

The Poet's Corner.

Granite. The snawy bordered mitch, see crimp, the hair beneath me grey; The deeply-wrinkled toll-worn face that aces as smooth as day. The well-worn Bible, leather-bound, that lay aye near at hand, The silent oracle that preached o' that school- ed land. Tho' thickit hoosie, trim and neat, the wee bit window where In summer time the honeysuckle clustered thick an' frae; But a' are changed; the hoosie's gane, the garden's no' ava The tidy, sweet, an' shady neuk, an' grannie went awa'.

Farm and Garden.

Kerosene oil will soften old and hard boots and shoes and leather of any kind that has become hard from getting wet. They become very pliable. Few farmers will realize, however, that a well cared for piece of machinery will produce more bushels of grain than any kind of grain. Yet such is the fact. Crops of strawberries of two hundred bushels or more have been grown, and this is much larger than average yields of potatoes. There are too many poor blacksmiths in most country places, and these are mainly responsible for the unsound and defective feet of horses. If a young horse is never shod his feet may get tender from rough usage, but he is not so likely to have his hoofs destroyed as a poor shoeing. When corn is in checks with straight rows both ways, something is gained by running the cultivator from one corner of the field to the other. The frame must be narrower than when cultivating the usual way, but the teeth will cut to the hill, and destroy weeds that would not otherwise be reached. Anyone who follows the cultivator all day will quickly be impressed with the necessity for finely tilled soil, free from stones, if weeds are to be destroyed. Whenever the cultivator-tooth hits a fast stone, or the teeth are broken off, it is at least made where weeds thrive undisturbed. Often a patch of thistles or other weeds will be entirely destroyed, excepting about some rock or stump where the weeds could not be got at.

Manner of Applying Manure.

To my mind it appears that the kind of ploughing has a good deal to do with it. If I turn manure under a flat furrow and cover it wholly with five, six or seven inches of soil, it is buried where the roots of the plants cannot reach it until they have passed through all that poor soil, and the plants may starve before they can reach this food, just as a man outside of a baker's shop with a brick wall and iron shutters between him and the bread dies for want of bread. But if I plough the manure in with lap, or sweepers for its roots which lie on edge of manure and soil and then run the harrow through it, it is evident the soil and manure are mingled quite intimately as deep as the land is ploughed; and their cannot possibly be a better way of doing the work than this for the growing young crop, which has food everywhere for its roots which reach. When manure is spread on the surface, the roots cannot get it until the rain washes it down, and if a dry time comes the plants may starve just as in the first case. And anyhow there must be waste from this manure, from the evaporation from it into the air, as it is dried repeatedly during its decay. There is a world of experience upon this question, dating back for many years, all going to show that the roots of plants have a very great effect in causing the decay of organic matter in the soil, and if the roots cannot get at this manure, it is not so good for the plants. There is a world of experience upon this question, dating back for many years, all going to show that the roots of plants have a very great effect in causing the decay of organic matter in the soil, and if the roots cannot get at this manure, it is not so good for the plants. There is a world of experience upon this question, dating back for many years, all going to show that the roots of plants have a very great effect in causing the decay of organic matter in the soil, and if the roots cannot get at this manure, it is not so good for the plants.

Corsets or Skirt Supporters.

I don't know but I am preparing myself for a hot bath in introducing this question, especially as I mean to boldly assert my preference for the much abused corset. When "cranks" are in danger of losing their chance to keep themselves prominently before the public and newspaper reporters are out of items, there is the ever ready topic of woman's dress at hand, and they "pitch into it" with all the zeal of people who know nothing practically of what they are talking about. Corsets or suspenders? In other words, will you bear the weight of your clothing suspended from your waist or your shoulders? Let me give a bit of my personal experience. Until about six years ago I never wore corsets. Previously I had worn my clothing fastened about my waist, suspended from my shoulders in masculine fashion, or attached to an undergarment with the effect of carrying the weight on the shoulders. I thought I could not wear corsets, believed them inventions of the Evil One, especially designed to kill off superfluous women. About that time I began to consider myself one of the latter class; then too, the long curvaceous waists were worn, and it was impossible to fit a dress perfectly without a corset. I bought one to wear with my best gown, and found it so easy and comfortable, so much superior to other contrivances, that I now wear one constantly. I have found that it tires me more to have the weight of my clothing suspended from the shoulders than from the hips. Whenever the arms are raised the full weight comes upon the muscles of the shoulders; we lift the burden in our hands or upon our arms and the weight of our clothes in addition. At every movement of the waist and arms the weight of the clothes is felt in some new adjustment. I fail to see wherein hygiene is served by this way. The modern corset is a comfortable, well fitting garment, curving readily to the form and quickly assuming the lines of the figure. My mother's corset was an instrument of torture, with its hickory board the full length in front, and its stiff and hard whalebones, which kept the body perfectly erect and rigid. There is no comparison between the corset she wore and that I am wearing to-day, so far as health is concerned. I do not "lace." I like to be comfortable. I do not wear my dress as tight over my corset as I did without it, and I find I do not mind the weight of my skirts on my hips as I did before. I think it is heavy skirts, not corsets, that are so injurious to women, and believe in putting the blame where it belongs. Of course if one gets a too small corset, and then laces it as tight as it can be drawn, the ribs are compressed, the lungs have not room enough, and the health of the wearer suffers. But I am not speaking of the foolish people who can never use a thing intelligently, but must run to extremes.

The Best Yet.

There is no preparation before the people to-day that commands their confidence more, or meets with a better sale than does Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry—the infallible remedy for all forms of Summer Complaints. The retirement of Captain Gossett, Sergeant-at-Arms, removes the most familiar figure from the British Commons. Punch caricatures have made him widely known. He was in the house of Commons a short time ago and knee breeches, and Punch easily made him look like a black beetle. He is now so old that it is all he can do to carry the name before the Speaker. Use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap for Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Scaly Eruption, Itch, and all diseased conditions of the skin.

Fruit Recipes.

CURRENT OR RASPBERRY JAM.—To every two bushels of currants take one of seeded raisins. Wash, allow to drain, one pound of sugar to one of fruit. Boil all thick. To DRY CURRANTS AND PLUMS.—Stone them and half dry them, pack them in jars, strewing sugar between each layer. They are very nice either in pies or as sauce. RED RASPBERRY AND CURRENT JELLY.—Take equal parts of currant and raspberry juice; boil and strain; then add sugar in the proportion of one pound of sugar to one pint of juice. Boil from five to fifteen minutes. CURRANT JELLY.—Boil the currants twenty minutes. Strain the juice and measure one pound of sugar to one pint of juice; boil the juice two minutes; then add to the sugar and boil the whole together one minute. This is very nice. GOOSEBERRY JAM.—Pick the gooseberries just as they begin to turn. Steam, wash and weigh. To four pounds of fruit add half a teacup of water; boil until soft and add four pounds of sugar and boil until clear. If spiced at the right stage the jam will be nicer colored and firm, and very much richer than if the fruit is preserved when ripe. To KEEP RED GOOSEBERRIES.—Pick gooseberries when fully ripe, and for each quart take a quarter of a pound of sugar and a gill of water; boil together until a syrup is formed, then put in the fruit and continue to boil gently for fifteen minutes. Then put them into small stone jars and cover them close when cold; keep them for making tarts and pies. STICED GOOSEBERRIES.—Use a porcelain kettle, as in cooking all fruit. Prepare your fruit for preserving. Take 5 pounds of fruit, 3/4 pounds of light brown sugar, a quart of vinegar, 1 ounce of whole cloves, and stick cinnamon. Tie the spices together in a cloth; put vinegar, sugar and spices in the kettle; let them boil about ten minutes and then put in the gooseberries. Let them cook until the liquid is quite thick and then can up hot. This is very nice with meats. STRAWBERRY JELLY.—Take a pint of strawberry juice, made by cooking the berries until they are very soft and then straining. Suck a box of gelatine in a little cold water for 15 minutes. Then add to the juice of two lemons and sugar, if liked. Pour over the whole a quart of boiling water and let it come to a hard boil on the stove. Take it off and fill a mold half full with it; set on the ice and keep the rest of the jelly in a warm place. When that in the mold is hard enough to support a large leaf of seaweed and then pour on it the rest of the jelly that has been kept liquid.

Inflammatory Fork.

The epidemics which sweep away the hogs fed on hotel swill, or the swill gathered from establishments where there is a large amount of table and kitchen refuse, are unquestionably caused by feeding on such slop allowed to ferment too much, to the degree of vinegar or alcohol, and to become more or less putrid. It should always be fed as soon as collected, and always before either of these unhealthy conditions is reached. The inflammation may take the form either of constipation and fever, or dysentery, or a slower blood-poisoning. The end comes quickly when the right degree of inflammation is reached. It may take weeks to do it, but the result is sure if the hogs are kept on this food long enough. In hot weather it runs its course much faster. Inflammation of the stomach and bowels is a common disorder, and sometimes takes a whole drove or penful of hogs, but often a victim or two. This may be due to weaker digestion, or been more glutinous and so paid the penalty. I venture the assertion that hogs shut up in tight pens and fed on clear corn, every one of them, in time, would die of inflammation of the stomach and bowels, if given the time to do it, but the result is sure if founder and refuse to eat and rapidly become emaciated. This would be another form of fever. I have seen whole pens of pigs in this condition, and I have seen others die when fat and plump after eating well the day before.—Franklin D. Curtis, Kirby, Homes,stead, N. Y.

Trite but Important.

Certainly on almost every farm are never pastured, then why fence them; farmers are used to keep their stock somewhere on their own acres, not on the highway, but then so many ill-looking fences along the roads? There might be a very decided lessening of funds invested in fencing on every farm. Besides, fences of any stones occupy too much valuable and otherwise available space. The zigzag fence varieties from six to twelve feet in width it is a harbor for weeds and bushes, and should not be tolerated for this reason if for no other. An farm would be ten times freer from weeds were the seeds not allowed to ripen in the fence hedges, to blow over the adjoining fields. Where fences must be built, make them of posts and rails, alabs, or boards that can be nailed or spiked to them, so as to reduce the space occupied to the minimum and an opportunity for setting out weeds and brush. Wire fencing, barbed or smooth, is being adopted quite extensively, and generally with satisfaction. My advice is: Remove fences unless positively needed to confine stock. Fence in animals, not fence them out.—J. Wallace Darrow.

How They Write.

Maggie Mitchell's writing looks like that we see in letters of the last century, and is very easily read. Henry Irving's autograph is as ungainly as he is himself, and so cramped and crooked as to be almost illegible. Mrs. Tom Thumb writes a neat old-fashioned hand, with a wealth of shading on the down stroke of her d's and t's. John B. Gough puts himself down in a plain, old-fashioned style, something like a schoolmaster of a half a century ago. "Fais bien laise dire"—Do well and let them talk—writes Marie Aimee, in a neat, rather small hand, very graceful and easy. Abraham Denner, the Illinois farmer who burned his house, barn and stock to prevent his wife, who is suing for divorce, from getting any proportion, was found hiding in a clump of woods and lodged in jail Monday. During the night he improvised a rope from his suspenders, a towel and a piece of cord and hung himself from the door frame.

Keep Your Feet Dry!

You can do this at a very trifling cost by buying your BOOTS & SHOES AT THE STORE OF E. DOWNING, Crab's Block. I have now on hand the largest stock ever shown in Goderich, and comprises every line usually found in a first-class shoe store, from the finest kid, through all the intermediate grades to the heaviest cowhide. I will sell at Prices that Will Suit Everyone. Ladies' Boots, in Button or Laced, from \$1.00 to \$5.00. Misses and Children's Strong School Boots, from 75c. up. Boys do., \$1.00, up, all other Lines Proportionately Cheap. I can and will suit you, both in goods and prices. E. DOWNING, Crab's Block, Corner East street and Square. N.B.—To the trade: Leather and findings in any quantity, at Lowest Prices. EASE AND SECURITY

Advertisement for E. Downing's boots and shoes, featuring the Crab's Block logo and various shoe styles.

Advertisement for George Rhyndas, Druggist, featuring an image of a pair of glasses and text about eye care and medicine.

Advertisement for The Chicago House, featuring text about winter and spring fashions and a list of agents.

Advertisement for F. Jordan, Sole Agent, featuring an image of a horse and text about horse care and tannery products.

Advertisement for Bruce's Seeds, featuring text about fresh and genuine seeds for various crops.

Advertisement for Dr. Fowler's Strawberry Extract, featuring text about its effectiveness for cholera and other ailments.

Fun and

Dick Turpin, the crackman, once was hand by two, and a man presented the thieves. I want you said Dick to one of the of your skill, let me a tree and steal the egg bird without her kind successful I'll take number one common Dick said to the see climb that tree and at his legs without his fellows went to work i when the first thief p with the stolen egg, only to the bird still in ignorance of her lo struck by Dick's handi with the admoniti thief never came ba presence of his chief. One of those news always has his nose the following. Presid removed the French of the White House kiln in his stead a bonny "old sod." A kid man, whose father w get meat once a weel fortune by discoveri deposit, said to me 'Just think of the Pr as chief a woman who des terror from her her words, gentle wero' her pronounci give you the expressio justio superiority whi 'Here is a poor newa have paralyzed him t She did, there's no dou A story is told abo who, when a French di her a costume of rich yellows, set his artio of anguish by calling it why, mademoiselle? fully. 'Why, dear m little fingers straying brown and white velv velvet and yellow glow Butter—gloves; toat—white velvet strap; mantle? Pretty goo 'Ah, ah' says the ena will make him rich and it shall be so real the indigestion when al Traddle, traddle! about keeping the bo getting tiresome, You the boys devour the the many so-called agr papers than you can get ter and rapid weat can find the juicy, tar bar's orchard. If you the brightness, and go and go of nature, of price, of live business i thinkers on the farm, a cultural schools and then wager all of your and horses to boot, that the brightness and an city or town. And the it.—[Our Country hom Household It is said on good out side of lime free use of powdered rice is driv effect in rapping the floor. The rice pos upon lint, which is th compress. If you would be "w est parlor decoration ficate your husband's milking stool, paint and legs, cover its top nambrone with a broc used from ignoble uses the sacred best parlor. The Bazar tells how so as to keep them from the trouble and expen wet in brandy. Cut thin brown paper two the glasses to be cover by stirring a tablespoon tablespoonful of water, mean, and thinning wit until the paste seems paste. Dip each piece water until it is wea little and spread over glass, pressing the edge the sides. When dry tight as a drum-head, l laid on top of the pape on the paper to hold t. Mary Wager Fisher, York, tells how she m a "swab," which she diacloth: "The han the size of a broom h with a hole in one en string is passed to ha the other end a groov the strings around m flat, slipped a stout cor left when the fingers a tied the loop firmly ar then cut the bottom strings; which results falling all around the handle. New strings added to replenish the to be large and full. specific about the swa world who still cling if so, he may be her for herself a swab, an that she lived so long have the hands from hot water, the dishes thoroughly and quie never degenerate th 2901 A Season An unparalleled created all over Onta ful and unequalled Neuralgia, Toothac Backache, Headache, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Diarrhoea, and ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.