TRUE TAILER OFFOROR LINE.

An exchange asks :—"In the vegetable race, who ever saw the tomato ketchup?" No one, of course; but the tomato can. The Railroad Gazette thinks that Hash Knife, the last new P. O. in Texas, may be fairly held to balance Fried Liver in

Young housewife:-"What miserable little eggs again! You really must tell them, Jane, to let the hens sit on them a them, Jane, little longer! A boarding house mistress, like the rest

Petrarch

archive

ce, is "White

om Italy

trumpet

of us, has her weak and strong points the weak being her coffee, and her strong A cynical old bachelor says women are so full of their own secrets that it is absolutely impossible for them to keep the

secrets of others. About the guiltiest looking people in this world are a man accused of a crime of which he is innocent, and a newly married couple and half of trying to pass for veterans A Surgeon-Major, troubled with the spleen, remarks in a melancholy tone:
"Everything annoys me. I no longer feel
any pleasure in amputating a limb."

Very kind gentleman-"Do you knew, my dear, that we have to-day the shortest day in the year?" Lady—"Very true; but your presence makes me forget it." A thief is really a profound philosopher and always a candid thinker; that is, he looks at everything in an abstract way, remark uring his railway dele a speech and, if you reason with him, he is oper

A French widow is bewailing the recent loss of her husband. "I have at least one consolation," she sobs out, drying her tears. "At all events, I know where he The First spends his nights now. "Who was the first man?" asked a Sun-

day school teacher of her prodigy. "Adam." "And who was the first woman?" He hesitated but a moment, and e old com-Two men started out on a wager to see a man who which could tell the biggest lie. No. 1

ommenced: "A wealthy country editor "whereupon No. 2 stopped him right there and paid the forfeit. The Sanitary Record says that diseases of the eye are often distinctly traceable to novelist M arsenical poisoning in wall paper, and that people must not imagine that injury from

this source is by any means rare. nse that M ew life. He was about to kiss her, when sudden he drew back in evident alarm. "Oh. 16th a orge, what is it?" said she, anxiously. artist, was Onions," was all the reply he made as lic Church | he glided on in the moonlight. - Providence ia's chapel.

> "Do you see that stick, sir?" said a very stupid acquaintance to Sidney Smith. "This stick has been all round the world, Sidney, "And yet it is nothing but

The Tokio Times prints an account written by the Captain of the Kinshin Maru of his ussle with a whale. It reared thirty feet out of water, and was "about smilingly the thickness of a junk's mast." "What," asked Professor Miles of cut in smart boy in the history class—" what did

the Pilgrim Fathers first do after landing at Plymouth Rock?" "Licked a hackman," replied the smart bad boy, who went to Niagara with his parents last vacation. A Japanese lady of a southern province has lately made a woman's rights demonstration by protesting against the payment of taxes unless she was allowed to vote. by the local authorities to the central Go

ernment. "Have you heard the news, my dear!"
"No; what?" "That Dianna and Florence have made up." "No; have they though?" "Yes; each frankly admitted that the other was wrong, and perhaps she was, too, and now they are the best enemies in the world" at once an , at a cost week.

in the world." A rustic bridegroom was complimented by one of his acquaintances on the charming appearance of his bride. "She has the Society. h for whatit right to | most lovely colour I have ever seen." re marked the friend. "Yes, it ought to be good," pensively replied the groom; "she paid a dollar for just a little bit of it in a in writing a

saucer.' An ambitious young clerk in a wholesale e State congrocery establishment resolves to enter the ion which in ivil service, and so presents himself before the examiners. One of the questions is, "What is coffee, and where does it come ent was 530,000,000 from?" "O, come now, you know," says the whole 60,000,000 boss—allow me to plead privilege. That's a professional secret.'

PULPIT THEMES, -" What shall I preach about?" said a minister to the pastor of oloured flock which he was to address Well, mos' any subject will be 'ceptable sent to the was the reply. "only I'd like to gib you one word ob caution." "Ah! what is that?" "Well, ef I was you, I'd tech werry light on de Ten Commandments."
"Indeed! and why?" "Oh, cos I hab
notise dat dey mos' always hab a damp'. nin' effect on de congregation."

They are so precocious in the neighbourhood of Worcester, Mass. "My little seven-year-old girl," writes a friend, "was Lincoln in the sitting-room alone with her uncle, and dreamily looking from the window. Without turning her head she said:
'Uncle Horace, eight and seven make fifteen, don't they?' He replied that she was right. 'Then,' said she, in half 'shalsoliloquy, 'it is only eight years before shall have a beau, and oh! I dread it!"

Harper's agazine, The history of a great many courting scenes which begin with poetry and romand and end in stern, hard fact is aptly de have weight shall have cribed in these verses

He took her fancy when he came He took her hand, he took a kiss He took no notice of the shame, That glowed her happy cheek at this. He took to coming afternoons; He took an oath he'd ne'er deceive; He took her father's silver spoons. And after that he took his leave.

little deare

Thackeray's

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he student. as he ob Three Sins of Punch. CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Who's that frizzly black-haired won "Who's that frizzly black-haired womatalking to my husband on the Ottoman?"
"She's a Mrs. Cadogan Smythe." "In deed! She's good at flattering people, I should say; and knows how to lay it of pretty thick!" "Ah! you infer that, m' doubt, from her attitude and expression?"
"Oh dear, no! From my husband's!"

"LUCUS A NON," ETC. (Aiming Drill.) Musketry Instructor-"Now, then! How o you 'xpect to see the hobject haimed a you don't keep your heye closed ?"

people of at the same 'Ah! there goes Brown, who used live in Newman street! Now he's a A. R. A., and evidently far toe great swell to remember the likes of me "By George, if it ain't Jones! -a Q. O if you please, since we last met at Pado Green's, and of course much too high at hat he might of service to mighty to recollect my humble existe [Think meanly of each other, and pass

as he puts The death is announced of Francis Warde, K.C.B., an old and Waterloo officer, and one of the of artillery officers in the British service. Waterloo. He attained the rank of Ma General in 1860, Lieutenant-General 1866, and General in 1877. He was pointed a Colonel Commandant of pointed a Colonel Commandam of Royal Artillery in 1866, and was placed the retired list in 1871. He was appointed the retired list in 1871.

88 years of age.

punch a small hole in the top of the can to allow the gases to escape, and immediately re-seal, after which place in boiling water and let remain as loug or longer than at first.

aumade l

CANNING FRUITS (Continued). CANNED BERRIES.

the shrinkage. It the fruit swims

pour off surplus syrup, fill with hot fruit, and seal up as soon as the fruit at the top is thoroughly scalded.

PLAIN CANNED BERRIES.

CANNED CURRANTS.

GREEN GOOSEBERRIES.

Cook the berries in water until white

cans with as little water as possible, fill up the can with boiling water and seal; when

opened pour off water and cook like fresh

CANNED PEACHES.

CANNED PRACHES.

Have one porcelain kettle with boiling

water and another with a syrup made sweet enough with white sugar for the

with a wire spoon, fill can, pour in all the boiling syrup the can will hold, and seal

CANNED PEACHES.

CANNED PRACHES.

the cever on and seal at once : the

and seal up as soon as possible.

CANNED PLUMS.

Pour boiling water over one peck of large

seal; they will keep for years.

prety soft, and can as usual.

Pick out stems or hulls if any-if gather-

CANNED CORN AND TOMATOES. Scald, peel, and slice tomatoes (not too ripe) in the proportion of one-third corn to two-thirds tomatoes; put on in a porcelain kettle, let boil fifteen minutes, and can immediately in tin or glass (if glass, keep in the dark). Some take equal parts of corn and tomatoes, preparing them as above. Others, after cutting the corn from the cob, cook it twenty minutes, adding a little water and stirring often. Select those the skins of which have not Select those the skins of which have not been broken, or the juice will darken the syrup; fill cans compactly, set in a kettle of cold water, with a cloth beneath them, over an even heat; when sufficiently heated, pour over the berries a syrup of white sugar dissolved in boiling water (the richer the better for keeping, though not for preserving the flavour of the fruit), cover the cans closely to retain heat on the top berwater and stirring often, then prepare the tomatoes as above, cooking in a separate kettle five minutes, and then adding them to the corn in the proportion of one-third corn to two-thirds tomatoes, mixing well antil they boil up once, and then canning cans closely to retain heat on the top berries. To insure full cans when cold, have extra berries heated in like manner to sup-

(To be Continued)

The Green-Eyed Monster.

(Exchange.) Mr. Kroeger was tranquilly eating hi Mr. Kroeger was tranquilly eating his breakfast, a morning or so ago, when his boy broke the silence by asking him for twenty-five cents to go to the minstrels with that night. Mr. Kroeger promptly refused, on the ground of hard times.

Mr. Kroeger's boy is more than a boy, and, when he sets his heart on having anything, he generally succeeds in getting it; so, when his father refused to comply with his request, he moved ever by his mother, and said:

"I guess I'll tell ma what the cook said Pick out stems or hulls if any—if gathered carefully the berries will not need washing—put in porcelain kettle on the stove, adding a small tea-cup water to prevent burning at first. When they come to a boil, skim well, add sugar to taste (for pies it may be omitted), let boil five minutes, fill in glass, stone, or tin cans, and seal with putty unless self-sealers are used. This rule applies to raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, or any of the small berries. "I guess I'll tell ma what the cook said to you last night."
Mrs. Kroeger's eyes flashed like two

balls of fire. "You're a nice man," she said sarcas-Scald ripe currants, adding a pound sugar to every pound fruit, until the seeds are well heated; spread on plates or platers for a day or two in the sun, when they will be nicely jellied, and put into cans and tically, "to come home and pet me, and kiss me, and call me your dew-gemmed tulip, and then go and receive the caresses of the cook. You miserable frog-eyed runt, for two pins I'd go over there and

rake your eyes out."

"I--ah,"—— stammered the lord of the manor, when his wife broke in:

"O yes,—I'll ah you!" and, turning suddenly to the boy, she demanded an explanation.

"Will you give me twenty-five cents?" but not enough to break them ; put into "Give me the money first," said the boy.
I'm opening the year on the C.O.D. prin-

clingstone peaches to remove the fuzz; make a syrup of three pounds sugar and one pint vinegar, using a little water if re-quired to cover the peaches; cook until He got the money, and relieved his mother by telling her :—
"Last night cook came to pa, and got

"Last night cook came to pa, and got pretty close to him——"
"O, you wretch!" hissed Mrs. K.
"And, when she got beside him, she smiled sweetly and said. 'Mr. Krueger, the potatoes are getting low, and you had better get another sack." etter get another sack.'"

The boy got out as fast as possible, while peaches; pare, halve, and drop them into Kroeger lifted his paper before his face to veil the smile which made it look like a the boiling water, let them remain until a silver fork will pierce them, lift them out

immediately. Continue in this way, pre-THE ART OF LAUGHING .- No doubt the paring and sealing only one can at a time, until done; boil down the water in first sound of laughter is one of the very earliest and oddest of human cries. It is certainly kettle with the syrup, if any is left; if not, add more sugar, and quite a nice maran astonishing sound, and one that it is borealis), fee very difficult to listen to and analyze with. very difficult to listen to and analyze without prejudice and a remote feeling of sympathy. The best way to study it that I know, is to seize on opportunities when one is being constantly interrupted, say at one's club, in reading a serious book, by shouts of laughter from a party of strangers; one can then note the curious variety of spasmodic sounds produced, and marvel that men in the midst of rational conversation should be compelled by highest utilmalade will result. This manner of canning peaches has been thoroughly tested, and is pronounced by the experienced the best of all methods. To peel, place in a wire basket such as is used for popping corn, dip into boiling water for a moment, then into cold water, gers; one can then note the curious variety of spasmodic sounds produced, and marvel that men in the midst of rational conversation should be compelled by necessity to break off suddenly their use of language and find relief, and enjoyment in the utterance of perfectly inarticulate and animal howls, like tnose of the "Longarmed Gibbon." Notes of a Naturalist on all that a member of this group should and strip off the skin (this saves both fruit and labor). The fruit must be at a certain stage to be prepared in this way, for if too green it will not peel, and if too ripe it will be too much softened by the hot water. the Challenger.

After peeling, seed and place in a steamer over a kettle of boiling water, first laying a cloth in bottom of steamer; fill about half of fruit, cover tightly, make syrup in a porcelain kettle kept for fruit alone, let the A REMINISCENCE OF MARIE ANTOINETTE. In some of its details, the recent catastrophe at Auteuil bears a curious resembruit steam until it can be easily pierced with a silver fork, drop gently for a mo-ment into the hot syrup, place in the cans, fill, cover, and seal. The above recipe is for ance to the far more terrible calamity which desolated Paris on the night of Marie Antoniette's first arrival there, a circumstance afterward held by popular superstition to presage the disasters of her own canning a few at a time, and is equally nice tion to presage the disasters of her own reign. A magnificent display of fireworks had been prepared on the Place Louis XV. in honour of the occasion, and thousands of Pare, halve and seed; make a syrup of a place on stove in a porcelain kettle (enough for two quart cans). When syrup boils, drop in enough fruit for one can; watch in honour of the occasion, and thousands of people assembled to witness the spectacle. But, by some mismanagement, on of the rockets exploded in the wrong direction, and set fire to some hangings. Had the people remained quiet, no harm would have happened, for the fire was almost imhave happened, for the fire was almost imhave happened, the people remained quiet, no harm would have happened, for the fire was almost imhave happened, for the fire was almost imhave happened, for the fire was almost imhave happened and thorny skin of the larva. It osely, testing with a silver fork, so that the moment they are done they may be removed. When the peaches are tender, lift have happened, for the fire was almost immediately extinguished; but the crowd seized with a sudden panic, rushed like a torrent toward the other side of the square, bigh wall. In very gently with a wire spoon, and place in the can previously heated, according to in-structions for preparing glass cans. When full of peaches pour in the hot syrup, place which was bounded by a high wall. In this quarter several deep trenches had been dug for the erection of new houses, into n add nore peaches to the hot syrup for next can, which the poor wretches were precipitated by scores, and instantly stifled by the weight of those who fell upon them. Others were killed or maimed by the frightened and repeat the operation. If there are more peaches than will fill the can, place them in another can and keep hot until more are ready, and so on until all are canned. are ready, and so on until all are canned. Skim the syrup before adding peaches, making only enough syrup at one time for two cans.

CANNED PEARS.

Prepare and can precisely like peaches in preceding recipe, except that they require longer cooking. When done they are casily pierced with a silver fork.

CANNED PINE-APPLE.

CANNED PINE-APPLE.

CANNED PINE-APPLE.

CANNED PINE-APPLE.

singular instance of the irony of history that among the surgeons who tended the wounded on this occasion was the most terrible of all the monsters of the revolu-Peel and slice, make syrup in proportion of two and a half pounds best white granu-lated suger to nearly three pints of water; boil five minutes; skim or strain; add fruit and let it boil; have cans hot; fill tion, Jean Paul Marat. A DINNER AS PETER THE GREAT GAVE IT.—At one of the grand dinners given by the Czar, a hugh pie was placed in the centre of the gentlemen's table, out of which, when the startled carver broke the crust, a beautiful dwarf lady, in puris naturalibus, all except headdress, stepped, proposed in a set speech and drank in a glass of wine the health of the company, and then retired into her snug retreat and was Wash and put whole into a syrup made in the proportion of a pint of water and a pound of sugar to every two pounds fruit; boil for eight minutes, can, and seal imme-diately. If pricked with the fork before placing in syrup, they will be less liable to Cherries are canned in the same then retired into her snug retreat and was way.

CANNED STRAWBERRIES.

Fill glass jars with fresh whole strawberries, sprinkled with sugar in the proportion of half pound sugar to a pound berries, lay covers on lightly, stand them in a wash-boiler filled with water to within an inch of tops of cans (the water must not be more than milk-warm when the cans are placed in it). When it has boiled for fifteen minutes, draw to back of stove, let steam pass off, roll the hand in a towel, lift out caus, and place on a table. If the

AGRICULTURAL. GARDEN INSECTS.

(Continued.) Next to the Cucumber-beetle, our worst enemy, particularly to the squash and enemy, particularly to the squash and pumpkin vines, is the Squash-bug, Gonocerus trictis, which is represented in the annexed cut, fig. 22. This is a true "bug"—it being of a soft leathery texture, dull in its colours, slow in its motions, fetid in its smell, flattened in its form, and it is greatly to be regretted that in this country we are so much accustomed to give this same name to insects so very different from this as are the hard shelled, shining and briskmotioned "beetles." This squash-bug is of an obscure, dark brown or blackish colour, and on its under sidedull yellowish, varied with black points and freckles. It begins to find and attack the plants when they are first sprouting from the ground, they are first sprouting from the ground, puncturing them with its sharp, needle-like beak, and sucking their juices, thus causing them to wilt down and die—hiding itself

of the surface immediately around the plants. About the middle of June it commences depositing its eggs, gluing them to the under side of the leaves in clusters of ten, twenty or more. They are white, changing to a yellowish brown, and hatch in about a fortnight, producing small wingless bugs of an Fig. 22.—Squash- ash gray colour, which Fig. 22.— Squash—ash gray colour, which bug. remain together in a flock—upon the under surface of the leaf, casting their skins as they increase in size. This is the larva state of these insects; and they they are grown to half an inch in

is the larva state of these insects; and when they are grown to half an inch in length they acquire two small oval scales, which are placed one upon each side of the fore part of the back, the bug being then in its pupa stage, and with the next change of its skin in obtains its perfect form and its full size. So common are these Squash-bugs in every garden in two contracts that bugs in every garden in our country that they are well known to every reader of these pages, and he is sufficiently aware of their pernicious character, and that if they are not combasted and checked in their career some of the vines will frequently be destroyed by them. From the time the seeds begin to sprout until midsummer the plants should be examined and freed from this enemy, more or less frequently as it is found to be more or less common in par-ticular years. The bugs are so large and so dark coloured that the eye readily per-ceives them, and they are so stolid and so sluggish in their motions that they are easily picked from the leaves, dropped to the ground and crushed beneath the sole of the boot. And during the latter half of June the eggs, should also be destroyed by pressing and cracking them between the thumb nails, or those clusters which are near the margin of the leaf may be torn out and effectually trampled upon or taken to the house and thrown into the fire. The Squash Coccinella, or Squash-bug as it has been called (Coccinella borealis), feeds upon the leaves of the

sustain itself upon vegetation. The larva is armed with branching thorn-like spines, symmetrically placed in rows. A magni fied representation of its appearance when seen in front, and showing the formidable seen in front, and showing the formidable spines with which it is protected, is presented in fig. 23. It ests voraciously and grows rapidly. Both the larva and the perfect insect have the curious habit of first nibbling a curved line upon the surface of the leaf, marking out a circle or semicircle, sometimes of great regularity, in-closing the portion of the leaf on which it

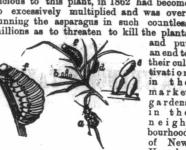
case. It is now of a hemispherical form, as shown in the cut, fig. 24, and of a dull yellow colour, with five black covers, five more spots in an-Fig.24—Sqush other row across the middle, and two Prger spots back of these near the tip. The only efficacious remedy yet found for these insects, is handpicking, or brushing them from the leaves into a cup partly filled with strong brine, which should be done when they first appear in June, before they have commenced laying their eggs. laying their eggs.

The little black flea-beetles which infest

the little black hea-beetles which intest the cucumber and melon leaves, perforating them with numerous small holes, are mostly the Punctulated Flea-beetle, Psylliodes punctulata. They are closely like the kind which occurs upon potato leaves, hereafter to be noticed, but when carefully examined

other species of flea-beetles.

The Asparagus-beetle, Crioceris Asparagt, long noted in Europe as being most pernicious to this plant, in 1862 had becom party so excessively multiplied and have running the asparagus in such countless edlam, millions as to threaten to kill the plants and put an end to

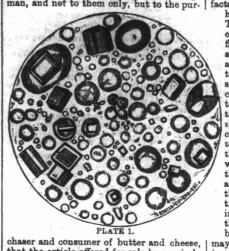


BLIND STAGGERS IN A HORSE.

Blind staggers is a very indefinite term applied to very different disorders. It may mean vertigo or megrims, sometimes caused by teo rich feed and at other times by the collar compressing the veins of the neck and hindering the return of blood from the head. In some parts of the country, especially in the south, a disease is generally meant which consists essentially of congestion of the brain or spinal cord, and in regard to the causes of which little is known, as no competent practitioners is known, as no competent practitioners have ever studied it. The symptoms generally mentioned in connection with it, might result from overloaded stomach, from impure water, disease of the liver, &c. As treatment of the latter form, give a good purge (five to six drachms of Barbadoes aloes) and follow with one-half ounce each of bromide and nitrate of potassa three times a day till improvement Rural New Yorker. under the loose surface-dirt or in the cracks

> We are indebted to the Farmers' Advocate, of London, for the following article and engravings :-"The annexed engravings cannot fail to

be interesting to our readers, representing as they do the difference between pure but-ter and oleomargarine, its counterfeit. It is to the interest of the farmer and dairyman, and not to them only, but to the pur-



that the article offered for sale be precisely what it is said to be—that pure butter should be sold as butter; and that fat caul fat—however prepared and disguised. should be branded as such. It is but common justice that the purchaser be made aware of what the article really is that he may be induced to purchase. It is possible that a sample of oleomargarine may be manufactured from clean and healthy fat, and consequently be less deleterious than if made from unclean and unhealthy fat; and in this is the evil that we cannot guard against. We are choosing blindfolded, and to use the words of an old proverb) 'buying a pig in a poke.'

"Plate 1 represents pure butter as seen through a microscope of high magnifying power. The circular globules are composed of butter-fats; the other forms represent salt-crystals. The butter-fats sometimes present irregular or oval forms.

"Plates 2 and 3 represent eleomargarine, two specimens, also seen through a highlymagnifying glass. They differ from each not to such an extent as they

deep anxiety as they temporarily were at that time.

(To be Continued.)

BLIND STAGGERS IN A HORSE.
Blind staggers is a very indefinite term applied to very different disorders. It

CHARCOAL AS AN ABSORBENT. The absorptive power of charcoal is well known in the arts. Its capacity in this direction is most remarkable. Accurate experiment has proved that in twenty-four hours it well absorb ninety times its own wallows. hours it would absorb ninety times its own volume of ammoniacal gas, eighty-five times its volume of muriatic acid gas, and sixty-five times its volume of muriatic acid gas, and sixty-five times its volume of sulphurous acid gas. It is this remarkable quality that makes it so valuable in destroying odor, colour, taste in many substances, and preserving meats, vegetables and fruit, from rapid decay. Its use as a filter in cisterns is well known and its value here depends upon the same quality. It separates and appropriates to itself the decaying matter and other impurities in water, rendering it pure and sweet. If placed on the surface of the soil, it will gather from the air moisture and gases and impart them to the growing plants. On the same principle its value in the barnyard, stable and hog pens, as an absorptive agent, is incalcu-OLEOMARGARINE.

hog pens, as an absorptive agent, is incalcu-lable. When used for this purpose to form the basis of manure, it should be in the powdered state. - Ohio Farmer. THE CHEESE FLY.

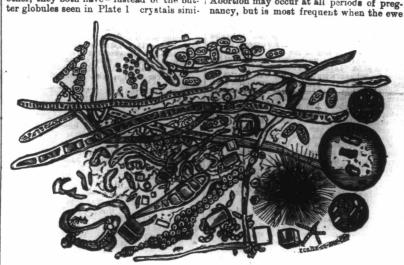
THE CHEESE FLY.

X. A. Willard gives some interesting facts about the cheese fly. Skippers are hatched from the eggs of the cheese fly. The cheese fly is a very small insect, one of the smallest of the fly family. The fly is most troublesome in hot weather and in September. It lays its eggs usually where the bandage laps over on the top of the cheese, and under any little scale, often directly on the top of the cheese and on the sides; often, too, on the boards which hold the cheese. If there is a small crack or crevice the skippers commence to work into the skippers commence to work into the cheese, and when cheeses are what is termed loose or porous, they work into the cheese rapidly, and if not arrested will work into the centre and through the cheese, spoiling it. They require air, and this fact is taken advantage of by the dairyman in covering the surface of the cheese with a greased paper, plastering it down securely on the cheese or en the hole where they are working. This

ing it down securely on the cheese or on the hole where they are working. This brings them to the surface, when they may be removed. One of the objects of rubbing the cheese smartly every day is to rub off or destroy the eggs of the fly. The tables, in warm weather, should also be washed off with hot whey or with soap and water and be hot whey or with soap and water and lye, in order to remove grease, se that the fly will not lay eggs on the boards. Never heard of the fly depositing eggs on cheese curd and by that means cotting into the curd and by that means getting into the centre of cheese. Do not think they could live and hatch in the centre of cheese for want of air.

ABORTION IN SHEEP.

Ewes in lamb are liable to abortion, or slipping of the lamb, also called slinking, as well as the cow, but not so much, and the complaint is not considered epidemic in sheep. Various causes produce it, such as exposure to severe weather in winter, having to endure much fatigue in snow, leaping ditches, crowding through narrow gateways, being worried by dogs, over driving, a too free use of salt. But that which is apt to cause it more than anything else is the unlimited use of turnips and succulent food, though this may not be both differ from Plate 1. Differing as the succulent food, though this may not be oleomargarine plates (2 and 3) do from each attended with danger in every season. other, they both have - instead of the but | Abortion may occur at all periods of preg-



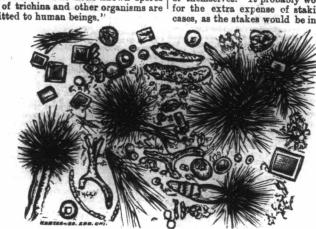
unsound animal fat and meat, there is extreme danger that no preparation and no culinary art can guard against. There can be no doubt they are the cause of much disease and of many deaths. Could the gnat plague that has carried off so many thousands in Russia be traced to its source here is every probability that it would be found in impure and unsound meat. In such substances these little-known spores or eggs of trichina and other organisms are

yellow colour, with five black spots in a transverse row on the fore part of its closed wing-covers, five more spots in another row across the middle, and two larger spots back of the tip. The only efficacious et found for these insects, is hand-or brushing them from the leaves appartly filled with strong brine, ould be done when they first appune, before they have commenced leir eggs.

The black flea-beetles which infest motor and melon leaves, perforating the multiplication of the content of the perforating the multiplication of the content of the performance of the sheep of the sh "In the use of eleomargarine, as well as in all rancid and putrefying butter and in unsound animal fat and meat, there is extreme danger that no preservation of the ewe in spring. The investigation of the ewe in spring. off of the ewe in spring. The immediate cause of death in fatal cases of abortion, is flammation of the uterus or womb.—Western Rural,

TOMATOES.

In field culture tomatoes are rarely, if ever staked, says the Gardener's Monthly. The plants lie on the ground and take care of themselves. It probably would not pay for the extra expense of staking in such cases, as the stakes would be in the way of



HORSE SCOURING ON GRASS.

The change from dry and bulky food te that of grass should never be sudden. During a few days before turning the horse out to grass it is proper to prepare for the change of food by giving one or two bran mashes daily. In addition to the inconveniences arising from a too sudden change to green food, there are others which are apt to prove injurious. The changes of temperature, that of the outer air being much cooler than the air of the stable, are sufficient after sudden exposure to work great and mischievous results. In addition to the comparatively innutritious nature of grass, as set against dry food, the animal is less able to withstand the cold air of nights, of rains and winds. He therefore suffers more or less in early spring, and diarrhæa is among the consequences. When, in early spring, the weather is unsettled and backward, the delicate, sometimes every horse, should come in at night and on bleak days. While diarrhæa exists, it will be proper to stable the horse, blanket him, and feed him sparingly on dry foed. Place some salt within his reach, not mixing it among his food. Give him only a few hours' therefore HORSE SCOURING ON GRASS. not mixing it among his food. Give him only a few hours' liberty on grass during mild days, say from ten to three o'clock. While diarrhea exists, he should not be used for any kind of work. Gradually, as the diarrhea ceases, increase the number of hours on grass daily; and it will be proper, in his case, not to let him remain proper, in his case, not to let him remain out doors at night during the month of May. A handful of whole flaxseed may be mixed with his oats morning and evening during a week or ten days. He should have no sorn. Condition nowders or simi-

have no corn. Condition powders or similar nostrums should be avoided.—Prairie

Breaking Horses in Paris. According to a description which appeared the other day in La Nature, a sort peared the other day in La Nature, a sort of revolution seems likely to be effected in the method of breaking horses by the adoption of a new system. This is the application of electricity to the nerves of the animal, which is so cowed by the shock as to become instantly quite manageable and docile. There is no difficulty whatever in docile. There is no difficulty whatever in this, as the only thing required to communicate the shock is to connect the bit with the battery by means of a small wire running down along the reins. Whenever the horse becomes restive a weak current of electricity is passed into his mouth, with the effect already described, and the strength of the shock can of course be regulated according to the strength. Each of the strength of t strength of the shock can of course be regulated according to the strength, temper and condition of the patient. Although the apparatus is not actually new, there are probably few visitors to the Paris Exhibition who remember to have noticed a specimen of it which was displayed in the Swedish section. Since then, however, the invention has come fairly to the front owing to its adoption by the Paris General owing to its adoption by the Paris General Omnibus Company, which employs it, not for breaking in untrained horses, but for keeping under control some of those strong horses which it drives in the omnibuses It is obvious, indeed, that the same device which is used for first taming a young colt can be employed with him afterward if he

should prove vicious and intractable.

Extraordinary Mortality Among the In-sects—A Lost Hency Crop. (From the N. Y. Commercial.)

BEE PNEUMONIA.

Among the valuable industries of the United States is the cultivation of the honey crop, but the bee cultivators have become very much disheartened this season Edward Rich by a serious destruction of the bees.

Owing to the cold and damp weather of the recent spring the bees have died by the thousand from pneumonia, and many of the bee cultivators have been allowed. most ruined. One large bee raiser in this State, whe had 220 swarms of bees, has now only 18, and another who had over 300 swarms has now not a single healthy hive of bees. It has been ascertained by correspondence that in New York and the New England States over sixty per cent, of the bees have died, and the others are in a very poor condition. Advices which have been received from the Pacific alone where were few willings. Pacific slope, where over five million pounds of good honey has been produced nually, say that the loss of bees has been very serious, and less than half a crop can be expected. In San Diego county, Cal., which was one of the most prolific, the bee culture has this year become a total failure, and the most favourable signs for the whole State only foreshadow a very small crop of honey for the season. All over the country the bee raisers have been crying out relative to the destruction of the bees, and even the best cultivators can suggest no means for remedying the evil which is likely to kill off all the best honey-giving bees in the country. Not only have the imported domestic bees suffered from the disease; but many of the regions where the native wild bees had been in the habit of collecting in swarms, have been deserted this season, while thousands of the dead insects have been

found lying on the ground or on the limbs He Knew the Machine.

One day just before harvest, an Ohio farmer went to Cincinnati to buy a reaper. A delighted agent collared the granger and dragged him to his warehouse. As they walked down the well-stocked room, the farmer, in a meditative mood, quoted the line, "There is a reaper whose name is Death," but before he could start the second line, the agent broke in:
"Ah, yes, I know it, sir. I know it like a book. We handled that reaper one season, sir, and I'd take \$5,000 out of my pocket this minute if it would undo the damage that reaper did our business in that one year. You don't want it, sir. You one year. You don't want it, sir. You don't want to look at it. The machinery s complicated; it gets out of order easily; you have to send clear to Akron for a new piece of gearing; it doesn't cut clean, and it nearly kills the horses. Jams their shoulders all to pieces, sir. I know that reaper, sir. It's an old, old style, sir, that reaper, sir. It's an old, old style, sir, the Union. and you don't want it. Now here, sir, I can show you a reaper that"—— But the astonished farmer just interrupted him to say that he knew the reaper he menthat it did its work well, though, all the same, it wasn't the kind he wanted, and he had no idea of buying it to work on his

AMERICAN NOTES.

There is one doctor to every 600 people n the United States. Six thousand Chinamen are at work on the Texas Pacific railroad. A classical man in Venice, Ill., has thristened his cat "Othello, the Mewer of Venice,"

Miss Ida Brown, of Bangor, has been offered the professorship of mathematics at Wellesley College, Maine. Twelve thousand dollars is the largest sum ever found in a single letter in the dead-letter office at Washington. A lock of golden hair which once waved on the head of William Penn's wife is now in the possession of a Maine lady. The longest pine root on record has re-cently been dug up on a plantation a few miles from Savannah, Ga. It was 102 feet

The Ohio Sunday law exempts ferrymen, emigrants, toll-gate keepers, Seventh Day Baptists and Jews from the observance of

A maple tree in full leaf, standing in a huge snow-bank, was one of the curiosities of the season at Montgomery, Vt., the

An old lady living in Loudon County, Va., is the mother of fourteen children, all ving, whose ages range from forty-two to eventy years. An advertisement for 500 cats appeared

in a Jacksonville (Fla.) paper. They were needed to feed the largest alligator that had been caught since 1860. A grocery in Yuma, Cal., has cious rooster, which was hatched simply by the heat of last summer's atmosphere

rom an egg lying in a tin can. Sarah E. Shepherd, aged 17 years, is suing for a divorce from Aaron Shepherd, aged 19, in Philadelphia, alleging cruel

eatment. They were married in Octo 1878. A furious religious revival is in pregress among the coloured people of Charleston.

At Watertown, N.Y., last week, Louis Barron, a machinist went home sick, and fainted in the yard, saying, "I am dying." His wife was frightened to such an extent that she died shortly afterwards.

Danbury, Conn., has a hoop-rolling prodigy, Tommy Moran by name. Last Saturday he rolled fifteen hoops to Bethel, we miles and back. Afterward he kept fifty hoops in motion at one time.

A man and wife in Tipton, Ind., A man and wife in Tipton, Ind., agreed to separate. Their property was divided, piece by piece, until nothing was left but a baby and a cow. The husband gave the wife her choice, and she took the cow. A Kentucky farmer thus describes a lost steer: "About one, one and a half, two, perhaps three years old; has a spot on the left side about the size of a half-dollar, or a dollar, a dollar and a half, may be two.'

New York ladies, when they take their

pet pugs or Skyes to Central Park for an

airing, tie up their little throats with bright-coloured handkerchieffs, or deck their heads with fanciful hats and still Edward Richardson, of Jackson, Miss probably is the richest man in the He is reputed to be worth from to \$5,000,000. He owns ninete ted to be worth from \$3,000,000

of cotton every year. The wide diversity of climate in the United States is illustrated by the fact that while the grain has just been sown in the Northwest, the wheat harvest in Texas is

about finished, and harvesting in California villebegin in three weeks. A Minden N.Y. farmer has been before a magistrate and formally sworn off on en-dersing the paper of friends. He has lost several thousand dollars by endorsing, and

now whips out a copy of his affidavit to scare off persistent applicants. According to the story of the Baltimore American, a North Carolina widower has been arrested while attempting te sell a set of false teeth belonging to his deceased wife's estate, to procure funds for the purchase of a suit in which to marry a second

There is a young lady in Wilkes County, Ga., who was born blind, and who, it is said, can instantly detect colour by the name and colour of her pet cats and chickens by simply laying her hand upon them.

Grand Rapids has had its bogus foreign Count. He was handsome, plausible, and audacious. The young women were pe-witched by him, and he picked out Estina Sexton, married her, took her to Chicago on a wedding tour, stole her money, and

deserted her. The Lake Champlain water monster has

There are no less than fourteen in Texas who have been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and who are awaiting the arrival of their days of execu-

A man coming out of a Texas news-paper office with one eye torn out, his nose spread all over his face, and one of his ears chewed off, replied to a policeman who interviewed him, "I didn't like an article that 'peared in the paper last week, an' I went in ter see the man who writ it,