Evergreen Planting.

Few trees look finer in the yard, than a good selection of evergreens such as can be found at convenient distances in most parts of Canada. The principal objection often is the difficulty in getting them to grow. Greater care is needed in their transplanting than with most other kinds of trees. The Rural New Yorker, in answer to a correspondent gives the following directions about the time and method

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f transplanting : -Plant from early Spring till May and from fter a heavy rain in August or September ill before frost sets in. Lift carefully and ret as many roots as possible ; cut off badmutilated roots and clean the broken, ends of all main roots. From the moment the trees are dug up till they are transplanted, never allow the roots to get dry by exposure or otherwise. Having large-sized holes prepared for their reception, set the trees so that they shall be a sout the ame depth in the ground as they were pefore. Spread out the roots and introduce ine, mellow soil among them, taking care to pack it in firmly then fill in and pack the ground as firmly as possible. If in Spring, a su nmer mulching of grass mowings, salt hay, or other litter, will be of much good; if in Fall, a strong stake may be applied to each tree to keep it firmly place against winds and storms. In the case of deciduous trees, a small mound of earth heaped around the stems answers well, or better; but as everg eens branch so low the mound practice is not alvays practicable. So long as handsome,

Successful Feeding.

from their native wilds.

stocky, two to three times transplanted

young evergreens can be got so cheap in

our nurseries, we do not think there is

any advantage, in securing young trees

The quantity of butter produced by an ordinary cow depends much more largely. on the feed and care of the animal than is supposed. Amasa Scott, a Vermont farmer, is reported to have raised the butter see more with an yield of ordinary cows to ever 500 pounds year. Here is the method adopted. It may be well worth the careful study of those armers who want to make the most posible profit out of their animals :-

His method consisted in feeding solely. usimost solely, on hay (or "dried grass" movn on rich land, heavily seeded, and en before heading out. Three crops were an annually, amounting to about four tou per acre. The cows had a good pastare in Summer, with all of this hay they would eat, and in Winter were kept in a was stable and fed this dried grass withorgain. Under this treatment common convent up from less then 100 pounds of butter a year, in one case, to 504 pounds, and another 633 pounds. One pair of CO., Soin my "Notes." The cows that made much butter had, in Winter, seven ounds of dried grass three time. a day. ith four quarts of potatoes morning and rening. The first 14 days of the test the kind and of long that yielded 633 pounds churned 42 ounds of butter. The cows were good on this disease, to sef all the time.
ddress.
arl St., New York,

Experience with Fence-Posts.

is seems that there are some vexed testions that are never to be settled, mong which are: When to cut timber; ow to make posts last; whether wheat turn to cheese, and whether the arious phases of the moon have an effect on the animal economy, vegetation, the Alphabets kept la lather, et . I do no: expect to settle nps in any size of these problems, and shall not at-S. Checks &s. S. aply to state facts.

With regard to the first proposition, I mys cut my timber when I want to use and have never yet discovered that the max Plug as of cutting has any effect upon its that Lorillard

rd's Snuffs, and About twenty-five years ago I fenced Igaden and house-yard with a postfence. and I cut the posts in the winter, for haled them on snow and set them in the ring. They were theifty white oak, all putirom one tree, set butt-end down, and sted in the hole with small stones. OILS, which may of slaked lime which my other told me to put around the posts, had tried it with good effect. I did putting about half a peck of lime around d other Oil post on one side of the garden, which sale by all jet standing, the most of them in good order; the rest of the fence

ed a way several years ago. have discovered that some posts will twice as long as others apparently just them and under like circumstances, some of the yard fence, by adding some posts and propping, is yet standing, few of them are pretty sound yet. nost of them are entirely rotted off and the state posts last much longer, although ap is taken off the rest. Some say, large posts. At the same time I set pairs of gate-posts. They were hewso about fifteen inches square, painted, capped at the top. They are all rotthrough above ground, and one tumbldown several years ago.

A Gate Fastener.

A farmer says he has for several years a noticing the different modes of fasting gates, and has invented a plan of own, which he estimates as good ascan and it is very cheap and simple. Take five or six links of a common trace-

ain, a staple of soffi sient size, and a large hought-iron nail with the head shaped the inside of the front, upright between went as for elate, and drive in the nail to within able to read the news.

an inch of the head. Put one end of the chain on the mail, put the staple in the other and of the chain, and drive the staple in the gate post, leaving the chain a little loose. It is impossible for your stirrups or harness to get hitched to this fastening. Your horse or your cow can never get snagged by it, and your meelbag is perfectly safe in passing the gate post. Put a post in the ground, at the proper place behind the gate, and fasten a similar piece of chain with another staple to it, and you can easily fasten the gate open.

The Life Guards in Action.

A correspondent with General Graham in the Suakim-Berber Expedition, thus speaks of the Life Guards when under fire :-

Nothing could surpass the steadiness of the Guards. They fired as coolly as on a field day. I even heard them quietly joking along the ranks up to the moment of the charge. Meanwhile the cavalry having re-formed, were again ready for the enemy, who after their fatile assault | ture was better than her knowledge of on the Gaards' phalanx, had passed along the face of the hill. Having stood | rendered it as follows: "Man is born, another charge, and suffered fresh loss, and woman is full of trouble." they scattered between the hills. At this time, however, another body of Mahdists coming round on our right, reinforced them. Their courage was admirable, but their tactics seemed, at this juncture, somewhat bewildered. Evidently, however, they seemed so full of fight, that they could not get enough.

Our troops quickly followed them up as they circled around the crests, pouring in a very hot fire at every polit, and never letting them at: p to concentrate. But they were not to be cowed, even by such constant punishment. All this time the firing was heavy and continuous. Oar field guns were brought into play after a while, and, notwithstanding the disadvantage of position and the rough contour of the ground, they did excellent service.

By 11 30 a.m. all the adjoining hills had been cleared of the enemy, and our outposts held all the points originally occupied by these brave Arabs.

They had retreated farther into the hills on the right, and were being still followed by the troops. As this moment it was that I tried to get away with my despatches, but, as before telegraphed, I found a body of the enemy coming auddenly across our rear. I had a very narrow escape at one point, as I had to ride along their line in order to warn a camp follower (whom I saw leading some mules) of his danger.

Some Arabs, excellently mounted on good camels, pushed forward after me, but my horse was too good for them. Returning to the front, I found the enemy still hotly contesting the ground inch by inch. Our attack was scattered and ters feeding the same way, at 23 months | somewhat irregular, and a brisk fusillade ugh Harnes reighed 2,300 pounds, live weight; an was going on in all directions. Our arther pair, at 24 months, weighed 2,610 | tillerymen were now doing good service bunds; a third pair, at 23½ months, 2,740 in shelling the enemy from several posi-Easy on man an counds, and one pair, 12 months, 1,707 tions held by them. As skirmishers no Price, \$10 without counds, all native stock. I copy these force I have ever seen in action is their gures from Mr. Scott's paper, referred equal. They cover ground as if by magic, and, moreover, do not understand the meaning of being beaten.

> After these good soldiers had quickly climbed and lined the crest, smart firing immediately commenced, very soon increasing to a rolling thunder of musketry, which woke up a furious echo among the surrounding hills. Volley succeeded volley on both sides, and bullets began to fall unpleasantly thick around us, the sand puffing up in spurts between the horses' legs. Where I stood with the Sikhs the leaden hail by this time was whistling all around. The enemy appeared thoroughly placky, but after a time our disciplined fire became too hot for them, and they cleared off. Some retired to the right, but the largest body moved off to the left of our front, the obvious intention of the latter manœavre being to turn the hill held by the Marines and Berkshires; so, in order to checkmate this attempt, the Bengal Cavalry was slipped at them. The Indian horsemen met the Mahdists on the ridge. and a determined fight there took place. I saw one officer of the Bengaless cut | everything in the neighborho d and shakdown two Arabs with his own hand. After their charge the cavalry fell back to give the infantry a chance of sending a volley among the scattered but thronging closed up; and starting forward in close | ing " pursuit of the retiring avalry, rounded the hill, and there—all at once—came .upon the Guards' Brigade drawn up in a equare Wi ha well they went straight at it without hesitation, but in face of the withering fire which met them they never succeeded in getting nearer than fifteen or twenty yards of the line of bayonets.

"Coulee."

The word "coulee," which appears in dispatches from the scene of Gen. Middleton's operations in the north-west, signifies a ravine, or, more definitely, what in the Esstern States is termed a gully. The word is used, not in British America alone, but also in Dakote and Montana. It is pronounced as if spelled "cooly," with the accent on the first syllable.

The house of correction—The printing house.

A Georgia two-year-old stumped his mother by examining carefully his sister eyes, and then asking. " Mamma, where does the Lord get his blue dust from ?"

A little girl watching a kite made of daily paper: "Mamma, isn't it going very high ?" "Yes, my love, it is." "Do you think it will get beyond that cloud?" the letter T; bore a hole with a gimlet do you ask to well, I thought if it

he will get "into hot water." It makes a red-nesed man very angry

to have a little girl ask him in the presence of others if it hurte.

Oscar Wilde, who favors ab lishing the coat and wastcoat, will, if he keeps on, soon look like a society lady in full dress.

It seems no more than right that men should seize Time by the forelock, for the rude eld fellow sooner or later pulls all their hair out.

A naturalist has discovered that one of the curiocities of natural history is that a woman says "shoo" to frighten chickens and "boo" to a goose.

"What's in a name ?" asks Shakespeare. great deal, William; a great deal. There is an arrist in Brooklyn with the significant is not appropriate appellation of A Dauber.

derail, in quoting a well kown passage with a little cream.

The Arabians have a funeral custom of placing ten cents in the mouth of a corpse to pay its parsage over the river of death. If that is the price, it is an outrage. The fare ought to be reduced to five cents.

An artic'e in an exchange describes the Queen of Madagascar's annual bath Annually seems a long while between baths, but fortunatly the queen wears a cuticle that doesn't show the dirt.

After her grandmother had given her a good scolding, a little mischief was overheard to say to herself: "Somebody is cross in this room; 'tain't meand 'tain't dolly and 'tain't kitty. I wonder who it is!"

A Paterson man recently advertised "in stantaneous babies," and his place was overrun by women until it was understood that he was a photographer, and that the last half of his advertisement had been "pled."

An English traveler in looking over some American town mames came across the well-known one of Pawtucket, Shetucket and Nantucket. "Haw, haw!" he exclaimed," I'm blessed if the whole family didn't took it !"

There is a religious sect in Ohio which believes that when human beings die they turn into cats. Doesn't it make a man shiver, though, to think that perhaps he has been slinging bookjacks all Winter at his wife's grandmother. A man never finds out how little he

knows about domestic matters until his wife asks him to keep his eye upon the baby and see that a pan of melted but er is kept stirred while she goes into the attic to look through her rag bag. "Oh, how do, Black ! I'm almost as-

hamed of myself for not calling before. But I've put it off and put it off until it did seem I never would call." Blank-"Don't mention it, my dear fellow. You are very kind, I'm sure."

Mrs. Yerger is not handsome, and her voice when she sings is dreadful, but Colonel Yerger is very demonstrative. "Why is he always kissing her?" asked a friend of the family of another gentleman. "I can't imagine, unless it is to keep her from singing.

They had been married six weeks, and she said; "No don't oo stay out late, but come home soon to oor 'little wifey | tifey !" They had been married six years, and she said : "If you go out to-night, Smith, I'm going to lock up the house and go over and sleep at mother's."

Times are said to be so hard in Balveston than when a clerk goes out on the first of the month to collect bills for a leading firm and comes home at night with a dollar and a quarter and the cailing of his pants worn out by the boots of the customers from whom he collected it, the boss regards it as a good day for collec-

A couple of tons of powder exploded in Salt Lake City the other day, wrecking ing the whole town. A deaf old woman who lived a couple of blocks away pricked up her ears and said. "Come in !" Then she said to her daughter: "Law me, The enemy, indeed, had soon I do believe I'm getting back my hear-

Leprosy in the South Pacific.

At Kalawao, on the island of Molokai, | better we will let her go faster." is a settlement of lepers, about 800 in considered to be incurable, is believed to to the native population, though there are a few whites at the settlement. On the first indication of leprosy the victim is hurried off to Kalawao, from whence they are never again permitted to return.

It is one of the saddest sights ever beheld to see a schooner load of these unfortunate beings taking leave of their friends and relatives, knowing that, al shough the distance which separates them will be but a few miles, yet they are parting never to meet again this side of the grave. This course is taken by the Government in hopes that, by isolating the lepers, the dread scourge may Onelly be stamped out. The contagious character of this disease, however, has not been satisfactorily determined, although many effects have been made to that and. murderer, undersentence of death, was promised his life if he would consent to be inocclated with laprour, the physicians hoping by this to settle this important question. This was done a few months appearance may be delayed from two 's

SOVER YOUR

CUCUMBER BANCEL - The dane cumbers, six or eight white onions, half pint of salt, two quarts cider vinegar, quarter cup of black pepper, one cup black mustard seed, six dozen cloves, Slice the cucumbers and onions, and put them with the salt in a bag to drain for six hours; then add pepper, mustard seed and cloves, and cold cider vinegar.

ROAST CLAMS.—These are very nice if properly done. Select either large or small clams. Lay them on the coals, and as their shells open, watch them closely until they are somewhat cooked. Send them to the table as hot as possible, on the half shell, with a small piece of butter on each.

CLAM SOUP .- Boil a knuckle of veal; strain the liquor; add twenty-five clams, chopped ine, four good sized potatoes, one onion; drop dumplings. Season to taste with pepper, salt, sweet marjoram A little girl whose general idea of Scrip- or paraley. Just before serving, thicken with one egg, and flour, made smooth

> SAGO SOUP.—Take good, clear, soup stock; remove the fat from the top and strain. Bring to a boil, and stir in half a cup of pearl sago, which has been washed and soaked for half an hour in tepid water, or three hours in cold. Season if needed. Summer half an hour, and pour out. Send around grated cheese with it.

> TURKEY SOUP. -Break up all the bones of one turkey; add one pint of soaked plit peas, and three quarts of water. Put it on early in the morning; add a little celery and salt for flavoring. Season with pepper and salt, and boil slowly until noon. Strain.

BEEF Sour.—Three pounds of lean beef, with a marrow-bone; a ham-bone, if you have it, or half-pound of lean ham; one turnip, one onion, one carrot, quarter of a cabhage, three stalks of celery, three quarts of cold water. Salt and pepper to taste. Cut the meat fine, and crack the bones. Put them in a pot with a close cop, cover with one quart of water and bring slowly to a boil; the slower the better. When it begins to bubble, add the other two quarts of water, and boil slowly for three hours—two hours with closed top and the last with it slightly lifted. Wash and peel the turnip, carrot and onion; scrape the celery and wash with the cabbage. Cut all into dice, and lay in cold water, slightly salted, for half an hour. Stew the carrot by itself in hot water until tender, then set aside to cool. Put the other vegetables on all together, in enough cold water to cover them, and let them boil to pieces, s'rain them half an hour before taking up the soup, and press to a pulp. Return the liquid to the saucepan, throw in a little salt, and let it boil up once to clear it; skim and add to the soup. Put in pepper and and salt, unless the ham has salted it enough, and boil, covered, twenty minutes. Strain into an earthen dish; let it get cold enough for the fat to rise. Skim off all you can. Rinse the pot with water; return the soup to it boil briskly one minute, and throw in the carrot. Skim and serve.

Maud'S,'s Bill of Fare.

A group of well-known horsemen stood around Maud S. in her comfortably fitted apartment in the Belmont Park stables, Philadelphia, the other day, and discussed the probability of the famous trotter lowering next fall her already great record. The little mare, who is always given the full range of her commodious stall, moved from one man to another, playfully poking her nose under their arms or into their coat pockets in quest of the tidbits she is accustomed to receive. She finally got around to her trainer, W. W. Bair, against whose cheek she rubbed her nose, and then proceeded to make a thorough examination of his coat pockets.

"She wants some candy," said Mr. Bair. "She likes it."

After eating several pieces of candy with apparent satisfaction, she demonstrated the versatility of her taste by munching with equal pleasure a small slice of gingerbread and a piece of pretzel.

"The little mare began jogging on the track on Monday last," Mr. Bair said "but so far she has not been moved much only enough to give her necessary exercise. The track is in such bad condition that nothing can be done on it yet. We jog Maud around six or seven miles a day at a slow gait now, but after the track gets

The usual daily programme consists at number. This dreadful disease which is present of a good rubbing down in the morning by Daniel Bowers, the groom, a have been brought to the island by the brisk walk on the track in the forenoon Chinese. It is almost entirely confined and another in the afternoon, after which the mare is again well rubbed down and every particle of mud removed from her hoofs and legs. Her food consists principally of warm mash. Since she came to the park there has been no perceptible change in her weight, which is now 1.040 pounds. She weighed 9424 pounds when she made her record of 2:09} at Lexington, Ky. Mr. Bonner was at Belmont Park last week and expressed great satisfaction with the condition of Maud S He has not decided at what places she shall toot during the approaching season

> "What's the matter with the baby?" asked a lady of a little girl, whose baby brother she had understood to be alling. "Oh, nothin' much," was the answer "He's only hatching tooth."

An Alleghany City choir whose leader was about leaving for the West presented is determined that good made shall b heard in the West if the choir leader had to corry a cartridge belt to the organ loft and beet time with a gun-wiper. ARMED CRUISERS.

What Britain is Boing to Protect Her Com

The Admiralty has now chartered five

of the fastest and finest passenger steamers in the Atlantic trade, the Oregon, America, Arizona, Umbria, and Alaska. The steamers Coptic and Britannia are also chartered. The government will increase the number of armed cruisers to twenty. The conversion of first-class ocean steamers into armed cruisers has now begun in earnest. Following closely upon the decision to call out the Reserves, the announcement was made that the government had, in view of possible hostilities, secured four of the most modern, swiftest, and largest steamers in the British mercantile marine for warlike purposes, and at present matters have so far progressed that Messrs, Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, who have been entrusted with the work by the Admiralty began the alterations that are found indispensable to convert the National Line steamer America into a ship of war. Built under the supervision of the Admiralty, all the great Atlantic liners are well adapted for the service for which the America the Etruria, the Oregon, and the Alaska have been chosen; but, as the primary object kept in view during their construction has been to produce the best possible mercantile steamer, before they are armed, considerable modifications are necessary. The primary requirements of the Admiralty are that the ships placed on the list should have adequate stability, and be divided into numerous watertight compartments, and in these respects the America is a splendid specimen of her class. She is built throughout of steel, is divided into thirteen compartments by strong transverse bulkheads, and is capable of continuing afloat with the sea in any two of her compartments. In her main construction, therefore, no alterations are required; but as the ship was fisted so as to carry about 1,400 steerage and 350 saloon passengers, in addition to the crew, many of the appliances that were absolutely indispensable on a crack passenger steamer are now not only unnecessary, but are absolutely in the way. The whole deck devoted to passengers has consequently been cleared. The emigrants' quarters fore and aft have disappeared, and the bare side wall and bulkheads of the ship are all that remains. The handsomely fitted staterooms, sleeping-births, baths, and lavatories, and the accommodation provided on the same deck for other passengers have also disappeared. What will be placed in the vacancies thus created has yet to be determined, but if, as is intended, the America is to be utilized as a troopship as well as a cruiser, it will be possible to provide sleeping accommodation on this deck for fully 2,000 men. By far the most difficult matter in the

ment. This is to be of a somewhat formidable character, and will include four bin. Vavasseur guns, six 64-pounder guns, six Nordenfelds, as well as four pinnaces for torpedo service. On the top of the forecastle two Vavasseur guns are to be placed, one at each side, at a distance of 25ft. or 30ft. from the bow. Lest the forecastle should not be strong enough to bear the strain put upon it, a massive bulkhead will be constructed below between the main deck and the underside of the forcastle, and the whole of the superstructure will be firmly bolted to this bulkhead, which in turn will be fixed to the main deck. Immediately under the commencement of the upper deck a 64 pounder gun will be fixed, and about thirty feetinearer midships a second 64-pounder will be placed on each side of the vessel. The carriages of these guns will remain upon the main deck, and will be placed there without difficulty. No further armament will be provided on this deck until the space between the upper deck and the poop near the stern is reached. Midway here a 64-pounder will be mounted on each side of the ship. Upon the poop two Vavasseur guns will be mounted, precisely as upon the forecastle, a level surface being provided with teak, and strength furnished by steel plates and a bulkhead underneath. The gans, both on the forecastle and the poop, will be in very exposed positions, but this fact is compensated for by their width of range, which extends over 150 degrees. The four guns have almost a direct fire over both bow and stern, and as they will be able to work round to fifty-eight degrees toward midships, it will be extremely difficult for any hostile vessel to escape them. The 64-pounders, of which there will be three on each side, will each hare is sunge of ninety degrees, and will thus command the whole broadside of the

conversion of the steamer is its arma-

The Great Seal of England.

The great seal of England consists of two silver disks, closely fitting one to the other, in appearance not much unlike two bright tin sauce-pan lids without handles : and these disks, on being separated, would reveal on the inner surface of one a deeply cut device of the queen enthroned, with representations of the cardinal virtues around her, and on the other her majesty sitting on a highly capartsoned horse, attended by a page. These two silver disks are. in fact, the matrix by means of which is formed that enormous wax seal commonly known as the great seal of England. and which is affixed to acts of the sovereign which it is the royal pleasure publicly to make known.

Mule jokes have all the nature of th the gentleman with a breech-loading animal they immortalize; they stubbornshot-gun during the week. Allegheny ly refuse to quit going the rounds of the powepapers. Jokes about balles girls and book. This is due to the fact doubtless that both are high kickers.