the knew how it come that the bas gly surflewer, with its gaudy yellew Perhaps a bird dropped the tiny perhaps the south wind waited it from pir country, far away ever the restless but certainly the gardener did not sistch a thing amongst the levely flow-

is this garden were lovely dewy pink red reses, yellow roses, white roses, illies, drooping fuschias, graceful by purple and gold pansies, comocitprombs, pert sweet williams and hunthe of other flowers. They looked upon anflower as an intruder and despised it rdingly, but in spite of their scorn it of an growing taller and taller, till it Id see over the high garden wall into the

read beyond. What are you goed fer, you big weed? Do ladies ever wear your yellow blossems ?" and a red rose gaily nedding in the wind, You de not smell sweet," murmured a

acturing (

EMAN & 00

ACTURNATION OF

Lam.

A The Best and O

able platters

per & Warek

is and Elevater

CO., Hamilton,

ER & (

RONTO. 🤄

ENGRAVER

Bacon

Sugar-cured.

ence of cure.

SHER

ons and Horse Power.

CO., TORONT

ed. For Ostalogues a

nown

ONES

NG STEAST

RONTO.

ire all

lled for

LES,

oility

Scales is the stally control and stall and

"And you are not pretty," said a pink hyth trying to catch a glimpse of herself

he fish-pond. "Yellow and brown-ugh !" said a tiger tesing her head till the air was fragrant her sweet breath. "What a vulgar

"You are very useless," observed a bit of et marjeram. "Beauty is nothing; mefulness is everything." You ought to

"Whoever"-began the jessamine-but but she was going to say is lest to the old fer just then a gay party of young sple came fitting down the walk, laughand chatting as only young people can be young lady—the sunflower thoughtthe the queen. But her crewn was el tair hair, and the white hand helding the trailir g velves robe had no jewels, on She came slewly forward, looking up at supflower with eyes as blue as the fringentians at her feet. She broke off one the flawers and pinned it on ber belt.

"Fig. Helen," cried a chorus of gay young do you see any beauty in that ger-

"Yes." Helen answered. "See how it a mute hemage to the sun. See hew it turning its blessems to the giver ei He and beauty." Then she murmured

The parent sun who bade thee view Cold skies, and chilling moisture sip, He clothed thee in his own bright hue, And touched with jet thy glowing lip.

he caressed the flower with her seft d, and they pass on, leaving the poor deless thing quite happy. "Some one leves me," it whispered, and

atled softly from very jey. path came a curly-headed boy in purof a tired, frightened butterfly; but bewhis cruel little hands could touch it it

out of their reach. "Ugly old thing," cried the boy, his face with passien, "if you weren't so tall I all and tried to shake the trembling insect | always in attendance on his Majesty. wn; when he found he could not he flang

"Surely God put you here to help the opmed," said the weary butterfly. Then sunflower felt so happy. "I am good mething," it said gladly, and rocked wifte and tre in the wind, rustling its we till the tired butterfly folded its wings

By and by the sun went down and the on rose, and the fairies crept out from slower's hearts to dance in the meonlight except one poor little fairy with a when wing, who climbed up the stalk and

mem's heart, You must be God's own flower, you catiful sunbright thing," whispered the nunded fairy. How happy the sunflower sent view of the matter. it is it rustled it leaves and swayed soft till the fairy was lulled to rest with the trugh them.

When the sun kissed open the gentians' tile tyes, both butterfly and fairy were me, but their blessing lay deep in the sunwer's heart.

There came down the het, dusty read a relooted child, with soft dark Southern ta, and she bent down the stalk and kissthe yellew flewer and laid her het, dark magainst it, murmuring: "Ah, bright, retty flower! I love you—I love you.

Was there ever a flower as happy as I oried the sunflower, nodding and swayone bright flower fell like a shower gold all over the child's hair and in the She gathered up the scattered leaves went en, helding them lightly in her tie hands.

Now came the gardener filling his basket flewers, "What!" he cried, "the lewer still! How tall it has grownhat great, gergeeus blessems !"

New thought the aunflewer proudly, he put my flewer in the basket with the

But ne-up-rip-rip came the whole and all, and the next minute it lying out in the road. "New I must it said sadly—but just then a wee ragchild picked it up and carried it off; mit was planted in a dark cellar, where men never came, and in this dark place a the child was slewly breathing its life

I am content," said the brave sunflew-"Hit la Ged's will." Then it bloomed out flewers that brightened up the dark to the child actually coold and stretchits little hands out to the bright bles-

Baby will get well," cried the little dedapping her hands for jey. But, alas! the morrow's sun shone ever the beauguiden a little child lay dead in the et cellar—one mere little soul had joined

liter the child was buried a woman pullthe sunflower up and thrust it into a dirwhere it lay all day, wilted and hading as the little child had. But nore the little sister found it, and the the shed over it seemed to put new

planted it by a little lone grave, and day this sad little sister would come

Place, God take me to the beautiful

chester the distriction of their their that the Whige and Tories as to what powers he answered her prayer and called His fittle should assume in his regency.

side by side, and there the sunflawer grows such examination being laid on the table. and blossems all alone.

it used to, but it never tells of the flower keeping watch over the two little graves.

THE INSANITY OF GRORGE III.

Sketch of his Case by a Great English Specialist.

George III., who was on the throne for fifty nine years, and who died at the ripe old age of 82, had no less than five distinct attacks of insanity. The first attack showed itself in 1766, after he had been on the throne for five years, when he was only 27 years of age. From this period until 1810 he had relapses, amounting to five attacks in all. He made, apparently, complete recoveries from all these except the last, which eccurred ten years before he died.

These periodical attacks of insanity were of short duration, the average being six menths. The symptoms of the first wer studiously kept from the world at large and from the members of his family and househeld. During his illness seven physicians ministered to his wants. Pitt was rather astenished at having revealed to him some important State secrets from the King. His condition was one of melancholia, attended with shedding of tears and much constitutional mischief. He was irritable; ne one dared to oppose him or to contradict him in anything. He did not often realize his real mental state, but would declare that he was as well as he had ever been in his life. He would, without any reason, become diseatisfied with his Ministers and draw up a list of fresh ones. Dr. Warren was his chief and favorite physician. This eminent Decter was, in addition to being the royal physician, also retained as medical attendant by the leading statesmen of the time-Burke, Fox, and Sheridan. He was considered to be the head of his prefession.

Dr. Warren being a general physician, it was ultimately considered desirable to have

the attention of Parliament to the desirabili- gin.

"I WAS PIPTERN,"

lay down with her arms across the baby's State affairs. It was universally agreed that grave. She was so white and still, and the Prince of Wales should not as Regent.

A committee of the House was appointed The next day there were two little graves | to examine the physicians, the reports of few days after this committee sat the fellowthe flowers asked each other: ing questions were submitted to the physi-"Where is the great ugly weed?"

The south wind kisees the flowers just as of the present state of his health of coming to Parliament or of attending to public bust ness? What hopes are there of recovery? Is your answer on this question founded upon the particular symptom of his Majesty's case or your experience of the disorder in general? Can you form any judgment or probable conjecture of the time his Majosty' Illinees is likely to last? Can you assign any cause for his illness? Do you see any signs of convalescence?" .The answers were not on the whole satisfactory, except the one relating to the probability of recovery, which was answered in the affirmative.

The King did recover, but only to have a further relapse, and during this time all public business was at a standstill. Lord Elden, the Lord Chanceller, an intimate friend of the King, was held personally responsible for many of the strange actions performed by his Majesty during his mental derangement. This State of affairs went en until the time of his last seizure in 1812; one who sleeps the best will be the most though at times even then taking deep inter- moral, healthy, and efficient. Sleep will de est in politics, he was generally completely mentally incapacitated. He frequently ness, and uneasiness. It will restore to vigor shed tears. He fancied that he was dead, and one day remarked: "I must have a suit of black in memory of George III., for whem I know there is a general mourning." He talked to imaginary individuals, his will oure. memory a complete blank, especially for re cent events. Toward the end of 1819 his appetite failed him, and in 1820 it was impessible to keep him warm, and he gradually sank and die 1 Jan. 19, 1820.

Earthquakes and other Earth Movements

We are accustomed to think of the earth as semething solid and fixed; and, as a testimonial of this impression, the Latin phrase terra firma, firm land or solid ground, has been naturalized in the languages of nearly all civilized peoples. On the other hand, we speak of water as unstable. But the geological history of the earth and the more careful ebservations of modern times have taught us that these ideas de net cora specialist in attendance on him. The rectly represent the qualities of the land-Rev. Dr. Francis Willis was chosen for | masses and water-masses of the globe as this of ject. In addition to ministering to compared with one another. The ancient the spiritual wants of his parishioners, he shore-marks on the continents and the phenwould try his skill in brain affections, and | emena of elevation and subsidence that to such an extent were his efforts successful have been observed in historic times, conthat he established an institution for the firming their evidence, shows that the land care of the insane, and, having made a name | the and the ocean are centinually changing But presently there was a shout and down in that branch of his profession, was chosen the level as one another; and it has further as the "mad dector" to the King. Though | been made evident, by experiment, as well at the age of seventy years when appointed as by a priori reasoning, that it is not the to the post of medical specialist to George | ecean that changes, but the land which diettled itself safely on the topmost flow- III., he fully retained his talents and facul- undergoes alternate mevements of elevation ties to the very utmost, "a man of ten and depression. An earthquake shock is a thousand, open, honest, dauntless, light- phenomenon well adapted to destroy the hearted, innecent, and high-minded." He | faith of any person who feels one in the fixould get the butterfly." He caught the took up his residence at the palace, being edness of the earth; and such, by the evidence, is the effect for the time on all whe The medical treatment was arranged in a experience these shocks. Even the light hadful of gravel at the flewer and went | merning consultation; and it was under- pulsations which sometimes pass over part stord by the other doctors that that Dr. of the country occasion panic and excite a Willis was not to undertake any decided momentary impression that everything is step in the treatment of his patient until falling over or sinking away; while the after the physicians had met, the other more violent shocks that are felt in earthdoctors visiting in stated order and retation. | quake-infested countries produce indescriba-Two surgeens and apothecaries were also bie terror; and such catastrophes as these retained, doing their amount of duty as pre- historical earthquakes of Lisbon and Caraprescribed. The medicinal treatment was cas, and the more recent enes of Ischia and purely of a tonic and seline description, the the Strait of Sanda amount to a demonstraremedy principally used being cinchona tien that the reason for such terror is real, bark. At the time of which I write me- and that the continents also cannot escape chanical restraint eccupied a prominent the general law of change and perishability.

part in the management of the insane, and Earth-movements—the name by which whed out its pitiful story on the yellow to this new almost expleded form of treat these phenomena may be most convenientment the King was subjected. There was ly described-are various, and comprise, so nething, however, in his condition which far as they are now considered, earthquakes, justified the use of it, judging from our pre- or sudden violent movements of the ground; earth-tremers, or minute mevements which The King himse f did not after his conva, usually escape attention by the smallness lescence regard the restraint system as harsh, of their amplitude; earth pulsations, or tuic of the leaves as the breeze murmured | for one day walking through the palace after | mevements which are overlooked on account his recevery from one of his attacks, he re- of the length of their period; and earth esmarked: "It is the best friend I ever had cillations or mevements of long period and in my life," alluding to a strait waistcost, large amplitude—like the shifting of levels of which had not been put away. In 1788 | land masses-which attract attention from during his second attack, in consequence of the geological importance Some of these Its length and the questions before Parli- movements have only recently begun to atment being of the most vital importance in tract attention. They are all intimately their issue, it was found necessary to draw associated in their occurrence and their ori-

Don't Check Pemperation Suddenly! A Besten merchant, in "leading a hand" on board one of his ships on a windy day, found himself at the end of an hour and a half, protty well exhausted and perspiring fre ely. He sat down to rest, and, engaging in conversation, time passed faster than he was aware of. In attempting to rice, he found that he was unable to do so without esistance. He was taken home and put to bed, where he remained two years, and for a long time afterward could only hebble about with the aid of a crutch. Less exposures than this have resulted in inflammation of the lungs-"pnoumonia"-ending in death. Let parents explain to their children, the danger which attends the cooling off too quickly after exercise, and the importance of not standing in a draught of air after exercise, or of sitting at an open windew or door, or pulling off any garment, even the hat or bonnet, or going in bathing, while in a beat

## Bleep As a Medicine.

The cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food, not that it is more important, but it is often harder to obtain. The best rest comes from sound sleep. O two men or women, etherwise equal, the much to cure irritability of temper, peevishan everwerked brain. It will build up and make strong a weary body. It will cure a headache. Indeed, we might make a long list of nervous and other maladies that sleep

The cure of sleeplessness requires a clean, goed bed, sufficient exercise to produce weariness, pleasant occupation, goed air, and not too warm a reem, a clear conscience, and avoidance of stimulants and narcotics. For those who are overworked, haggard, and nervous, who pass sleepless nights, we recommend the adoption of such habits a shall secure sleep; otherwise, life will be short, and what there is of it, sadly imper-

### 'Mid Gleaming Sheaves-BY C. M HARGER.

'Mid gleaming sheaves-rich pillars fair-In summer's high flood-tide, Broad chested forms with earnest care Are swinging brawny arms and bare, Strong-measured, side by side.

'Mid gleaming sheaves of golden hue. The reapers move in line : Their clean cut track leads winding through Bright glades o'erarched by cloudless blue, And vales where waters shine.

The restless clink of flashing steel Resounds in accents bold; Our hearts a tender pity feel For plant-lives cru-hed 'neath ruthle's heel. To gain the wealth they hold.

The nodding block of yellow grain Is slowly chiselled round: Rehind the toilers stands a train Of amber towers a stretching lane Between of stubble-ground,

The throbbing hours of moonday heat Are spent where brook-waves play; The tossing ripples, sparkling sweet, Seem off'rings soured at Ceres' feet-Libations crowned with spray.

And robin vespers ring, And oreaming twil ght thickens fast, The gleaners homeward turn at last, Through paths where dew-pearls cling.

When lagging af ernoon is past,

Do they whose eyes b oad hat brims hide See nature's beauteous face: Or do they think of naught beside The small du at eventide, As up the slope they pace?

Do firm-winged larks that skyward sail Sing the u a song of joy? Do they appleud the whistling quail? Or oo these sights and sounds so stale Their so did souls arnoy?

Far from the rushing world's highways Their peaceful pathway lies; 'tis strange if comes from them no praise Of spreading leas and song-pirds lays, Clear riles and glowing skies.

" No," snappishly said the Summer boarding-house keeper to Mrs. Culture, who was inquiring as to the healthfulness of the locality : " No we ain't got ne typheld germs, and there hain't been no calls for 'em either. Folks is wanting everything newadays, and ain't satisfied with clean beds and plenty of what's good to eat."

# THE FARM.

Men Who Succeed With Pheep-

Under the above head the Breeders' Gazette makes some sound and sonsible remarks: Depressed and unpromising as sheep farming and all other farming is just now, there are, nevertheless, some who make it pay.

The men who make a success of sheep husbandry are confined to me pecial lecality, are found wedded to no particular breed or variety of sheep, evince no charracteristic in common bygood a persistent, intelligent determination to adapt their surroundings to forcing the best possible results from their expenditure of labor and meney.

They are found among the ewners of high priced lands dividing the busy cities of the eastern and older states, with roundbodied, early maturing sheep, always ready to respond to the metropolitan demand for first-class mutton.

They are found on the grassy hillsides of the middle and manufacturing States, where near-by markets and fleeces and carcasses render the flock a favorite investment for those who know how to get the best results from it.

They are found in the grain growing regions, where corn and oats and hay are marketed in the form of well-fattened mutton carcamos and weighty flooces, leaving the land as rich as they found it and reducing the toll of the common carrier by many

They are found along the frontier, where free pasturage for summer and cheaply raised grain for winter are assured facts.

Scattered as they are, all over the country, addicted of necessity to adverse systems of management, nevertheless the men who have made a success of sheep husbandry will be found to possess certain uniform characteristics. They are intelligent, experienced, prudent, persevering. Intelligent enough to appreciate their own surroundings and to knew the type of sheep best suited thereto. Sufficiently experienced to know that their business is not necessarily a failure because prices for its product are not uniformly high. Prudent enough to escape the panic which periodically seizes their weak kneed oo laborers, and to profit by the mistakes of these who persist in selling when sheep are low and buying when, as a result of such folly, prices again advance, Persevering, with faith in that average of results which has made sheep husbandry as good a record for profit as can be shown for any other agricultural specialty.

These are the men to whom these younger ones who think of becoming flock-owners should look for lessons, rather than to that class of talkers and writers who at times occupy the public attention.

# Timely Suggestions.

The old saying is that one cannot eat his cake and have it too; but it is possible to dig some petatees out of a hill early without disturbing the plants, and then by replacing the earth have the roots throw out a new set of tubers. This is an economy in grewing early petatees that may be practiced when the first tubers ready for market bring high prices, but net enough to warrant pulling up the vines for half a

Canada thistles that have an even start with either eats or barley will ripen their seed before the grain is ready to harvest. This should be prevented, if possible, as thistle seed going with grain straw into the manure heap is one of the ways in which this pest is spread. A man with a sharp hee will cut out the thistles in the grain while it is yet small, and in many cases the gain to the grain crop will entirely pay for this expense, leaving the check to the thistles as clear profit from the operation.

Lath make excellent bean poles. Drive in two to the hill, starting at an angle of say 75 degrees, remembering that 90 degrees is a point directly overhead. Let these lath meet at the top. When the vines reach the ends allow them to lap ever a foot, and then pinch them eff. You will get more beans, even of Limas, than if allewed to grow six or eight feet high. Try it in a small way and set me right if I am wrong. I have made mistakes a few times in my life and hope to again.

Thin out the fruit. If we would have large, fine fruit, a certain prepertien of leaves to fruit must be established. It seems a waste to cut off a dozan bunches of grapes upen a single cane; a waste to destrey six young apples where there are but nine. Sill a green plant can only do so much work. Take your choice between an abundance of inferior fruit or less of the best quality.

John Tacker says, in the Farm Journal, that it does him good to hear people talk about clever and hogs. There is no way a farmer can improve a field faster than by seeding it down and pasturing hegs on itunless it is to sow peas in a let and then let the hogs eat them on the ground. A pint of corn fed to a hog every day in a clever pasture will make it fit for killing before cold weather. Two quarts of middlings a day wet up and fed to a heg, wintered ever, in connection with good pasture, will make it ready for the market in autumn. In this cheap way the hogs may be fitted for market early and the land fitted for a good crep of corn the next year. The shut-up system of making perk is mighty poor economy. The hoge will do a great deal for us if we only give them a chance.

"Tickled by a straw"-A woman with a new bonnet er a man with a sherry cobbler.

"Le Deg, here's an item I wish you would read to our landlady," remarked De Wiggs. "What is it about?" "About a man in Mississippi who sold a petrified chicken for twenty dellars." "What do you want that read to her fer?" "Why, don't you see, if she finds out she can get twenty dellars apiece for petrified chickens she wont serve any more up for dinner."

"Pretty girl that." "Yas." "She looked at you as if she knew you." "Yas," "Does she ?" "Well, the fact is, my boy, she's my sistaw. But she mawried a fellaw that wens a staw, aw somothing of that nawt, and they live in a bawding house, so I cown't affewd to wecognize how in public, But I always send her my cawd on New Yeah's. Paw girl! She has been feeligh wathaw than owiminal, don't cher know."



AN EXTRAORDINARY! CASE.

She: "ONLY GIVE UP SMOKING FOR ONE YEAR, AND I HAVE TO DOUBT THAT YOU WILL HEVER TOUGH TOBACCO AGAIN," "WELL, I DON'T KNOW; I DID NOT SMOKE ONCE FOR FIFTEEN YEARS, AND THEN I BEGAN AND ENJOYED IT HUGELY," "FOR FIFTEEN YEARS! YOU MUST HAVE BEEN YERY TOUNG WHEN YOU BEGAN."