OUR CLUBBING LIST.

	Regular price.	With Champion
Weekly Globe.	$1.00	$1.75
" Advertiser	1.00	1.75
Harper's Magazine	4.00	4.20
" Weekly.	4.00	4.20
" Bazar.	4.00	4.20
" Young People	2.00	2.65
Scientific American.	3.20	3.50
" Supplement	5.00	5.10
" and Supplement	7.00	7.00
National Live Stock Journal	2.15	3.00
Canada Farmer.	1.00	1.70
Canada Medical & Surgical Journal.	3.00	3.00
American Agriculturist.	1.50	2.15
Godeys Lady's Book.	2.00	2.50
Rural New Yorker with seed premiums	2.65	2.80
Lippincott's Magazine.	3.00	3.25
Eclectic Magazine.	5.00	5.00
Art Interchange.	3.00	3.35
Demorest's Monthly	2.00	2.50
Rural Canadian.	1.00	1.70
Daily Witness	3.00	3.50
Weekly Witness	1.10	2.00
Toronto Daily World	3.00	3.50
Century Magazine	4.00	4.60
St. Nicholas	3.00	3.60

THE BOUNDARY AWARD.

We believe that we express the feelings and sentiments of a majority of the people in the Rainy River District, when we say that are no longer disposed to quietly submit to the wanton, wilful and cruel treatment that has been inflicted on them for years. When we arrived here the boundary of the province was in dispute, although it had been defined by competent arbitrators chosen by the Dominion and Ontario Governments. The Dominion Government in an arbitrary and high handed manner repudiated the finding of the arbitrators, under the artful pretext that it was a convenient boundary and not a legal boundary. The Government of Ontario showed their willingness to accept the finding of the arbitrators, although they thought the territory awarded less than their province was entitled to, and introduced a bill confirming on their part the decision arrived at. And all that was than necessary to decide the whole dispute was the passing of a bill by the House of Commons, on their part accepting the award. At the first session they did not refuse to confirm the award, but put the papers received from Ontario in the wrong pigeon-hole and therefore nothing could be done. At the next session of the House of Commons, what did we find? The member for Algoma, Dawson, the antiquated persistant enemy of the district, asking for a Committee of the House of Commons, to decide whether the western boundary of Ontario extended beyond Silver Islet of the West, and to decide the legality of the award. How can we account for his conduct? Did he fall a prey to the Chieftain of the dark ways and expediency, devoid of principle, and surrender all his well considered views at the request of his imperious master? We can scarcely account for his conduct in any other way as it is well known that the same Dawson contended, when a member of the Ontario Legislature that he had every reason to believe that the western boundary of Ontario extended to the Rocky Mountains and produced incontrovertable proof of the correctness of his statements. He got his farcical committee and succeeded in delaying the settlement of the question and in inflicting injury on his constituents, and meriting general contempt. The next thing we heard was that the Quebec members objected to Ontario getting what she was entitled to, from a feeling of jealousy, and declared if Ontario got what she claimed, Quebec must have an equivalent to allay her opposition. To get rid of the difficulty at Ottawa our neighboring and sister province of obsequious fame was introduced into the dispute to continue the delay, and give the "boys" a chance to rob the territory in dispute of its timber.

The dispute was then referred to the Privy Council of England causing further delay and loss to the people of the district. The Privy Council decided that the boundary of Ontario was properly defined by the arbitrators, and that their decision had no greater legal effect than the award of the arbitrators, as in either case the decision required to be ratified by Parliament, showing that all the stories we heard here from our tory friends about a convenient boundary and a legal boundary, were mere subterfuges to cover their dishonest dealings. On receiving notice of the settlement of the boundary by such high authority our fears were dispelled and our drooping spirits exhilarated, but, we were again doomed to disappointment and another delay, as we learned with sorrow that the Dominion claimed the land, timber and mines, for extinguishing the Indian title, another pure invention conceived in iniquity, that Ontario got the boundary, but all that was valuable in the territory was to be reserved for the faithful followers of the party of gentlemen. Two decisions have already been given by competent courts against the contention of the Dominion, claiming the land, timber and mines, but we have no guarantee that that will put an end to the contention and delay, the case may be carried to England for decision from pure malice, and we must again wait. And we learn with regret and disappointment that no steps have been taken by the Government at Ottawa, to ratify the decision of the Privy Council on the boundary, leaving us still in confusion and uncertainty. We can get no title to our lands or mines, our saw mills are being supplied with timber from Minnesota, in which the labor is performed by Americans paid from Canadian funds, and the sound of the axe is seldom heard in the lumber woods of Western Ontario since the timber ravishers left.

The mines rich in gold and silver are not worked for want of title, our laborers are out of employment, and the natural resources of the country lie dormant. The country so profusely blessed by Providence is rendered worthless by the mismanagement of our rulers. These sufferings are inflicted because Ontario will not abandon her well established rights. It is with sorrow and regret that we are compelled to admit that the district is becoming poorer instead of making rapid progress, such as might be expected from the resources of the country and the energy and intelligence of its inhabitants. The question now is what course will we pursue to get rid of the miserable plight we are placed in? Will we leave the country? No. Will we apply to Minnesota for annexation, or will we follow the example of our neighbors to the west, as the only mode of securing the attention of the Government and redress for our grievances? We have more to complain of than the Half-breeds had on the Saskatchewan and know our rights better than they did, and insist on having them as all loyal and independent subjects should. Our patience with the Dominion is exhausted and we now call upon the Ontario Government to issue their proclamation as required, putting in force, 49 Vic., chap. 7, so that we can get title to our land and the Old Tomorrow may dally as long as he pleases.—Rat Portage Progress and Mining Journal.

Farm Work for June.

This is the busiest of months for the farmer. Corn planting which is "planting" par excellence, over a large part of the country is not over before corn tillage presses, for the weeds grow very fast, and the grass grows too, so that haying ought to begin. Millet and fodder corn must be sowed and in many sections Swedish turnips or rutabagas need to be in as early as the 25th, though in others, good crops may be depended upon when sowed a month later. Those who have orchard grass and clover in some fields will be glad that they may begin the hay harvest by cutting these long before timothy and red-top meadows are ready for the moving machine. This saves a great deal of worry, and when the timothy is ripe it may be cut at once if proper calculations have been made. As to the age when timothy should be cut, it is well to bear in mind that for one's own use it can hardly be cut too green, after the heads are well out, but for sale for city feeding it is preferred as old as it can be without the seed shelling off from the heads. It is used not so much as nutriment as for bulky food with oats or ground feed.—American Agriculturist for June.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, the gilded youth who married the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, is opposed to Home Rule. Any young man with a wife over sixty years of age may be excused for feel that way.—World.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY.

Following is a summary of reports by 856 correspondents of this Bureau on the condition of crops and live stock, and the rate of wages and supply of farm laborers in the Province, made under date of the 15th of May.

The reports of correspondents show that in most of the fall wheat districts of the Province the winter weather was very unfavorable to the crop. Heavy rains carried off the snow over wide areas, leaving fields exposed to intense cold in January and February; sheets of ice lay in hollows and on low ground during the latter month; and alternate freezing and thawing prevailed throughout March. "Killed," "smothered," and "heaved out" express the tenor of a great many reports, and in portions of the country from ten to seventy per cent. of the wheatland has been ploughed up or resown with other grain. In a few sections there are complaints of too much spring rain, and in others the unthrifty appearance of many fields is attributed to the lack of rain. Of the six Lake Erie counties, where nearly a quarter of the fall wheat acreage of the Province lies, Welland is the only one which promises a full crop, while the adjoining county of Haldimand is likely to be much short of an average. Excepting in the southern part of Lambton, the crop in the Lake Huron counties is very satisfactory. In Grey and Simcoe, on the Georgian Bay, the prospect is not cheering, and the acreage has been reduced to a considerable extent. The West Midland counties give varying reports—those of Middlesex, Oxford and Brant being the least favorable. Dufferin promises well, and in Perth the outlook is almost invariably pronounced very good. Over the country from Wellington to Durham, and between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay, serious injury was caused by ice lying on the fields in winter, and the crop is very uneven. In York and Simcoe counties especially, ice and exposure proved to be very destructive to the wheat plant, and a large breadth has been ploughed up. Lincoln and Northumberland alone, of the Lake Ontario counties, give promise of a good harvest. In the East Midland counties the crop is variable, and in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group it wintered safely and makes a fine show, excepting where some bad effects were left by the ice and snow in parts of Grenville, Carleton and Lanark. The fine growing weather with which the country has been favored since the middle of April has greatly improved the prospects of the crop, and a smaller area has been ploughed up in consequence than seemed at all probable when the snow disappeared. The indications are, however, that without unusually favorable or unfavorable weather from now until harvest the yield will fall nearly a fifth short of the average of the past four years.

The reports on clover are on the whole favorable, and the crop is at least two weeks earlier than last year. Clover of last year's seeding has suffered little either by winter or spring weather; but the clover on old meadows has been extensively injured, especially on undrained, low-lying or heavy soils, by ice and frost heaving.

Ploughing for spring crops commenced from two to three weeks earlier than last year, and seeding proportionately early; but in some districts the work was delayed by wet weather, especially on heavy clay and undrained lands in the lake shore counties from Norfolk to Peel. In the northern and eastern counties the green appearance of crops presents a striking and favorable contrast to their backward state last spring, and for all parts of the Province the reports on spring wheat, barley, oats and peas are very cheering. Apparently, however, the breadth of spring wheat is less than last year, while that of peas and barley is greater.

The reports on live stock are generally favorable. Fodder was abundant everywhere, unless in portions of Simcoe and Muskoka, and almost the only complaint is that cattle did not feed well owing to the changeable character of the winter. Hogs and sheep have been reduced in number since last year, but the spring weather has been very favorable for the rearing of pigs and lambs, which are reported as numerous. Animals of all classes were turned on grass about three weeks earlier than usual, and old and young are in hearty condition.

The supply of farm laborers appears to be ample in all parts of the Province, and the range of wages is about the same as a year ago. Following are the averages by county groups for the two years—those for the present season being computed from the quotations of 664 correspondents:

	With Board 1886.	With Board 1885.	Without Board 1886.	Without Board 1885.
Lake Erie	$15.69	$15.98	$23.24	$23.53
Lake Huron	16.53	16.70	25.41	25.82
Georgian Bay	15.93	16.54	24.47	26.21
West Midland	16.42	16.54	24.44	24.03
Lake Ontario	16.72	16.93	23.65	24.94
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	15.91	16.00	23.70	24.51
East Midland	15.78	16.24	24.18	25.10
Northern Districts	17.32	17.27	24.68	27.00
The Province	$16.25	16.45	24.62	24.75

The average monthly wages for the Province in 1884 was $17.70 with board and $25.78 without; and in 1883 they were $19.28 with board and $27.05 without.

Orchard Work in June.

Much may be done in the way of "anticipated pruning," by going among newly planted trees and rubbing off all shoots that appear where branches are not wanted. By doing this now, the trouble of sawing off large branches some years later will be avoided. Grafts that were inserted this spring, and are begining to grow, should be treated as if they were young trees and brought into proper shape by judicious pruning. If one bud on a graft takes the lead of all the others, stop it by pinching. In short, treat the graft as if it were a young tree planted in the soil, instead of being planted in another tree....If shoots appear upon grape-vines where they are not wanted, remove them. If an old vine has been severely pruned, numerous buds will start upon the old wood. These are generally not wanted and should be broken off as soon as they appear....This will be a lively month with insects. The curculio attacks the plums soon after the fruit is set. Jarring the trees and catching the fallen insects upon sheets spread upon the ground is the only effective remedy.... Plant-lice often appear in great numbers at the ends of branches of cherry, pear and other fruit trees. If these can be bent down and dipped into strong soap suds, the insects may be killed. If out of reach, syringe them with kerosene emulsion. This is so generally useful as an insecticide on plants that we repeat it here: Stir kerosene with half as much milk until no oil is visible; then dilute with twelve times its bulk of water. This will kill almost all insects without injury to the plants.—American Agriculturist for June.

Do Varieties Run Out?

By the popular phrase "running out," as applied to fruits, is commonly meant loss of vitality, quality, or fruitfulness. That some varieties have lost one or more of these qualities when grown in some localities by some men, seems very clear. That the same varieties, when grown in other localities by other men, are as perfect in fruit and foliage as ever, is equally clear. It would seem, then, that the question of deterioration is largely one of soil or treatment. It is quite natural for a fruit-grower to plant in better soil and take better care of strawberry plants that cost him thirty-six dollars, than if they cost him but two dollars and a half a thousand. It is just as natural for him to become less and less careful of the new varieties as they become more common. If careful selection and cultivation improve, it must also be true that neglect will deteriorate. The plants in a strawberry patch if allowed to do so will become matted together, each runner producing from two to five plants. The farther they are away from the parent plant, the weaker will the new plants become. These end plants are smaller, less vigorous than the larger, and if planted a deterioration must be the result. In a propagation bed the runners should be cut off after the second plant has formed. This will place a great check upon deterioration.—American Agriculturist for June.

Notwithstanding M. Rousseau's pessimistic report, M. de Lesseps believes the Panama canal will be completed in 1889.

THE JUNE CENTURY.

A finely engraved drawing from Houdon's bust of Benjamin Franklin is the frontispiece of the June CENTURY, and several pages of "Unpublished Letters of Benjamin Franklin," edited by the Hon. John Bigelow, add to the literary interest of the number. These letters are a part of the "Stevens Collection" of Franklin's manuscripts now owned by the United States Government, and abound in good humor and shrewd and kindly wisdom for which Franklin's writings are so famous.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley contributes a remarkable article on "Faith-Healing and Kindred Phenomena," which is based on many years of inquiry on his own part and on much trustworthy testimony. His conclusions are opposed to the claims of Christain "faith-healers," and the article, altogether, offers a mass of curious and important information.

In their order the illustrated papers of the number are a "Literary Ramble," by Austin Dobson, along the Thames from Fulham to Chiswick, in which we have allusions to many famous people known in literature and in history, and glimpses of the scenery along "the university course"; Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer's second paper on "American Country Dwellings," with drawings of some of the handsomest country-houses in the Eastern States; a timely paper on "Harvard's Botanic Garden and Its Botanists," by Ernest Ingersoll; and a paper by John Burroughs on "Birds' Eggs," with engravings of twenty-two varieties of eggs.

The Antietam campaign is the subject of the war papers in this number, the illustrations referring mostly to the battle of Antietam, and forming perhaps the richest pictoral contribution yet made to the series. General James Longstreet's reminiscences are covered by the title, "The Invasion of Maryland"; General John G. Walker writes of the battles of "Harper's Ferry and Sharpsburg"—the latter being the Confederate name for Antietam; Colonel Henry Kyd Douglas, of Jackson's staff, relates annecdotes of "Stonewall Jackson in Maryland"; and Charles Carleton Coffin, the war correspondent, describes "Scenes at Antietam."

Besides the continuation of Mr. Howells's new novel, "The Minister's Charge; or, The Apprenticeship of Lemuel Barker," the fiction of the number comprises two dialect short stories,—a tale of the war, entitled "Meh Lady," by Thomas Nelson Page, the author of "Marse Chan"; and a humorous sketch by Colonel Richard M. Johnson, called "The Hotel Experience of Mr. Pink Fluker."

In "Bric-a-Brac" there is a curious legend of a Japanese Rip Van Winkle, entitled "Urashima." The English version and the pictures illustrating it are by Masayuki Kataoka.

"Topics of the Time," in dealing with the question of the labor strikes, addresses "A Work of Sympathy and Caution" to law-abiding working-men; discusses "Two kinds of Boycotting"; and broaches the question, "Who are the Guiltier?"—public officers who accept bribes, or the rich men who use money corruptly to further selfish interests.

In "Open Letters," Professor Samuel M. Hopkins discusses "Christain Union," in answer to Dr. Crosby; Professor E. R. Stil takes ground for co-education in "Shall Women go to College?" the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden writes thoughtfully of "The Labor Question," and in "Found—A Universal Tinker," it is shown that a suggestion made anonymously by Mark Twain, in the December CENTURY, has borne practical fruit.

The poems of the number are by Bessie Chandler, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Amelie Rivers, C. S. Percival, Edmund Gosse; and in "Bric-a-Brac" by Samuel Minturn Peck, Anthony Lovell, Charlotte Fiske Bates, and the late George T. Lanigan.

LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The June number of LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE is largely devoted to the labor question. Mr. Fred. Perry Powers foresees the coming of "The Industrial Republic," under which the laboring classes will get a larger share of the fruits of their labor than they do now. He looks upon the present troubles as necessary attendants upon even the most orderly social revolutions. There is no cause for alarm. The labor agitators are no doubt doing a great many unwise and some wrong things, but we inherit our political liberties from men of whom the same might be said. The final outcome of the struggle will be beneficial to all. "We shall gradually alter our industrial organization," he concludes, "till, in the course of years, we shall find we are living in an industrial republic, having in the period of transaction got rid of a great deal of economic rubbish, just as our ancestors got rid of a good deal of political rubbish, having done, like our ancestors, a good many unwise and some wrong things, and having destroyed a good many so-called corner-stones of human society, which were found to be only additions to the weight and not at all to the strength of the social structure; and as the result of all this we shall be vastly better and more comfortable. But nobody will then have such immense power in the commercial and industrial work as a good many have now, and for them and their heirs the change will be inconvenient, just as the popular uprisings in Europe during the last fifty years have thrown a good many kings out of employment, and doomed a good many heirs-apparent to pass their lives in the ranks of ordinary humanity." To the Experience Meeting, Martin Irons contributes an autobiographical sketch, "My Experiences in the Labor Movement," written with a frankness and sincerity which make it very entertaining. "Some Experiences of a Working-Girl," another article in the same department, is a powerful and pathetic appeal on behalf of the ill paid factory girls, by one who has seen and suffered the wretchedness she commiserates. "The Experiences of a Street-Car Conductor" is noteworthy from the fact that the writer finds nothing to complain of in his position, but contrasts it favorably with the lot of thousands of his fellow-being. Under a head of "A Plea for the Spoils System," George Walton Green gives an amusing burlesque of the reasonings of the average political "war horse" against Civil Service Reform. "John Turnor's Invention" is a capital sensation story of the Hugh Conway type. There is some excellent poetry. In the Monthly Gossip, W. H. Babcock advances startling views on the Mormon question, and there are other bright discussions of current topics.

Forty thousand workingmen of Philadelphia sent a petition to Congress asking for tariff revision in the interests of labor, and that raw material be allowed to come in free of duty.

WE SHOULD BLOT OUT DISEASE IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact the entire glandular system; and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death itself gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints but if the reader will ask himself the following questions he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick mucous gather about the gums and teeth in mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there a pain in the sides and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as though the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions of the kidneys highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does the food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? The various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against the latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs are restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, London, Limited, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. Ask your chemist for Seigel's Curative Syrup.

East-street Mills, Cambridge-heath, "London, July 24th, 1882.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to be able to add my testimony in favor of your valuable Syrup as a curative agent. I had suffered for some length of time from a severe form of indigestion and the long train of distressing symptoms following that disease. I had tried all possible means to get relief, by seeking the best medical advice. I had swallowed sufficient of their stuff to float a man-of-war, so to speak, but all to no avail. A friend of mine, coming on the scene in the midst of my suffering, brought with him a bottle of your Seigel Syrup; he advised me to try it, stating he felt confident it would benefit me. Being weary of trying so many drugs, I condemned it before trial thinking it could not possibly do me any good, but ultimately determined to take the syrup. After doing so for a short time it worked such a change in me that I continued taking it for nearly two months and then I felt thoroughly cured, for I have discontinued its use for five weeks, and feel in the best of health, and can partake any kind of food with ease and comfort. I am therefore thankful to you that, through the instrumentality of your valuable medicine, I am restored to the state of health, I now enjoy.—Yours truly,

W. S. Foster.

To Mr. A. J. White.

Those who are in the "Asthma Furnace" should lose no time in obtaining relief by the use of "The Rosinweed Tar Mixture," but do not use the medicine unless you will follow the directions "to the letter."

Poor Asthma sufferers, who are strangers to "tired Nature's sweet restorer balmy sleep," should make use of "The Rosinwood Tar Mixture." Quiet refreshing sleep will follow its use.

Waterloo House, London Stile, Chiswick, Feb 17th, 1882.

Messrs White & Co., London.

Gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure that I add my testimony to the wonderful effects of Seigel's Syrup. For years I had been suffering from bilious attacks, which began with giddiness; then a mist would come before my eyes, so that I could not be able to recognize anyone or anything at the distance of a yard or two from my face. This would be followed by excessive trembling of my knees so that I could not stand without support; after which a severe headache would occur, lasting often two or three days. I have tried various remedies for these distressing symptoms, but until I tried Seigel's Syrup I had no relief. Since then I have had excellent health in every respect, and if ever I feel a headache coming on I take a dose of the Syrup, which arrests it. Hoping that this testimonial may be the means of inducing others (who suffer as I used) to try the Syrup, as I feel they will receive speedy benefit and ultimately be cured, I beg to remain, yours faithfully,

A. H. Horton.

Seigel's Operating Pills prevent ill effects from excess in eating or drinking. A good dose at bedtime renders a person fit for business in the morning. If you have asthma use The Rosinweed Tar Mixture.

Guelph's Mayor Enforces the Scott Act.

Guelph Herald.

We believe the mayor, on seeing a violation of the law, should acquaint the officers of the fact and urge them to do their duty. But is it necessary for him to perch himself up on the rafters of a building and try to secure a conviction by peeping through a hole down on to a scene of lawlessness, ribaldry and disorder? That is not called for. In fact it tends to lower the dignity of the chief magistrate of the city. The hootings and cat calls which greeted the appearance of his head at the skylight were an impolite but rather just reproof to a too enthusiastic mayor.

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1836.—SEMI-CENTENIAL—1886.

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Enters upon its FIFTIETH YEAR much stronger and more prosperous than at any previous period, having $218,896 of Assets and practically NO LIABILITY except a Re-insurance Reserve of $80,000. There are $20,000 deposited with the Ontario Government, and over $90,000 held in Mortgages, Debentures, and Cash, immediately available to meet losses.

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For further particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE, GALT, or to WILLIAN PANTON, 48-8m. Agent for Milton and vicinity.

The Flower Garden and Lawn in June.

Run the lawn-mower as often as once a week, or oftener if the rapid growth of grass requires it. In a dry time mow less frequently. It is a good plan to have the edges of beds in the lawn cut sloping, as this will allow them to be kept in order more easily.... Annuals sown now, will make a fine display late in the season.... Coleuses and similar "foliage plants," may now be planted in beds in the lawn.... Cannas and tuberoses show now be planted.... Everlasting flowers, so called, will be needed at Christmas, and it will be well to provide for the demand by sowing seeds of helichrysums, rhodanthes, and others.... Weeds, whether in the lawn or on the border, must be kept in subjection. A sharp, stiff knife, that will cut the roots well below the surface, is a most useful implement for weeding in the garden. Greenhouse plants, as a rule, are not set out of doors, but they should not be given over to neglect. If the pots are not set upon a pavement, provide a layer of coal ashes, that worms may not enter. Plants thus placed for the summer must have all needed water; they must not be overrun by insects, nor should their roots be burned by the beating of the sun against the pots. Indeed, plants that are set out require as much, if not rather more care, than if they had been left inside. Guard against injury by dogs.—American Agriculturist for June.

Live Stock in June.

On the flush pastures of June the live stock should all be doing well. Work horses need substantial fare, and the less grass the better. Take care that the cows or sheep do not break through into rank clover, for they will eat enough in an hour sometimes to give them bloat or hoove, a malady often quickly fatal. Keep the pigs in the orchard if possible. They grow well on the clover, pick up the blasted fruit for the grubs it contains and stir the soil around the trees. Ewes with lambs need regular care, that they are not too much weakened by the draft upon them, and it is well to increase their grain as the lambs gain size. Ticks leave the old sheep for the lambs, so that it is well to dip the latter this month before the lambs are weaned. Market chickens may be pushed to advantage by frequent feeding, besides having a free run, if possible, while they are growing and before they are put up to fatten. After ducks have passed the delicate stage and have their feathers, they may be given frequent feeds of food to give them rapid growth and size. The earlier they are sold after they become marketable the greater will be the profit.—American Agriculturist for June.

A highly accomplished young lady of Wilkesbarre has eloped with an Italian labourer.

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Complete Novels and Other Works, by Famous Authors, Almost Given Away.

The following books are published in neat pamphlet form, many of them handsomely illustrated, and all are printed from good type upon good paper. They treat of a great variety of subjects, and we think no one can examine the list without finding therein many that he or she would like to possess. In cloth-bound form these books would cost $1.00 each. Each book is complete in itself.

The Widow Bedott Papers. This is the book over which your grandmothers laughed till they cried, and it is just as funny to-day as it ever was.
Fancy Work for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject, containing easy and practical instructions for making fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work, embroidery, etc., etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
Grimm's Fairy Stories for the Young. The finest collection of fairy stories ever published. The children will be delighted with them.
The Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott. "The Lady of the Lake" is a romance in verse, and of all the works of Scott, none is more beautiful than this.
Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen, a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving the rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence, giving plain directions for the composition of letters of every kind, with innumerable forms and examples.
Winter Evening Recreations, a large collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles, etc., for social gatherings, private theatricals, and evenings at home; illustrated.
Dialogues, Recitations and Readings, a large and choice collection for school exhibitions and public and private entertainments.
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	Place of Sittings and P. O. Address of Clerks.	Clerks.	Jan.	Mar.	May.	July.	Sep.	Nov.	Hour of Op
1	Milton	Wm. Panton	29	26	28	9	24	26	10 a.m.
2	Oakville	R. Balmer	6	3	5	3	11	3	10 a.m.
3	Georgetown	L. Grant	12	16	11	7	17	9	9.30 a.m
4	Acton	J. Matthews	13	11	13	8	16	11	10 a.m.
5	Campbellville	S. R. Lister	11	8	10	0	9	8	9 30
6	Burlington	W. J. Bastedo	5	2	4	2	10	2	11

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings, with or without Jury, Tuesday 8th June, 14th December, at 1 p.m.

County Court Sittings, without Jury, Tuesday, 6th April, and 5th October, at 10 a.m.

County Court Sittings—Formerly Terms—Monday, 4th January, 5th April, 5th July, and 4th October at 10 a.m., each day.

Judges Chambers.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, except on Court days and during vacation, at 11 a.m.

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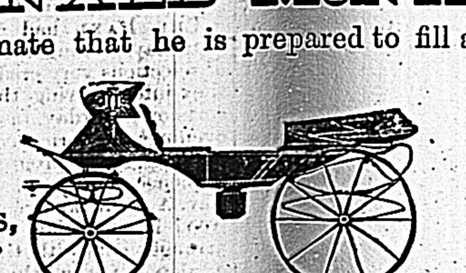

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