities of purgative salts of soda and magnesis. The Irish Farm says, when the disease can be traced to the consumption of indigestible food, a dose of some purgative agent as casto at the consumption of indigestible food, a dose of some purgative agent as casto at the consumption of indigestible food, a dose of some purgative agent as casto at the convention will be endeded when the convention will be held, but it is expected to be called at no recent date, and when it takes place there is no reason why some of our Canadian breeders should not attend it, as the convention will be held, but it is expected to be called at no recent date, and when it takes place there is no reason why some of our Canadian breeders should not attend it, as the will, we are sure, be warmly well-comed, and an interchange of opinions would be beneficial to all.

ern Ontario and the North-West, and on Monday a fatal case was reported in Toronto. This disease is not, as some people suppose, a new one, as it has existed as far back as the tenth century. Its scientific name is enzootic typhoid catarrh, but it is also known as inflammatory fever, influenza, protean fever, and distemper. It is known to the French as "La Grippe," but Americans have recently given it the name of pink-eye. In Dr. Aitken's "Science and Practice of Medicine" are some very interesting notes, and as the disease prevails among mankind and the lower animals, they are of some importance, as the following extracts will show:—

"In 1311 and in 1403 it prevailed over France, and over a large portion of country; and in the later year the deaths among Becent Cattle Sales,

Shorthorns.—At a joint sale of J. H.
Shears' and E. M. Goff's stock at Springfield,
Ill., 66 animals were sold for \$7,660, an average of \$116.06. At the same place Prather &
Smith disposed of 22 bulls for \$2,430, an average of \$110.45; and 47 cows and heifers for \$7,665, an average of \$146.15. At Pickrell, Thomas & Smith's sale at Harristown,
Ill., 60 cows and heifers were sold for \$26,210, an average of \$436.83; and 12 bulls for \$4,015, averaging \$334.58 per head. At Tiskilwa, Ill., Jashur W. Aldrich disposed of 26 animals for \$2,675, an average of \$102.08.

Jerseys.—Sixty animals from the Simpson and in the later year the deaths among human beings were so great that the law courts in Paris were closed. In 1557 we had another large outbreak of the disease, and this time it originated in Asia, and spread through the whole of Europe and the northern hemisphere, where it assumed all the characters of a fatal epidemic, and proceeded westward till it reached America, where its progress terminated. In the eighteenth century it again appeared, and taking a westward course as far as the Elbe, passed over the countries intermediate, and fell upon England, where two streams were produced—one pursuing its course across the Atlantic to America, the other returning in a south-easterly animals for \$2.675, an average of \$102.08.

Jerseys.—Sixty animals from the Simpson herd were sold, after lively competition, at an average of \$505.66 per head, the imported bull, Rayon d'Or, calved March, 1880, going off for \$2,550. ca, the other returning in a south-easterly direction, attacking the inhabitants and animals of France, Spain, and Italy, ultimately disappearing in the Mediterranean.

"Between 1728 and 1847 we have, in Eng-

saminate) of Prance, Spain, and Haly, uitmately disappearing in the Mediterranan.

"Severen 1728 and 1857 we have, a fixed, and
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AGRICULTURAL.

We will always be pleased to meelve better for agreement of the street of the street

prefer the basswood, of which large trees have been stripped entirely bare. In the orchard it is particularly destructive to the foliage of the apple, and on account of its wandering character it is very difficult to attack and destroy in masses. For this reason care should be taken as score as the account.

Mr. Dryden, of Brooklin, Ont., has purchased a yearling heifer of the Arabella tribe, and one of the Lovely family, as well as a yearling filly, Lady Clare, from Mr. Cruikshank, of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Mr. John Black, of Fergus, recently

Mr. John Black, of Fergus, recently shipped to Liverpool 600 head of extra fine cattle purchased in the neighbourhood. They weighed on the average 1,500 pounds each, some going as high as 2,500 pounds. John Kemp, of Hazeldean, county of Carlton, has purchased from James Russell, of Richmond Hill, a young short-horn bull, bred by Mr. William Linton, of Sheriff Hutton, Yorkshire, Eng.; also the short-horn cow, Nonpareil 36th, and heifer calf, Nonpareil 43rd, bred by James Russell, Richmond Hill.

The steamship Clive arrived in Montreal last week from Glasgow with 30 head of shorthorns from the well-known herds of kinellar and Sittyton, in Aberdeenshire, the proberty of Messrs, Russel, Exeter, Ont., and James J. Davidson, Balsam, Ont.; 13 Shetland ponies, the property of Messrs, Huston, Illinois, and 6 Clydesdale horses,

The Illinois Shorthorn Breeders' Association favours a convention of all persons interested in cattle to consider the question of contagious diseases among cattle in that country. It has not yet been decided when the convention will be held, but it is expect-ed to be called at no recent date, and when it

dose of some purgative agent, as castor oil, should be given at first, and afterwards alkalies with aromatics; bicarbonate of soda or potash, with a little ginger or aniseed, may be given in gruel every three or four hours

The importation from the celebrated Sittyton herd of Shorthorns by Mr. Davidson, of Baisam, Ont., mentioned elsewhere, consists of five bulls and six heifers. The bulls are:—Vicar General, roan, calved May 1,

Recent Cattle Sales,

ring to the purchase of Aberdeen Angus cattle for Leary Bros., London, Ont., says:—
"This lot is by far the best they have yet taken to America. The cowNelly 3rd (5,037), which was first prize as one of a pair of heiters at the Royal Northern in 1882, is now one of the best young cows that has been seen for many a day. The cow Caroline 5th, from Easter Tulloch. is a broad, grand cow. The four Altyre yearling heiters are great beauties, there being a pair of Banshees in the twins Baushee 5th and 6th, a Favourite in No. (5,586), and a Pride in (5,597). The heifer Maud of Guisaohau, number torty-one of the catalogue, is likely to create a sensation among breeders on the other side of the Atlantic. She is due to calve in June to the Pride sire Heir of Glory, purchased at the

are just showing their green leaves above the surface, and more than the hoe could kill in all day ten days later. Such a rake will run over corn, peas, potatoes, onions, carrots, and beets until they are two or three inches high, without injury, excepting to the weeds.

In Dr. Lawes' aypariment. without injury, excepting to the weeds.

In Dr. Lawes' experiments potatoes were planted six successive years, some on land receiving no manure, and one piece receiving fourteen tons of barnyard manure per acre yearly. The field unmanured rapidly diminished in yield, as might be expected; but the fact most remarkable is that another field, with a dressing of 650 pounds of alkaline salts, produced a better crop than that which had the stable manure.

When a tree in an old apple orchard dies

on all sides so that the insects cannot creep

no support."

with dew or rain.

lantic. She is due to calve in June to the Pride sire Heir of Glory, purchased at the Tillyfour dispersion in 1880 for 135 guineas, his dam being sold at the same sale for 270 guineas. The yearling bulls, as they were collected on board the steamer Quebec on Saturday, looked a very grand lot. It will be seen that they include three from the Royal herd at Balmoral," When a tree in an old apple orchard dies, dig it out and fill the hole with rich dirt from the roadside and a quantity of manure. Then do not plant a new tree in the same place.

It will be of no use, as the roots of surrounding trees will find the new feeding place and effectually starve out the new-comer. The trees on either side will bear far more in an increased crop than the new tree ever would, if it lived to be fifty years old. If it lived to be fifty years old.

It will pay to spend a half day going through the fields to see how many vacant spaces there are where seed has failed to dome or has been destroyed by birds or insects, and dropping into such spots a hill of beans or squashes, or a few turnip seeds or cabbage plants. Such stolen crops are often a success if properly looked after, and helps to pay the interest and taxes on the land, which the lying idle will not do.

Ashes, leached or unleached make an axis.

Ashes, leached or unleached, make an excellent fertilizer for either meadow or pasture if sown upon ground which is naturally dry. They are as valuable for the graingrower as the dairyman. Leached ashes by the load are worth about twice as much

Reports received at Chicago estimate this year's oat crop at 100,000,000 bushels.

One of the best coatings for tree wounds is gum shellac in alcohol. It effectually excludes air, and the wound quickly heals over.

Cabbage and other plants intended for the garden should be transplanted once and their leaves shortened before being finally set out. This makes them stocky. A second removal does not injure them.

The rhubarb plant can be greatly strengthened by removing the seed shoots as often as they appear. Allowing them to mature greatly weakens the plant, which shows itself in subsequent years by the slender stalks.

Cut worms are often destructive to young cabbage plants. A paper wrapped around the stem, extending two inches above the surface, will prevent their work. Better still, if practicable, plant the cabbage patch in some place not infested by these pests.

A cheap square box without bottom, and covered on the top with mosquito netting, is the best protection against the bugs that A cheap square box without bottom, and covered on the top with mosquito netting, is the best protection against the bugs that attack the squash and melon vines; when placed over the hill see that the box fits down spores borne on the fruit stems. Heavy top-dressing and thick seeding with grass are among the best methods we know for keeping it in partial subjection."

Flat Culture and Hill Manuring. The Germantown Telegraph says:—"The cucumber, it is said, will always produce more abundantly if furnished with a trellis of laths and strings for its support, as it is a climber and not a creeping-plant. Brush laid on the ground around the hills is better than

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman finds fault with farmers for tenaciously clinging to old methods without inquiry or experiment, and adds that many hill up corn and potatoes without having the slightest idea why they do so. He says:—

"I know of one farmer who hills up his corn to make it stand up, really believing that if he does not draw a large mound of earth around the hill the first breeze will prostrate the entire field. A single experiment in flat culture would demonstrate the fallacy of this idea. Corn is a rank grower, and no fear need be entertained that it will fall for want of hilling. Hilling works a serious evil to the corn crop that only needs to be Now is the time to look to the currant bushes. The worm is ready to commence work with the first warm weather. A little powdered hellebore is an effective and harmless remedy. It may be dissolved, or applied in powder while the currant leaves are wet with dew or rain. Farmers are becoming alarmed over the continued wet weather. Unless we have an unbroken spell of fine weather within the next two weeks the grain crop in the low lands will be a total failure in the Ottawa valley. The hay crop will be fully fifty per cont over last year's average. for want of hilling. Hilling works a serious evil to the corn crop that only needs to be understood in order to be avoided. I refer to the destruction of surface roots. The cultivator or plough is run deep in order to throw the soil up around the hill. This must injure or destroy the surface roots of the growing plants, and too that extent checks growth. If the soil is made properly mellow

The healthfulness of milk depends largely upon having clear and pure water for cows. Often that which appears clean, because free from sediment, contains the germs of disease, and these surely reappear in the milk,

and to prevent the trouble.

An experienced dairyman states as his opinion that sweet cream makes a butter that must be eaten fresh; the butter has a very delicate flavour, but not the rich, nutty flavour of that made from well-ripened and sour cream. Milk should be skimmed while it is sweet. All the cream will rise before the milk sours, if it is properly cared for. The cream is then kept in a stone jar in a cool place for three days, and stirred once a day, when the fresh cream is added. During this time it sours and ripens, and will yield the best quality of butter, and may be churned in less time than sweet cream. Sixty degrees is the best temperature in which to keep the cream.

Gilt-edge butter is frequently heard of, and

unsound or ill-flavoured food goes into it through the cows; no impure water gets into it, and no vile odours or bad ar which the cows might breathe and taint their blood. Second, no impure or unclean matter of any description whatever is permitted to get into the milk, not even bad odours from the air, or specks of sour milk from badly cleansed pans or pails. Third, no taint is suffered in the butter; the temperature is kept at such an even rate that the milk does not become too sour and taint the cream with too much acid; no white specks of curd are permitted in it; every particle of buttermilk is washed out with pure, soft water; only the purest salt is used, and the air in the dairy is carefully kept free from dust and everything impure, so that the butter is, in fact, strictly pure, and that is all.

To take

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

What is flirtation? Really, How can I answer that? Yet, when she smiles I see its wiles, And when she lifts his hat. Tis meeting in the ball-room.
Tis whirling in the dance:
With something hid beneath the lid
Besides a simple glance.

'Tis walking in the hallway,
'Tis resting on the stair;
'Tis bearded lips on finger tips
(If mamma is not there).

Tis going out for ices,
Tis buttoning on a glove;
Tis lips that speak of plays next week,
And eyes that talk of love, Tis tucking in a carriage,
 Tis asking for a call;
 Tis lifted eyes and tender sighs,
 And that is—no, not all.

'Tis parting when 'tis over, And one goes home to sleep; Tra la, my friend, best joys must end— But one goes home to weep. Fashion Notes.

Lace ruches in the neck and lace frills adorn-lack lace and black grenadine talmas, fichus and pelerines.

The new Irish point lace collars are two inches high, and stand up around the neck in a military style. Mixtures of all shades of beads, arranged in ashmere shawl patterns are called Eastern Satin merveilleux remains the favourite silk for the foundation of black suits intended for

serviceable wear. The small Grecian knot, with waved or crimped front hair, remains a favourite coiffare with many ladies.

Gigot sleeves and epaulets of ribbon or ruching are considered correct and good form for indoor dresses.

The neglige and travelling hat de rigeur for gentlemen is of English tweed, with gored crown and quilted brim.

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Contrary to general expectation, block and check plaids are meeting with unusual demand. This is due largely to the very novel colours of the combinations, which make them entirely distinct from the effects shown a year ago. Scotch ginghams, as well as wool goods, are shown in the colourings.

The new coaching hats for this year include the Sir Peter Lely, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other large picturesque shapes, copied from Flemish, Spanish, and French pictures. Some of the brims are immensely wide, and have for trimming a wreath of strawberries and green leaves set into a bed of dark wood moss.

Every article of wear, as the spring ad-

Every article of wear, as the spring ad-Every article of wear, as the spring advances, seems to increase in size, except perhaps the boot. Plaids are getting larger, crinolettes threaten an increase of dimensions, hats take on more circumference, and the flower patterns on brocaded silks, satins, and sateens are some of them large enough to cover the back of any ordinary-sized woman.

conspicuously marked for purposes of owner-ship or identification. Of course this is bad taste, and may be due either to a mistaken view of what is becoming or to a brazen de-sire to force attention. There is no judging, in New York, of the character of women by appearances. Some of the best of them of-fend the rules of propriety in dress unawares, and some of the worst are eleverest at obeying them.

Silk gloves are quite a feature of the summer styles, and are so well made and in such variety of shades and colours as to be highly attractive. The length is extraordinary, ten buttons being now not considered at all adequate to meet the emergency, and the "twenty-button length" in silk and thread being oftenest called for. This shows how entire and complete is the revolution in the and these surely reappear in the milk.

When milk "loppers" or curdles in four hours after milking in a milk-house at a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees, as was recently complained by a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, the cause cannot be in the temperature, but in some other conditions of the milk. Perhaps some invisible remains of old milk may have been left in some of the utensils, or the atmosphere of the milk-room may have been charged with putrescent germs, or of spores of mold fungi, which have precisely this effect. In such a case the use of antiseptic or alkaline salts, as borax or carbonate of soda, might be beneficial and to prevent the trouble.

An experienced dairyman states as his opinion that sweet cream makes a butter that must be eaten fresh; the butter has a material or fabric.

Fish may be scaled much more easily if dipped for an instant in boiling water.

A bag of hot sand is a good comforter for cold feet in winter, if a hot water bag is not at hand.

It will rest you wonderfully to change your seat in the room occasionally if you have a long day's sewing to do.

Tough meat may be made as tender as any by the addition of a little vinegar to the water when it is put on to boil.

It soothes and cools a feverish patient to bathe him with warm water in which a little Roasted coffee is one of the most powerful disinfectants, not only rendering animal and vegetable efficies harmless, but really destroyed. stroying them.

If the brass top of a kerosene lamp has come off, it may be repaired with plaster of Paris wet with a little water, and will be as strong

To beat the whites of eggs quickly put in a pinch of salt. The cooler the eggs the quicker they will froth. Salt cools and also freshens them. In earing for furniture remember to keep water away from everything soluble therein, oil from everything porous, alcohol from varnish, and acids from marble.

To take tar and shoemaker's wax out of clothing break are received.

clothing, break an egg and take the yolk alone and rub the soiled parts with it till the tar settens and comes out, then wash with

water.

If you wish to pour boiling hot liquid into a glass jar or tumbler it can be safely done by putting a spoon in the dish before you pour, but a draught of cold air must not reach it. The unpleasant odor left in the breath after eating onions is entirely removed by a cup of strong coffee, and the coffee being prepared while the onions are being cooked counteracts the small. the smell.

An attack of indigestion, caused by eating nuts, will be immediately relieved and cured by the simple remedy, salt. Medical men recommend that salt should be used with nuts, especially when eaten at night.

To keep ice from windows take a sponge or ordinary paint-brush and rub over the glass

once or twice with a little cold alcohol. This not only keeps the panes free from ice, but gives the glass a fine polish.

When one has had a fever, and the hair is falling off, take a teacup of sage, steep it in a quart of soft water, strain it off into a tight bottle. Sponge the head with this tea frequently, wetting the roots of the hair.

On coming out of a warm room or hall, to walk home on a cold or damp night, do not indulge in too much conversation, however agreeable your escort may be. Breathe through the nose, and keep the mouth shut as much as possible.

Poison of any kind swallowed will be at once thrown from the stomach by drinking half a glass of warm water in which a teaspoonful of ground mustard has been stirred. As soon as vomiting ceases, drink a cup of strong coffee in which has been put the white of an egg. This of an egg. This neutralizes any remains of the poison which the mustard may have left.

CORRESPONDENCE. REQUESTS. Can any of your readers tell me a good MARY B.

I am greatly troubled with sunburn. What RUSTIC. REPLIES.

I think "Josie" will find the following a I think "Josie" will find the following a good plan for darkening her hair. Let her get a yard of dark brown calico, boil it in a little water till the colour comes out, then dip the hair into this water, taking it out and drying it and repeating the operation till the required depth of shade is obtained. NINA.

In reply to "Pansy," I would say that a remedy for warts which I have tried and found good is:—Take a small piece of raw beef, soak all day in vinegar, bind upon the wart at night; when removed, put to soak again in the vinegar and bind on again, repeat until the wart comes off. It may take several nights, but is sure to cure. It does not matter whether night or day, but it is more apt to stay on at night.

stay on at night.

"Good Manners" asks a difficult question.

I am afraid that books on etiquette would be more likely to develop you into a formal prig than give you the ease that is essential to good society. My advice is, keep your eyes open, observe how those who are accustomed to society act, and imitate their conduct, and in all things be good-natured and natural. CULTURE.

EXPERIENCE FAVOURS TIGHT LACING. MADAM,—Until quite recently, when my sister was sixteen and I seventeen, we never wore stays, my father objecting to any restriction round the waist. But early last winter he complained of our untidy figures, and our mother at once got us stays. These we wore constantly, and as we were anxious to obtain a presentable figure, we used to lace each other a little tighter two or three times a day. At first the pain was very severs, but we were prepared to suffer that for a time to obtain a small waist, and now I am happy to say that I can wear eigh-A new decorative effect is given to cream white grenadine dresses by trimming them with an applique work of large, brilliant leaves and flowers cut from rich brocaded fabrics. The outlines of the blossoms and foliage are chain-stitched down with white silk. Florentine cut-work is appliqued to materials like India muslin, French organdie, and the like.

Long, plain redingotes are made of cloth of light weight and light brown in colour. They fall open in front and back below the waist, and their only trimming is in gimp ornaments of passementeric cord in rings close together. These cover the turned-over collar and sleeves, and two separate rings define the waist in the back. A Spanish bolero hat, with square upturned brim, trimmed with veivet and humming-birds, accompanies such redingets.

Evaluate to obtain a presentable figure, we used to lace each other a little tighter two or three times a day. At first the pain was very severe, but we were prepared to suffer that for a time to obtain a small waist, and now I am happy to say that I can wear eighten inconvenience, and our health has in no way suffered. The charm of a good figure is undeniable, and no girl ought to hesitate about suffering a little pain to obtain this desired end.

WAENING.

On 26th May seed is sown by your correspondent, who tells how she laces her daughter, and straps her hands for a week. On this desired end.

LILLY AND MAY.

WAENING.

On 26th May seed is sown by your correspondent, who tells how she laces her daughter, and straps her hands for a week. On the semantic of the pain to obtain this desired end.

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The training of children.

I think the question of the correction of children is one that must be of interest to every parent. It will be admitted that children, both boys and girls, require to be punished, and it is of importance to know the most efficacious means to be employed. Therefore I hope that through Woman's Kingdom parents may have the benefit of each other's opinion on this important question. I apply a cane to the hands for slight offences; but for grave misdemeanours, such as disobedience or untruthfulness, I whip my boys with a birch made of three long slender apple twigs, and my wife follows the same rule with our girls. The punishment is very severe, and as a consequence it has to be resorted to less frequently than if a milder course were pursued. THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN. course were pursued. WHIPPED BY A STEPMOTHER.

whipped by a stepmother.

I have read with interest your items under the head of "Woman's Kingdom," and would be glad if you could reply to my query in your next Saturday's edition, as mother always buys your paper. My mother is only my stepmother, and we live by curselves. I am fourteen next birthday. My father died two years ago. My mother objects to tight-lacing, and for doing this, and committing other offences, as she calls them, she beats me with a strap across her lap, or on the bed. As I have no friends in this country, and no third party ever knows it. I want to ask at what age I can by law prevent her from doing it, as last Saturday she whipped me with the strap and hand because the stove was not cleaned when she came back from shopping.

THE CORSET AND THE ROD.

THE CORSET AND THE ROD.

Upon the subject of the "rod," I would like to add that I have never found it necessary to use one, for either of my children, aged twelve and nine, and whose control their father is content to leave entirely to me; they are not by any means good-tempered, but are as well-behaved as any parent would desire, and I have seen very large families, whose parents could say the same, and their conduct was excellent when they grew up. So if parents always accustom children to prompt obedience from a very early age, there will be little used of corporal punishment. It is proof to me that the practice of tight-lacing is barbarous, when its devotees have to resort to such cruelty to enforce compliance, one parent strapping her the practice of tight-lacing is barbarous, when its devotees have to resort to such cruelty to enforce compliance, one parent strapping her innocent child's hands together, as if she were innocent child's hands together, as if she were a thus! I belief in the proper use of corsets for the support of heavy skirts, etc., but in no case should they be worn tighter than to prevent a full deep breath being drawn, and should my daughter wear them too tight, I should be as anxious to prevent doing so as those women are to compress their gull's waists. Some of the very best and most slender figures I ever saw were quite guiltless of corsets or tight clothing, if it is out of proportion, it is not a good figure. If those foolish women would stop deforming their girl's bodies, and try to inform their minds it would be better; witness the coarse slangy expressions in the diary published by "Staylace." If we who are mothers would use this column in advising each other upon matters relating to making our homes and families better and happier, it would do some of us who are not fashion slaves more real good. I hold with the verse that says, "Home is the kingdom, and love is the king." Let us cultivate the graces that most adorn true womanhood, and try to improve ourselves and each other.

Thom my own personal expertence in a case of hor ment to all who suffer from diseases of the reach piratory organs. I was streatly anoped and sometimes distressed for want of breath, and have no doubt sould remeately over me. Immediately after commencing your resativ and abuve gained themastery over me. Immediately after commending your resativate the disturbed and the mastery over me. Immediately after commending your resativation and themastery over me. Immediately after commending your resativate the death and not of the master of could treathes stree as ever. I have not dount better the distance and in a month after the distance and in a month after the distance and in a case of the piratory of construction of the mastery over me. Immed

DR. C. W. BENSON'S The reason why cabbage emits such a disagreeable smell when boiling is because the process dissolves the essential oil. The water should be changed when the cabbage is half cooked, and it will thus acquire greater assections. TENDER ITCHINGS on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth removes tan and freekles, and is the REST tolle dressing in THE WORLD. Regardly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.

All first blassdruggists have it. Price \$1. perpediage.

" I had Salt Rheum for 19 years, 4 packages of your Skin Cure entirely cured me."-F. P. La. velle, Marced, Cal.

Andrews' Bazar says: "To improve people's appearance great risks are taken; arsenic, mer-cury, or high-sound titled named articles containing these death-dealing drugs are taken in hopes of getting rid of all their troubles. In many cases, death is the result. No alleviation of the burning, heating, itching, and inflammation is given. All troubled should know that there is hope for them in a sure, perfect, and elegant remedy, known as Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin

" My skin, which has been covered with scaly sores, has become clean, smooth and soft as a lady's from the use of your Skin Cure,"—A. M. Noble, Salem, N. C.

The Home Journal says :- Dr. C. W. Benson has long been well known as a successful physician and surgeon, and his life study has been the diseases of the nervous system and of the skin." "I am happy to say your Skin Cure has cured my Rezema of the scalp, of four year's standing." -Jno. A. Andrews, Attorney at Law. Ashton, III,

The Richmond Dispatch says :- "There is but one Skin Cure which can be relied on, and that is Dr. Benson's, and his name is an earnest of its worth. It is not a patent medicine, but the result of his own experience and practice, and is a sure cure for the special diseases for which i

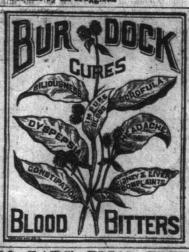
Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills cure headache of every nature promptly.

Dr. C. W. Benson, Baltimore, Md. LYMAN BROS., Torento, general agents for Canada for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies.

Various Causes-

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappoint ment, and hereditary predisposition-all operate to turn the hair grey, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or grey, fight or red hair, to a rich brown or a deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleansus the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humours. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and rich ness of tone it imparts.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colourless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or colour white cambrie; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an



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Ont., under date of March 29th, 1888.

From my own personal experience in a case of bronchial catarrh I would recommend your treatment to all who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs. I was greatly annoyed, and sometimes discressed for want of breath, and have no doubt sconer or later the disease would have gained the mastery over me. Immediately after commencing your remedies I felt a favourable change taking place, and in a month afterwards I could breathe as free as ever. I have no