AGRICULTURAL.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN FOR SEP-TEMBER.

BEANS - If too late to ripen unassisted, a frame of boards at the back and front, and banking around with hot manure, and covering with sashes, will secure a crop as late as November. Save ripe beans for seed for next year, and remember that ripe Lima beans are excellent eating in Winter.

BEETS .- Thin out sowings put in last month, and transplant thinnings if necessary; if not beet greens are good eating.

BRUSSEL SPROUTS .- If they are late, pinch out the tops; it will make them sprout.

CABBAGE. - By cleanliness and good cultivation get vigorous, firm headed Drumheads and Savoys ready for winter. Sow Jersey Wakefield out-of-doors, and, later, prick them into a cold-frame to winter over for spring planting.

CAULIFLOWER. - Keep it growing. Should frost come on before you use it all, heel those remaining thickly in a cold frame; they will keep and heart well on this side of Christmas. Sow and treat as cabbage for spring use, only they require more protection in winter than do cabbages.

CELERY. - Bank up for early use, and a little at a time, according to demand, But do not earth up the winter stock before October. Never earth up except when the celery is quite dry, else damp and rust are liable to occur.

CHIVES, -Plant some in boxes, and by keeping them warm, you can have green chives all through the winter.

CORN SALAD. -Sow some on light, sheltered ground. It is perfectly hardy, and will afford you greens in early spring.

some young plants in a frame; as cold weather comes on, line the frame with hot

ENDIVE. - Tie up a few at a time of that which is nearly full grown. Plant out thickly that which you intend wintering over, and before hard frost sets in, put a frame, well banked, around it, and keep the endive dry overhead.

GERMAN GREENS .- Sow about the middle of the month in rows a foot apart. In winter cover with a tin mulching, which remove early in spring.

LEEKS .- Cultivate and keep clean. For winter use, mulch among them with dry leaves, or lift and heel them in thickly in a cold-frame, pit, or cellar.

LETTUCE. - Before frost comes, get all your hearting lettuces together, so that you can protect them with a frame if necessary. Sow Curled Silesia and Tennis Ball in the third week of the month, and, later, prick them thicky into a cold-frame to winter over for planting in hot-beds in early spring.

MUSTARD makes a capital salad. Cut it for use when it is only four or six days old.

Onions.-Plant out sets in rows a foot apart, three to four inches asunder, and four inches deep. Examine the ripe onions occasionally, remove the spoiling ones, and break the sprouts from others.

OYSTER PLANTS AND PARSNIPS need no care for a few weeks yet.

PARSLEY. - L ft and plant some in a coldframe for winter and early spring use. Thin those sown last month.

RADISHES. - Sow a few out-of-doors, and after this in a gentle hot-bed.

SPINACH.—Put in a goodly sowing of the prickly seeded for next spring's use. In winter a thin mulching of clean sedge or thatch helps it; but do not put it on thick, as it is apt to harber field mice. Round spinach put in now will give a good crop before winter sets in. If you have New Zealand Spinach, put a box frame over it to keep it from frost. It keeps in good condition as long as you keep frost from it.

SAVING SEEDS. - Save what seeds you can many other things may be saved with very little trouble. But if your time and space for gardening are limited, it may not pay you to save onions, carrots, parsley, turnips and other biennials. Seeds are so cheap that it does not pay to go to much bother in saving our own if our demand is small.

Onions. - In the last week of last September, I planted a lot of yellow Danvers Onion sets in rich ground, in rows a foot apart, three to four inches between the sets, and four inches deep. They grew a little in the fall; I did not cover them at all in winter, and I did not lose one bulb, and in spring they grew first rate. Many of them threw up flower-heads, but these were removed every week. By the end of June they had made splendid bulbs, and showed an inclination to ripen. On the 9th of July I had them all pulled up, and laid on their sides in rows to ripen; on the 15th I topped them all, and brought them inside. Potato onion sets I treated in the same way and with equal results, except that they do not throw up any flower heads. Another thing about potato onions is, that the large sets do not bear large onious, but, instead, a bunch of small ones; it is the small sets that bear the large onions. Onions from sets, if need be, can be harvested about the first of July, and sold at a profit you cannot realize for seed onions, and you have the ground for early strawberry planting, late peas, snap beans, beets, turnips, cauliflowers or early celery. Onions from sets are poor keepers in winter; they are apt to sprout, hence should be disposed of or used up early. Let seed and potato onions be the mainstay for winter. - Rural New Yorker.

He Had Tried It.

Two Hamilton citizens were toddling up street the other day, and the close and earnest manner with which they were seen to be in conversation clearly betokened that they were exchanging their experience with dispepsia.

"And did you ever try the hot water cure?" asked the thin man, as they paused at the melancholy man's gate.

"Did I?" repeated the melancholy man in a tone of sarcasm; "Well, I should say I did! Why, I've been married fourteen years,"

It is impossible to be a hero in anything

unless one is first a hero in faith. most powerful ability will often be found concealed under a rustic garb.

The Net of Marriage.

Some people, especially if they marry young and on the impulse of some taking fancy, without a due consideration of the very grave nature of the state they are entering, discover afterward that his or her mate does not come up to the expectations which had been formed. The light and laughing love of the marriage and the early periods of married life are succeeded by a sense of disappointment. Then comes domestic indifference, perhaps recrimination. Both man and wife are deceived and undeceived. Unintentionally perhaps, but really. Both feel, as it were, entangled. They have married in haste, and repent too often, not at leisure, but with mutual bitterness and ill-concealed unconcern for one another. Each generally thinks the other most to blame. And I do not believe that I am overstepping the limits of appropriate caught in a net represents their secret convictions. Here is a disastrous state of affairs. In this country such a net cannot be easily broken. The pair have married for worse, in a more serious sense than these words are intended to bear in the marriage vows. What is to be done? I should very imperfectly express my advice if I simply said, "Make the best of it." For though this is a rude rendering of the advice needed, much might be said to show how this can be done after a Christian way. It is a great Christian rule that, to be loved, we must show kindness and consideration, and not expect to receive what we do not grant ourselves. "Give," says Christ, "and it shall be given unto you. Judge not, and you shall not be judged. Condemn not, and you shall not be condemned." And if this applies anywhere, it applies most in the case of those who are in the close relationship of husband and wife. Clouds sometimes come over the married life because too much considera-CUCUMBERS. - Sow some seeds or set out | tion is expected. Show it, I would | say rather than demand it, if it has seemed to come short. Do not think to mend matters by a half-grudging endurance, but ask God to give His sacred help to the keep ing of the rule, "Bear and forbear." So may a hasty marriage, the beauty of which has been spoiled by some misunderstandings, ripen into the true affection which of disappointment give place to a love which rests upon no passing fancy, but upon an honest Christian observance between man and wife of the vow between them made. So may the miserable afterthought of having been entangled in a relationship be blotted out and succeeded, as years go on, by a love cemented with the desire to do right before God, in whose presence and with prayer for whose blessing the relationship was begun. -Sunday at Home.

Satisfactory Evidence

Among the many indications of a marked advance in temperance sentiment, there is none more satisfactory and assuring than the demand of the public for sound speech from the platform, and of logic and practical common sense, rather than sentimentalism and twaddle. The time was, when to be a successful temperance advecate it was only necessary to have a fund of comic stories, and be able to mimic in word and act the drunkard's reelings and gibberings, and possibly picture the sufferings of his family, and shed a few tears over the "scene" just before the curtain fell. The audieuce then went home feeling that the entertainment had been quite agreeable; that intemperance was indeed an evil, but with not the rebe made to contest the evil.

But the advocate of this work to-day mouth filled with the soundest arguments, and his mind stored with statistics, facts and law, in short, possessed of the ability has been the results of the agitation upon people have themselves become fully awake to the demands of the hour, and the call is cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, beans, and only weakens and enervates public sentiment. And all over the land such men, and women too, are coming to the front. No reform ever had more ardent or able advocates. The greatest minds of the country are giving thoughtful consideration to this problem, which to-day, despite the efforts of politicians to smother it, is the most important, and only really prominent issue before the nation. With singularly few exceptions the old anti-slavery leaders are among the hosts of freemen in the present movement against the iniquity which curses the nation, the state and the individual. Unlike the movement against slavery, however, the good people of every section are united. There might be slight difference as to methods, but these differences only lead to agitation and to thought which profit both | ing a little red paint in each of the black the individual and the cause itself. There never was a time in the history of this great national, moral reform when sentiment was growing so rapidly, and in the right direction, as at the present. Again we say, the most assuring evidence is in the character of public address required to satisfy the

JOHNNIE'S KITE.

Narrow Escape of a Boy From a Terrible Fate.

MacIntover, 7 years of age, went on the roof of his father's house, in Hester street, to-day to fly his big kite. It flew so well that he did not realize that he was approaching the edge of the roof, so intently was the little fellow watching the huge toy. Suddenly a strong gust of wind caught the kite and literally lifted him from his feet, suspending him fully 65 feet above the pavement. The lad swung against a telephone wire about on a level with the top of the building, when, loosing his hold upon his spool of string, he grasped the wire and hung directly above the street. There was great excitement in the street, when Franz Newman, a lad of fourteen, darted up the stairway and went upon the roof. He made his way to the edge, and, leaning over, caught young MacIntover by his coat collar, and lifting him off the wire, swung him to a place of safety.

Billy Clark the town crier at Nantucket, is credited with a recent sharp answer. A young lady who had made some remarks about him which he did not like asked In the literary as well as military world, him where he got his bell. " I got my bell, young lady, where you got your manners at the brass foundry,"

Coming down the first Cataract of the Nile.

At first we went very well, and were beautifully steered first from one rock, then from another, until we came to the Gate. sible. The crew raised their oars, and the dahabeah pitched straight down. The rush and a lawyer as "a learned gentlemen who respower of the water was awful; the only cues your estate from your enemies and sound, for every one held his breath for a moment. All would have been well had the cataract tolk stuck to their oars and rowed on the left to get the better of the water the instant the boat regained its level, for there is only just enough to clear Soylla and Charybdis and all depends upon the work of a minute. But the pilot steered badly, the crew saw it, lost their presence of mind, and dropped their oars, and scampered like monkeys up the rigging as the water dashed over us, and bump we went against one rock, then bump against another; deepairlanguage when I say that the idea of being | ing shrieks re-echoed through the boat, and all flew to the bows, the gentlemen, both passengers and visitors from another dahabeah who had come to see the fun all helping to bale. We womankind, thinking this was a temporary delay, an ordinary bump. In land they regard as dealing in their own ing, took our pain's and began sketching the wreck of the "Sultana," as it lay before us. I had just scrawled "7.30. We have been determined by means of photography. bumped," under mine, when up came one of the gentlemen, with gun-case in hand saying, "Get anything you really care for, we may have to leave the boat." A few city. The observer measures the angle of seconds after up rushed the gentleman, crying, "The water is gaining rapidly; come instantly!" We shall never forget the seene. Oh! the yells, the screams, the confusion! The one thought of our crew proper was to save themselves and their goods. us, and in we scrambled, and in a few moments we were all landed, and the gentlethey had caught the swimming mattresses which were blocking up the way. The Arabs were worse than useless, and the dragoman beside himself, poor fellow, shakall over and doing nothing.—Lady Sophia Palmer in the Quiver.

Visst to a Jossmaker.

"Me no wantee you come lound hea. Stay away," and a Celestial frown was bea square aperture in the door of a dirty and rickety building on Jackson street.

The rough door was pushed open and the jossmaker-for such the man was-plied his platinum-wire gauze cap which forms the peculiar vocation. Here were seen unsub. apex of the burner, The air and gas are stantial idols of all descriptions, ranged mingled at the burner in such proportions around the room in a promiscuous fashion that perfect combustion taket place, so that informs us that a similar occurrence fell and with what seemed a lack of reverence it is impossible for any unconsumed carbon on the part of the manufacturer. Then to escape. The power used at Euston for He says :motest idea that any effort could or should | there was the raw material-gilded and compressing the air is simply that of a Bishcolored paper, rough frame work and other op gas engine of two man power, which is must come before the people having his and ends, dirt and disorder being every. number of burners than are at present in where visible.

er, as he picked up a scrap of blue paper, to educate and lead the people. So effective | probably intended for the robe of a god, and | ordinary burners previously in use. which the reporter had sacrilegiously this question that the great mass of the trodden upon. "Some paintee man buy joss : makee pictua."

countenance and with the conventional Chinese head dress, together with paper robes, stuffed with cotton, was pointed

"Twent-fi dolla," was the reply.

Assuming that the price was satisfactory, and pending an imaginary transfer of the property, it was found by putting a few questions to the Mongolian that quite a though of course the chief buyers are worshippers of joss. When finished, the joss, for a wealthy Celestial, or which is to take its place in a temple, must first be consecratgoes throug a prolonged and apparently recondite ceremonial, winding it up by daub. eyes of the joss, who is then enabled to see into the mysteries of this world and the hereafter. It is the dying wish of every Chinaman who can afford it that a joss may be burned for him after his death, and this proceeding forms a part of all well-regulated funeral ceremonies-another cause for the great demand on the effigy manufacturer and a constant source of revenue to him. The head being of wood or pliable cardboard and the body of cheap though gaudy material, there is nothing about one of these images which may be considered of value; the ingenious workmanship, in which such Ar cent New York telegramsays: Johnnie | a display of detail is made, may be noted as of far more consequence than the useful or extraneous stuff which goes to make up the potent and mystic joss. Even the paper Office Boy compares to a niche without a finger-nails, of extraordinary length are statue. finely curved, and the thick-soled shoes and fan are not omitted. A half completed joss is one of the queerest looking sights to be seen in the Chinese quarter, work being commenced from the feet, and the inside portion of the body being plainly visible.-San Francisco Chronicle.

> peraments of men are so variously con tain set of virtues will find admirers in strated and confirmed the fact.

ODDS AND ENDS.

It is the many lesser men, growing slowly but steadily, in thought and strength, tha make the advent of every great man pos-

Lord Brougham once facetiously defined keeps it himself."

To prevent patent leather from cracking, always warm the leather before inserting the foot in the shoe. Heat renders patent leather soft and pliable.

Whatever be its inspiriting motive, tact is in its outward features a sort of charity; it is impossible to be tactful, however selfishly, without making life pass mere pleasantly for our neighbor.

The Indians in Oregon hold that it is violation of their religion to deal in land that the Great Chief made them from the dust of the earth, and, after they wander they return to its bosom, and again become flesh and blood.

The height and velocity of clouds have Two cameras, placed about six hundred feet apart, are provided with instantaneous shutters simultaneously released by electriinclination of the cameras and the position of the cloud as photographed on the two plates, and from these data a trigonometric calculation gives great accuracy.

Keep up in spirit and earnestness. Hope, believe, try-if need be, struggle. Never The dragoman turned out the sailors from let things drift. It is ruinous when a young the felucca (small boats) to make room for man begins to allow the world to move without his having a common share in its progress. Sometimes we who have had men returned to the Bessie Camuc for the longer experience in life wonder how the crew, and then went to and fro as salvage new comers in the arena can evince so much corps. They worked splendidly, in and out enthusiam as they do. We forget what we of water, under a very hot sun, and with ourselves once felt, and, looking on with everything against them. No one was in dimmed eyes-more far-sighted perhaps, but command. The dragoman had completely not half so keen and bright as those of lost his head, the dahabeah was rapidly | younger men-marvel to observe the energy tilting over, natives swarmed the felucess of our juniors. Let nothing be said or done in, and but for individual efforts, none of their ardour. By so doing we shall not only should mark this holy estate, and the cloud our things would have been saved. It was detract from their power, but increase the really distracting to see the gilt cornices, toil and difficulty of the task which lies bepillows, soap-dishes, and curtains being fore them. Let us urge them to "keep up" handed out instead of our precious lares rather than sink into an apathetic mood and and penates. However, two of our salvage mode of action. It is well for the interests corps climbed in up the windows, and of progress that the prominent places in the handed or threw out our treasures just as working world are occupied by young men.

A New Gas-Light.

For the past three weeks the York de parture platform at Euston Station has been lighted upon a novel principle-namely, with an incandescent gas-light. The light was invented by Mr. Lewis some two years since, but the present is its first public application on a commercial scale. Before, however, it was applied at Euston the stowed upon the unheeding reporter from system underwent careful trial at the company's works at Crewe, and if it answers expectation at Euston-which so far it has-it "It's all right, John; I want to buy a will no doubt be widley adopted by the London and Northwestern Company. The "Come in," said the Chinamen, in modifi- principle of the burner is the mixing of air under pressure with common gas, the light being produced by the incandescence of a "You paintee man?" asked the joss-mak- and it is very offectively lighted by 20 Lewis burners, which have taken the place of 50

"No, I'm not an artist but I wish to price | wind or rair. The burners are constructed | conveniently. Your own saved seeds are for something substantial and tangible-not the goods. What is this one worth?" and to consume 18 feet of gas per hour, but they apparently in perfect health and strength. could be given than this. It is stated that the quantity of gas consumed is 17 per cent. fully double the candle power is obtained.

Then, again the expense of the glass lanterns is obviated, as well as the labor of keep ing them in order. An arrangement of this system has also been perfected for housetrade in these idols is carried on the city, lighting which gives the same results without the necessity of using power to comof its value as avoiding the formation of ed by a high priest, who with his acolytes of its apparent economy, it would seem to have a good future before it now that it has been practically started. - London Times.

The Office Boy's Conceits About Women

Woman is said to be a mere delusion, but the Office Boy has heard that it is a pretty thing to hug delusions.

The loveliest lining for a bonnet, accord ing to the Office Boy, is a pretty face.

When lovely weman makes you a pair of slippers, the Office Boy says you have "put your foot in it."

Blushes, says the Office Boy, are colours which maidens carry becomingly. Marriage always begins, and sometimes

ends in a "Union." In love the heart is the pupil of the eye. The heart that beats for no woman, the

Don't reckon too much on the honeymoon;

it may turn out all moonshine! Girls who "fly into a passion," ought to

have their wings clipped. -Judy.

A Strange Indian Habit.

It is a fact not generally known, says the St. Thomes Times, that the Indians on the The fact must be learned sooner or later, Thames River reserves chew the leaves of that it is an utter impossibility to oblige the ivy as a remedy and protection against everyone, No matter how a person chooses the poisonous effects of the plant. We have to conduct himself he will find that his con- the authority of an old resident in corduct will not meet the approbation of all roboration of the statement that the poison who are cognizant of his actions. The tem- ivy leaf csn be chewed and eaten with im- | Stone Age. It may be safely presumed that punity. He heard of its efficacy as a cure structed that no particular disposition will for the troublesome cutaneous disease rebe acceptable to all. The practice of a cer- sulting from contact with the vine, and saw it eaten in proof of its harmless qualities. portion of mankind, while another and He also ate it himself without suffering any large portion will be antagonistic or indiff- inconvenience. It may be as well to know erent. More than half of the world cannot that the plant is not poisonous when taken be pleased with a particular line of conduct, into the stomach, and that there may be for all experience has indisputably demon- some truth in the opinion that it furnishes of a single stang with holes for the staves, an antidote for its own poison,

A Parson's Experience of Weddings.

Generally speaking, marriages pass very smoothly, and frequently with vepretty effects. The brides are credited with careful study and perusal of the service for many days beforehand. Sometimes there has been a rehearsal. I have known brides, when the grooms have failed to take the proper responses, prompt the n immediately and with the greatest facility. The most common mistake of the bride is to take off only one of her gloves, whereas both hands are brought into requisition in the service. As for the men they commit all kinds of blunders and bunglings. I have known a man at that very nervous and trying moment, follow a clergyman within the communion rails, and prepare to take a place opposite him. I have known a man, when the minister stretched out his band to unite those of the couple, take it vigorously in his own and give it a hearty shake. Sometimes more serious difficulties occur. Some on its surface for a certan length of time, ladies have had an almost unconquerable reluctance to use the word "obey;" one or part of the elements of the earth. Dealing two, if their own statements are to be accepted, have ingeniously constructed the word "nobey." The word, however, has still to be formally admitted into the language. There was one girl, who was being married by a very kindly old clergyman, who absolutely refused to utter the word "obey." The minister suggested that, if she were unwilling to utter the word aloud, she should whisper it to him; but the young lady refused to accept even this kind of compromise. Further, however, than this the clergyman refused to accommodate her; but when he was forced to dismiss them all without proceeding any further, the recalcitrant young person consented to "obey."

The difficulty, however is not always made on the side of the lady. Oa one occasion the bridegroom wished to deliver a little oration qualifying his vow and describing in what sense and to what extent he was using the words of the formula. He was, of course, given to understand that nothing of this kind could be permitted. There was one man who accompanied the formula with sotto voice remarks, which must have been exceedingly disagreeable to the and crowded the cabins, the water rushed to discourage them. It is cruelty to check officiating minister. He interpolated remarks after the fashion of Burchell's "Fudge!" "With this ring I thee wed; that's superstition." "With my body I thee worship; that's idolatry," "With all my worldly goods I thee endow; that's a lie." It is a wonder that such a being was not conducted out of church by the beadle. This puts one in mind of an anecdote that is told of a man who in his time was a Cabinet Minister. There was a great discussion on the question whether a man can marry on three hundred a year. "All I can say," said the great man, "is that when I said, 'With all thy worldly goods I thee endow.' so far from having three hund-ed pounds, I question whether, when all my debts were paid. I had three hundred pence." "Yes, my love," said his wife: "but then you had your splendid intellect." "I didn't endow you with that, ma'am," sharply retorted the right honorable husband.

Ghostly Apparition.

In a recent Fortnightly Review there is an article on Ghosts, in which a remarkable story of the appearance of a reporter to a judge at the time of his death is told. A gentleman at Rawdon who read the article under his own observation some years ago.

"In 1859, when I was a young man I was employed in an office in Monaccessories-strewn about the place, odds sufficient to supply the air to a much greater treal. One night I retired early to my bed, but in the course of the night I suddenuse there. The platform is 900 feet long, | ly awoke, and lay quietly musing on my bed. While engaged in the delightful pastime of building castles in the air, the door which I had securely locked and fastened, No lanterns or glasses are used, and the suddenly opened, and one of our clerks, light is perfectly steady, there being no Mr .--, who lived several miles away. flame. It is, moreover, quite unsflected by stepped in, dressed exactly as I had seen him leave the office on the previous evening, just as good as what you can buy. Peppers, the froth and feam of that agitation which a blue, yellow and red idol, with a staring are actually consuming only 121 feet, so that He advanced to a large mirror that hung if necessary a very much more briliant light | over the washstand near my bedside, looked into it despondingly, took up a brush, stroked down his long side whiskers and mousless than with the ordinary system, but that | tache, as was his custom, to do, adjusted his coat collar, wiped the dust off his clothes, gazed steadily for a moment into my face, and suddenly vanished from my sight without uttering a word. I was thoroughly surprised, although I was not frightened in the least. Of the reality of the apparition there was not the slightest doubt, as I was wide press the air. On the whole, the invention | awake at the time. After thinking over it if it is one which has been made to order seems to be a practical success, and in view for some time I arose, looked at my watch, and found that it was 12.15. noxious vapors by combustion, and not less | The rest of the night passed without any further disturbance. When I arrived at the office next morning the first news that I heard was that my fellow clerk was dead. Enquiry elicited the fact that he had dropped dead from heart disease at 12 o'clock on the previous night-about the very time that I had had my nocturnal visitor. Why he appeared to me I cannot tell, unless it was from the fact that he and I had some unpleasant words on the previous evening in the wash room.

An Aboriginal Dwelling

A short time ago there was discovered in

a marsh at Schussenried, in Wurtemburg. a well-preserved hut of the age of stone. The flooring and a part of the walls were intact, and, as appeared from a careful admeasurement, had formed when complete, a rectangle, 10 metres long and 7 metres wide. The hut was divided into two compartments communicating with each other by a footbridge, made of three girders. The single door, looking towards the south, was a metre wide, and opening into a room 6:50 metres long and 4 metres wide. In one corner lay a heap of stones which had apparently formed the fireplace. This room was the kitchen, "the living room," and probably a night refuge for cattle in cold weather. The second room, which had no opening outside measured 6:50 metres long and 5 metres wide, and was no doubt used as the family bedchamber. The floors of both rooms were formed of round logs and walls of split logs. This, be it remembered, was a hut of the the lake dwellings of the Bronze Age were larger in size and less primitive in their arrangements. At both periods the platform supporting the houses communicated with the shore by means of a bridge (probably removeable at pleasure) and with the water by ladders. These ladders, as appears from an example found at Chavannes, were made which protruded on either side.