The Female Form, small, straight, flat figure, with a cate in its features, and the problem ag a girl look like fifteen until he is part her teens is not exceedingly it can be very simply worked by let her petticoat grow to a mature hewing all devices of bodice that artificial undulation, and enjoining nt simplicity of carriage and man at was what had been done with the m I have mentioned. There was in v the usual incentive for thus retardapparent growth from childhood to Two elder sisters wished to ally place themselves before their emphasized by the youngest daughming an adult. Why, I remember evening at a reception the dear girl wn to the parlour in a lovely cos-white tulle, as simple and infantile ning robe, and with the hem no in the tops of her high boots; but resumed to give a slight roundness resolution which was instantly n, though she pleaded hard to carry

woman, and I want to look like pleaded. ay be a woman, but you've got to a child as long as nature will let you, maternal mandate.
ad to go back to her room and flat-

m in which indignation was sweldevelop all of a sudden, the first thing -see if I don t," she said to me or

The dignified little creature who a train up the centre isle of a fashion rch was no longer childish. Her braids of hair has become an elaborure; the ankles were out of sight, tead of their stockinged display, there rming disclosure of bare arms that nore plump and tapering than any expected, and as fair as eighteen sion could make them; her bodice rst time, was shapely-by exactly leans is none of the public's Improved? I should say so. groom had fallen in love with her his passion as he beheld her in bridal

Big Scotchmen, regard to the recently published

ociation statistics relative to the men in the mother countries, writes to the Scottish American rt Wayne, Ind.: late number of the Journal I see it hat according to statistics of height eight in Scotland, the Gallowegians and to be the tallest, averaging 5 feet

I was not surprised at that case. The stature of men in that is the four mountainous of Kircudbrightshire, north of n, has often been remarked upon. The ers live, as regards animal food. on black-faced mutton, which is not ily digested food, but very nutritious. head and trotters singed, mealy pudd and trotters singed, mealy pud nd haggis are good bone-forming dany of the tenant tarmers in my day led by the name of their farms, and their ancestors had been on them is reign of James VI. Some of quite well off and owned ough living on rented farms, in air, would perhaps account for figues, and being decended from a nixed reval Scotch race. The men late Mr. Archibaid Wallace of ray was an exception; although a he weighed nearly 22 stone, and ma kably heathy man. A man in atry informed me that he went ther ss once, and Knockeray, who meaerybody's appetite by his own, gave eep's head and four trotters to keep till dinner time.

of your Galloway readers will reold Charlie Stewart, the spaver, ashire man. He was a man of giganigth, was about six feet in height. ommon massive build. He meainches round the chest, and weighen 18 and 19 stone without being had a ruddy healthy complexion , and huge unmistakeable S. otch On one occasion when Lord Galloind when the Baron's retainers were d gay,' and putting the stone and the hammer, &c., were being prac-Charlie threw 10 men in succession otch or Border style, by sheer It was found impossible ei r bend his enormous back. Of course is opponents were professionals.

Bellevi le Salvation Army meeting day night, Capt. Nellie Ryerson at if in future the collections were not

### IS THE TIME TO CURE SKIN HUMORS

this season when the port open freely perspiration is abundant that Disfigurations. Humiliating Eruptions, Itching, Salt Rheum or Ecsona, Psoriasis Ringworm, Baby Humours, Scrofula, us Seres, Abscesses, and Disekarging, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Diseases of the San and Scalp are most and econquically cured by the Curt. and econducically cured by the Cure

IT IS A FACT.

and Aperient, internally, and CUTIGERA SOAP, the great Skir d Beautifiers, exter a y.

REATEST ON EARTH.

TRA REMEDIES are the greatest medicarth. Had the worst case Sait Rhenm ounty. My member-had it twenty years, act died from it. I believe CUTIOURA The Medius are the greatest medith. Had the worst case Salt Rheum ity. My mether thad it twenty years, t died from it. I beheve CUTICURA e saved her lift. My arms, breast, were covered for three years, which leved or cured until I used the CUTICURA and SOAP externally, and CUTICURA and SOAP externally. SOAP externally.
J. W. ADAMS, Newark, O.

## EAT BLOOD MEDICINES.

f has not been told as to the great cura rs of the CUTICURA REMEDIS. I have dreds of dollars for medicines to cur the blood and skin, and never foun ! yet to equal the CUTICURA REMEDIES, CHAS, A WILLIAMS. ce. R.L.

CURE IN EVERY CASE. OUTICURA REMEDIES outsell all other s I keep for skin diseases. My cus-ad patients say that they have effected

H. W. BROCKWAY, M.D.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," UTY For Rough, Chapped and Greasy Skin, Blackheada. Skin Blemishes, and Infantile Hum-CUTICURA SOAP, a real Beautifier.

### AGRICULTURAL.

We will always be pleased to receive letters of enquiry from farmers on any matters affecting agricultural interests, and answers will be given as soon as practicable.

ENGLISH SEED GRAIN.

The celebrated seed-growers, Oakshott Co., of Reading, England, having advised with Professor Tanner, of the Institute of Agriculture, South Kensington, with reference to having some of their selected varieties experimented upon in Canada, Prof. Tanner wrote them as follows :- "I have to thank you for bringing under my notice the aeries of experiments you propose having carried out in different districts. Let me mention to you that at the Guelph (Ont.) college they have facilities for carrying out and testing such experimental results in a manner surpassed by none and equalled by few, if any, I think you should put yourself in communication with Prof. Brown, for it is very probable that Guelph College can give such valuable help as will surprise many in the Old Country." Prof. Brown has, in conse-Old Country." Prof. Brown has, in consequence, received an important proposal from Oakshott & Co. with regard to testing four varieties of wheat, two of barley, two of cats, and one of peas, which will he the Department of Agriculture.

### CATTLE DISEASE PREVENTION.

The latest enterprise on the part of the Department of Agriculture of Manitoba is the appointment of veterinary surgeons, one for every county in the province Nothing is more needed in a country where ordinary farming, not to mention stock-raising, is carried on to such an expent. These surgeons are to be paid by the day, and only for what they actually do. Perhaps Manitoba has seen the very minimum of diseases in horses and cattle. At the most there have only been a few isolated cases of mange and glanders in horses; pink-eye, foot and mouth disease, pleuro-pneumonia, cattle plague, and tubercle have never been known, and no case of any kind of disease in sheep of pigs has been observed. The county veterinary surgeons are especially instructed to be on the alert along the boundary line, and universally to shoot down every glandered horse and burn it or bury it six feet under ground. All will be effected at a very slight expense to the Government; quarantine regulations will be strictly observed, and the chances of the spread of a contagious disease amongst animals will be minimized.

COUCH GRASS.

A correspondent in St. Giles, Que, asks for information regarding the destruction of



given. The weed is known by different names. Among them Couch, Quitch, Dog Wheat, and Quack Grass, the scientific name being Triticum repens. Its roots are very tenacious of life, and as they spread rapidly are exceedingly difficult to destroy. They go deep into the soil, take a firm hold, and multiply in all directions. Each joint can produce a new plant, which in turn, if not destroyed, will produce others beyond number. The best mode of eradication is to select a time when the weather and soil are are in the driest state, and plough, harrow, and rake the rooks into heaps with a horse-rake, when they should be burned. This operation will have to be repeated. A crop of turnips, whose broad leaves exclude sun and air, and the frequent disturbance of the soil in hot, dry weather, are useful in subduing it, while cutting the grass with a hoe in wet weather only produces a fresh and larger crop. In the early autumn the roots strike horizontally and obliquely, and then go down till the growth of the plant is stoppe winter. In some parts o Surope, where burning is much practised, it has been discovered where the land is made foul by couch grass the larger is the ensuing

# THE POINTS OF A JERSEY.

"Inquirer," writing from Simcoe, says :-"Will you kindly give me a description of a thoroughbred Jersey cow, the average size, colour, marks, and any other information of

The average length of a Jersey is from 48 to 50 inches. They are of different colours, the light fawn being the favourite where people keep them simply for ornament, but the dark, almost black ones, are generally the richest milkers. Although not tall their bodies often girth from six to seven feet, as they are set on short legs. A light circle or ring always encircles the nose. Their chief ring always encircles the nose. Their chief characteristic is the great length of time they hang out in milk, good Jerseys always requiring to be dried off, and they are milked, as a rule, up to six weeks from calving. The quality of their milk is exceptionally high, the percentage of cream running up to one-third, as has been demonstrated by Me. Fuller's herd at Oak-lands, near Hamilton. One, where one gallon of cream was regularly gathered from three gallons of milk.

In referring to Mr. Fuller's herd it will be pleasing to those who take an interest in Jersey cows to hear that on Friday he sold the eldest daughter of Mary Anne for \$6,000, and that he has a standing offer for one year of \$20,000 for Mary, Anne, as well as an ad-ditional offer of \$10,000 for her services for one year, the party making the offer being desirous of having her served by a son of Eurotas, he to keep the calf.

# LIVE STOCK.

Searcely any two cows or horses have the same appetites. It is important to so mix and change the feed that sameness may be avoided. A variety of food encourages healthful digestion, and upon this the profits of the owners largely depend.

wners largely depend. A sale of fine bred shorthorn cattle from the herds of Richard Gibson, of Delaware; Gibson & Winthrop, of Westminster, and W. Williams, of San Francisco, took place on the exhibition grounds, London, last week in the presence of a large number of breeders from all parts of the country. Mr. Fairbanks, of Whitby, was auctioneer, Nineteen cows and

four bulls were disposed of, but the figures obtained were not so high as anticipated, the best price got being \$300, for Seraphina Duchess Sixth.

An Aberdeen-Angus bullock, the property of Geary Broa., London, Ont., passed through Chicago en route for the Kansas City fat stock show. He made the the entire journey from Quebec to Kansas City by express, his period of quaranting thaying expired at too period of quarantine baving expired at too late a day to permit his being sent by the ordinary modes of cattle conveyance.

The Canada West Farm Stock Association, Bow park, have eleven entries of Shorthorns and grade Shorthorns for the fat stock show. The exhibit will include the famous Clarence Kirklevington, a Shorthorn steer considered by many to be near perfection. Hon M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, Quebec, has made nineteen entries, which will include the purebred Hereford steer Tongrier Monarch, bred bred Hereford steer Tongrier Monarch, bred by R. L. Burton, of Shrewsbury, Eng., and the polled Aberdeen-Angus steer Waterside Jock, bred by G. Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, Scotland; also the polled Aberdeen-Angus cow Duchess 2nd, bred by J. Reid Mass at Scotland. This will be the first Mass at Scotland. This will be the first exhibit of black Scotch polls in Chicago, and much interest is manifested, by their friends s to their comparative merits on the block.

Care of Horses' Feet, Farmers, as well as all other horse owners and drivers, should pay more attention to their horses' feet than they do, and then much lost time might be avoided. The shoes much lost time might be avoided. The shoes should be changed every month or six weeks. The frog should never be cut away nor the hoof burned with a hot shoe. Well packed clay floors are best in all stables. The horses should not be allowed to stand long in their mangers, and the feet should be thoroughly cleaned out daily. If they become wet and spongy, wash well with castile soap and dry thoroughly, and keep in better condition by thoroughly, and keep in better condition by avoiding the cause: if they become too dry, as the forefeet are apt to, soak them in salt water, rub them dry, and then stopper with fresh cow dung in the evening. In the morning clean out thoroughly, and repeat the operation in the evening, and so on until they return to a natural, healthy condition. -Western Rural.

Slobbering in Horses.

Slobbering is sometimes one of the symp toms of irregular wear of the molar teeth or grinders, and especially so when sharp, pro-jecting points out or abrade the inner surface of the cheek or any part of the tongue. When such irregularity is extensive, proper masti-cation of the food is interfered with, and an anthrifty appearance of the animal gradually becomes manifest. These symptoms are, how-ever, not always due to irregularity of the grinders, for it sometimes happens that a for-eign body becomes imbedded between two rinders, such as a small unil, a pin, a piece f wire, etc., and which would produce similar symptoms. A careful examination should be made by sufficiently opening the animal' month, and looking over both rows of grind ers in the upper and lower jaws, not only ex-amining the side toward the tongue, but also that toward the cheeks, when the cause may be detected and remedied by proper instru-ments, such as tooth forceps, tooth rasp, etc. The removal of the cause constitutes the cure, and the administration of internal remedie, would be useless and unnecessary. Some times slobbering is due to irregularity in the tusks, and often it is due to ill-fitting or too severe bit, in which cases the remedy suggests itself.—Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.

Feeding of Young Figs. More harm is done to young pigs by over feeding than by any other mistake. A young pig weighing 20 pounds, as it should do when it is weaned at four weeks old, requires only half a pound of solid food daily, divided into four meals, that is, two ounces at a meal. This means dry food, and a sufficient allow-ance should be made of liquid. For instance, it. Then they do not grow, but become stunted, and go with backs humped up, and appear sick and weak. Continued indigestion produces sour stomach, fetid breath, and acid secretions, which biacken, the teeth and cause sour mouths. Then the owner, igno-aut of the real cause, is let to believe in the popular idea, that black teeth are the source of the trouble, and proceeds to knock them out with a stone or a hammer. It is a rough remedy, but sometimes it is a cure. For the poor pig, with its sore jaws, cannot eat for a few days, and the abstinence actually relieves the disordered stomach and the pig im-

roves. Wintering Colts. At the commencement of winter I have suggestion to offer those farmers who have young colts to put in winter quarters. I most sincerely and earnestly deprecate the straw Mack method of wintering solts. It is a poor way of wintering a useful animal and a poor way of disposing of straw. A man had much better give his straw stack to some poor seighbour than use it to winter his colts on. have seen too many otherwise good colts ruined during them first winter by a too close equaintance with the straw stack. The practise of some farmers seems to be to wean heir colts, and then compel them to steal subsistence during their first winter, and very often during their second winter also. No course could be more harsh and unrofitable. The colt grows in a thrifty and promising manner until it is weaned, and then it is compelled to enter upon a pard struggle for existence. This ought no to be so. A colt may not desire grain until he is able to earn it, but farmers, for their A colt may not desire grain until own credit, should feed their colts on a ration of oats twice a day. This is absolutely necessary if you desire an early and satisfactory development. I wintered two young colts last winter. I gave them all the good hay they could eat, and four quarts of hay daily, and I am free to say that I am better satisfied with the result than with any other stock wintered last winter. These coits, at one-year old, were larger and better developed than colts on neighbouring farms at twice the age. I think it pays, and pays well; to take extra care of a young colt; it is some satisfaction in owning a superior is some satisfaction in owning a superior animal, and it will pay in the end.—Corres-

The Shorthern Claimed to be the Farmer A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer, in referring to the different breeds of cows, speaks highly of the Shorthorn as follows:— That cow which the farmer needs is on that will make lots of beef and be easily fattened. He needs one that will breed well. The cow should have a calf each year. When the calf is dropped see that it sucks the cow, and then about all that is necessary to do is and then about an that, is necessary to do is to let it keep on sucking. This way will un-doubtedly be the means of raising some big calves. It is the method of nature. Of all modes, nature's way is the best. If this natural way of feeding is adopted and good pasture given afterwards large cattle will be produced. It is best, however, to help nature as much as possible. For the farmer the more beef the better. There will be enough good milkers in a herd to supply the home consumption of milk and butter. This is all that is necessary; for an overplus will not pay the farmer. And so the breed of cows ought for should be chosen for the beef.

For farm purposes I have come to the conclusion, as many others have done, that the Shorthorn breed of cattle is the best. In this breed we find the requisites desired. The Shorthorn is derived from a large breed. Weight is their most excellent quality. Having a cylindrical body and short legs the

Shorthorn looks smaller than it is. They excell all other stock in facility for fastening. They will make good heavy beef at the age of two, or two and a half years.
"The Shorthorn is the breed for farmers a year, or possibly oftener, have a committee to act as judges to inspect all the animals that are presented for entrance to the Jersey They form ene of the most economical machines for converting grass and corn into money. Such a machine should be esteemed. that are presented for entrance to the Jersey Herd-book. The committee of judges pass

Try keeping this breed of cattle and you will try an occupation that from the first you will like, and soon learn to love," THE FARM.

There is a sure way by which flat turnips may be kept crisp and fresh all winter, says an exchange. Prepare's bin or box, large enough to hold as many as may be required for use, put in the bottom a layer of fine earth, then a layer of turnips, alternating till all are in, then cover slightly with fine earth, and the turnips will come out as fresh as when pulled, even if not taken out until spring.

Canada thistles may be easily got rid of by the following simple treatment:—First tramp the plant to the ground, bruising it as much as possible; then put immediately over the root a handful of common salt. At the end of ten days repeat the dose to kill the young sprouts. This generally kills. Of course, this method may not be the best to use on a large farm, but for the yard, carden, or orchard it is about as easy and effective as any other. Canada thistles may be easily got rid of by

In the experiments of Sir J. B. Lawes, of Rothamstead, England, he finds this year his experimental plat of mangels planted for forty years on the same ground is much more thrifty than his main crop of thirty acres to which he applies both barnyard manure and nitrate of sods. He attributes the superiority nitrate of sods. He attributes the superiority of the small plat to the fact that every weed was destroyed as soon as it became visible. In this wet season he believes the weeds in the main crop took more nitrogen than was supplied by the fertilizer applied. This is worth thinking of by farmers. Manure costs too much money to allow its neutralization from lack of clear culture.

The Ohio Furmer says:—"Farmers should study grass more. Ascertain what species grow naturally on the farm, and study their character. Observe which stands drought best, which prefers a dry or wet soil, which stock like best and which they thrive on best. There is no doubt that we lose much every year by neglecting to cultivate those grasses naturally adapted to our soils. Over 200 species are cultivated in England, while 200 species are cultivated in England, while we confine ourselves to a dozen at most. Timothy, red top, blue grass, orchard grass, and clover make the entire list of grasses cultivated ou nine farms out of ten. While and clover make the entire list of grasses cultivated ou nine farms out of ten. While there are superior kinds, as a general rule, there are soils and conditions where other grasses would be more profitable, and in permanent pastures they would also increase the amount and quality, and prolong the

The Potato Crop.

grazing season.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 3.—An Aurora, Nam SUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 3.—An Aurora, Nase York, despatch says the potato crop, of which the acreage this year has exceeded any former one, is above the average, the yield being about 200 bushels per acre, and the quality exceptionally fine. Considerable loss from rot was experienced among the growers of early varieties, but that has already disappeared, and those were fortunate enough to have the later kind find but few if any affects ed. The price per handle paid for a historical ave the later kind had but lew it any anecu-ed. The price per bushel paid for shipment here is from thirty-five to forty cents, several carloads having been purchased at that fig-ure. But few lots, however, sold at those figures, farmers holding for higher prices. Reeping Cabbages,

W. A. Armstrong, of the Elmira Farmers W. A. Armstrong, of the Elmira Farmers' Club, says:—"The fussy methods so often employed with potatoes after they are dug remind the that similar practices prevail with cabbages. There are persons who insist that their cabbages must be inverted, the roots supward, that they will not keep any other way. Others cut the heads from the stumps and pack them with a great deal of circ. The most simple way when one has a cellar and pack them with a great deal of ore. The most simple way when one has a cellar with a moist bottom is to pull the cabbages as late in autumn as may be safe, then take them right to the cellar, stand them on ance should be made of liquid. For instance, if milk is the chief part of the food, 10 ounces, or a little more than half a pint, will have two conces of solid matter in it, and will be sufficient for a meal. Such a meal the young and will be more cresp, whiter, and sweeter than being a pailful of sour milk is thrown to a litter of small weared pigs, and they are permitted to gorge themselves upon it. Then they do not grow, but become stunted, and go with bear. venient, can be thrown around the roots where they sand. With a dry cellar bottom this plan is not practicable, but it will work admirably whenever the bottom is moist; not

Draining Swamps-A Novel Method. The following method of draining land, although not a new one by any means, is well worth notice :- An expert well-bore sank several test shafts in various parts of a farm, and found that the underlying ground was a tenacious blue clay, fourteen to sixteen feet thick and almost perfectly impervious. Beneath this was found a stratum of white sand. The well-borer and his machine were placed in a waggon, which by means of a long rope was hauled to the deepest part of a pond about an acre in extent. Here he bored a well down to the sand, completing the operation before sunset of the day when the work began. In thirty-six hours the water had disappeared and the pond was dry. To make this short perpendicular drain permanent, he had it cleared of sediment, sunk the shaft about two feet into the bed of the sand, and filled it to the top with clean, coarse gravel from a creek bed. The gravel was heaped about a foot high above the shaft to strain the water properly that the shalt might not be-come choked. There are thousands of places in the west where, year after year, farmers have ploughed around such wet spots, giving them up to the possession of rushes and frogs, Yet they could be drained easily by a few hours' work. A large swamp lay for years on the southern edge of a village, a noisome barrier to progress and bone of contention in village and township politics. To drain it a large ditch a mile or two long would have been required; but some one fortunately discovered that a thin sheet of clay was all that that waters from soing dark kept the waters from going down into a deep stratum of gravel, boulders, and sand. The wells were sunk and the swamp thoroughly drained, at an almost nominal cost, leaving rich black soil, which is the most productive and valuable in all that district. There may be thousands of similar swamps, where two or three days spent in sinking test shafts would show a ready means for sloughs or swamps into fields of wonderful fertility.—Irish Farm.

## THE DAIRY.

There is no doubt that covered yards in the winter months are beneficial for milch cows. They give more milk when kept in-doors in winter months, if due attention is doors in winter months, if due attention is paid to exercise. It stands to reason that if animals have no exercise they cannot digest their food so quickly and easily as they could if they had it. The island Jersey is very delicate when first imported, but she soon becomes acclimatised. Breeders should study the health of these machines more, and they would get more milk and hutter of good gas. would get more milk and butter of good qual ity and flavour.—English Live Stock Journal The milk of cows at this season is always richer than during the first flush from eating green grass in the spring. One reason is that there is less of it. As cows advance towards the time to bring forth their young there is more cream proportionably in their milk from the fact that the albuminoids are retained to build up the fectus. It is, however, not good policy to milk ordinary cows nearer than within three or four weeks of calving. The little that is gained within the last six weeks of milking does not pay. The calf is poorer for it, and the oow, unless fed unnaturally high, is not so good for the coming months, when she should be at her best,—American

Jersey Brands The American Dairyman gives the following explanation of some mystic signs sometimes to be found in catalogues of sales of imported Jersey cattle, and which are somewhat perplexing to the uninitiated. On the island of Jersey the Royal Agricultural Society once

upon the appearance of the animal sub-misted. Many are rejected. Those that are barely admitted to have sufficient ex-cellence are branded on the horns C, which means "commended." Those of greater excellence are branded H. C., which means "highly commended." This, as we understand it, is all they can receive the first time they are submitted for inspection. The time they are submitted for inspection. The next time they are presented, if considered of sufficient excellence, they receive the additional brand of F., which means "foundation stock." Any of these brands admits the animal to antar in the herd book with a numanimal to enter in the herd book with a num-ber. When they receive the brand of "F," it means that the animal is good enough to get along without a pedigree, hence it is proper to say sire or dam, or both, are un-known.

Those who keep but one or two cows naturally want them for general purposes, do not want a mere butten cow nor yet a mere milk animal, but one which combines both in as great a degree as can be found. Such cows are not pientiful, we admit, or at least are not often for sale at a moderate price, so that when they are offered, it behooves would be purchasers so be sale to tell them.

We do not believe in very small cows, nor yet in large, heavy animals and prices. yet in large, heavy only malacas neither, as a rule, are capable of filling the bill, the former too often falling short in the quantity, while the large ones are api to run too much to flesh to make them profitable dairy animals. The medium sized ones sinvariably produce The medium sized ones sinvariably produce the best results, and a heavy milker and a large butter maker is seldom fat, as the majority of the food she consumes is converted into milk and butter. The head should be fine and bony, with small horns, large mealy nose, and shapely ears. The base of the horns and the inside of the ears should be of bright golden colour. We have never yet seen any animal with horns and ears well coloured (golden yellow) which failed to make a fine quality of butter and highly coloured. It is an unmistakable sign. The body should be of cood size, and the width and depth rapidly increase as it width and depth rapidly increase as it runs to the rear or hind quarters. The milk veins should be large and prominent, and the udder need not necessarily be large, so it is not meaty, but is very small when milked out. The teats should be of good size, and only have a single hole in each; we have seen quite a number with teats having two holes. The hair should be fine and soft, while the

should be tinged deeply with yellow, especially on the shoulders and flank and along the back. Colour of the hair is a secondar matter, though the best cows are generally yatiow, fawn, grey, or white, with dark marks edged with yellow. Black cows but seldom prove to be good general purpose ones, though of course there are exceptions frequently met with - Corr. Maryland

skin should be pliable, and almost as soft to

the touch as velvet or kid. In colour

Shipments of comb honey have been successfully made to Europe, and it is expected that this fact will open up a new and remunerative market for this product. The Indiana Farmer says honey which will not candy is very dangerous for winter stores. If your combs are filled with honey from honey dew, it will pay to extract it all and feed sugar syrup. As the extracted honey can be fed in the late spring and sum-

THE APIARY.

mer months for brood rearing with impunity, there will be no loss of honey. A correspondent of the Bee Journal reminds young apiarists that they must not expect to have a heavy increase in the number of swarms and a large crop of honey the same season.

Many base their prospects on the number of swarms they possess, ignorant that excessive swarming so weakens the bees that they gather little surplus honey.

Honey Producing Plants.

Prof. A. J. Cook, in the Rural New Yorker, when advocating the advantages to be derived from planting for honey bloom, says:

There is probably no subject in which the bes keepers of to-day should take a deeper interest than this one. Honey plants are capricious, and only give up the prec nectar at such times as Dame Nature's is agreeable to them. Let it be too wet, too dry, or too cold, and the flowers yield not one drop of the covered sweets. We see then, that a constant succession of honey plants, from the time of the opening of the willows and maples in April, till the frost licks up the last honed secretion from the asters and the golden rods, will not only yield greater profits every year, but often such a succession is absolutely essential to

any success." diam'r SPEED THE PLOUGH. Provincial Match on Mr. Hugh Clark' A grand provincial ploughing match under the auspices of the Council of the Agricul-tural and Arts Association of Ontario and the Agricultural Societies of the east riding of York and Markham came off last week on the farm of Mr. Hugh Clark, lot 29, fourth concession Scarboro'. The greatest in terest was manifested in the meeting, there being over five hundred persons present from all over the county and a large number from Toronto, including Mr. John Donaldson, immigration agent; Mr. William Renne, seedsman; Mr. Hugh Miller, druggist; Rev. Mr. Lepper, and others. Amongst the member of the association present were Messrs. J. C. Snell, Edmonton; Chas. Drury, Crown Hill; Wm. Milliken, Adam Hood, Hagerman; Thos. Hood, Simpson Rennie, Milliken; John Little and John Crawford, Malvern. The field selected for the match was one of the highest in the neighbourhood, and contained about fifteen acres. The soil was a sandy loam, and the field sloped gradually from its centre to both sides. The weather was everything that could be desired up to about noon, when the mercury suddenly contracted, and a cold north-west wind con pelled visitors to don their overcoats in order to keep warmer. As early as eight o'clock there were parties on the grounds. At half-past ten word was given to commence, and the bright ploughshares all along the field were soon buried in the soil. Local favourites and those who had a reputation from former matches could easily be discovered by the little knots of spectators gathered round them. The first few furrows were watched with the keenest interest, and when the ploughman disappeared beyond the ridge in the centre of the field their friends canvassed their chances of success or failure until their reappearance once more attracted attention to them. Some were old hands at the busi ness, and the quiet matter of fact way in which they went about their work showed they had been there before. Others again worried themselves too much for their

good, and were constantly talking at their horses. If the animals understood all that was said to them they must be well trained indeed. Such expressions as "Whup, gee there, gee, gee, Whup Prince, steady Whup, haw," etc., could be heard in every direction. Some of the ploughmen, in fact the great majority, had excellent teams. While the competition was in progress Mr. Hugh Clark was by no means idle. His residence, situate some four, or five hundred yards from the scene of the match, was thrown open to the many lvisitors present and the genial host and his family had their time fully occupied in extending their, hos pitality to all. It was nearly dark before the work was completed, and then the judges all of whom were from a distance, had the rather difficult task of deciding between the

various competitors. This was at last accomplished, and the following is the result:— PRIZES AND PRIZE-WINNERS. 

York, 4 : George Yule, Scarboro', \$5 ; Jno. Wood. Scarboro, 6.

Third class—Open to ploughmen with wooden handle, cast head and share ploughs, 1st p.7ze, a Wilkinson plough, valued at \$25, presented by the Wilkinson Manufacturing Company, Aurora, 2nd, \$16; 3rd; \$12; 4th, \$8. Wm. T. Hood Markham, 1; Robert McLean, Vaughan, 2; Henry Harding, Scarboro, 3; Thomas Macaulay, Markham, 4.

Equivit class—Open to ploughters—it.

Henry Harding, Scarboro', 3; Thomas Macaulay, Markham, 4, Epurth class—Open to ploughmen with jointer ploughs, 1st prize, \$20; 2nd, \$16; 3rd, \$12, John Shadlock, Scarboro', 1; George Reisboro, Scarboro' 2; Wm. Sandeson, Scarboro', 3. Fifth class—Open to ploughmen who have never taken a prize at any society's match, 1st prize, \$20; 2nd, \$16; 3rd, \$12; \$th, \$8; 5th, \$4; 6th, \$2. Edward Smellie, Esquesting, 1; Jas, Drury, Scarboro', 2; Allen Weir, Scarboro', 3; Jas. Maxwell, Scarboro', 4; Matthew, Elliot, Scarboro', 5; Jno, Kennedy, Scarboro', 6, Sixth class—Open to boys under sixteen years of age, 1st prize \$20; won by David Little, Scarboro'.

SPECIAL PRIZES. Six-crown furrows-Andrew Hood, 1; John Morgan, 2.
Straightest ploughing—Andrew Hood, 1.
Best going and harnessed toam—Wm. Milliken, 1; David Little, 2.
David Little also took a special extra prize for
boys' best ploughing and another for boys'
straightest ploughing.
At the conclusion of the match the ploughan and their friends were entertained at

men and their friends were entertained dinner by Mr. Clark, when a most enjoyab time was spent. This has been one of the most successful meetings of the kind ever held in this section, and the committee and officers are to be congratulated for the way n which the programme was arranged and carried out. Another Match.

Whitby and East Whitby union plonghing match took place on Friday on the farm of Mr. John Morrison, one mile east of Brooklin. Thirty-three ploughs entered and competed Much excitement prevailed over the gold championship medal, which was carried of by Thos. Wilson, of East Whitby. Goo work was done on the whole, considering that the ground was not in first-class

WHITES v. BLACKS. rious Conflict Between the Races in Vir

DANVILLE, Va., Nov. 3.—In a conflict be-tween a crowd of whites and negroes this evening Walter Holland was shot, it is supposed, mortally. Five negross were killed and many wounded. The fight began by and many wounded. The ngnt began by a citizen beating a negro who abused another. The report reached a number of white citizens, who were attending a meeting, that a conflict was going on in the street. They came out in a body, and both classes formed in appearance ground. A number of negroes. n separate crowds. A number of negroes approaching the whites, shouted "Shoot, damn you! We had as soon settle this now as any other time." One of the whites called out; "Fire!" and firing began. The negroes returned the fire and ran off. All the stores were closed immediately. The alarm bell was sounded, and people came out with arms. The town sergeant soon appeared with a military company, and commanded the people to go home. The streets were soon cleared. The city is now under the supervision of the military company. vision of the military and mounted police.
Political excitement here has been intense.
Danville, Va., Nov. 4.—Besides the five negroes reported killed last night, some citizens report that two others have died. The names of only four can be obtained, and probably only these died. The bodies of those found on the streets were turned over to their friends and taken away. About twenty are reported wounded. Walter Holland are reported wounded. Walter Holland, who was shot in the head, is the son of the

who was shot in the head, is the son of the chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee. Hopes are entertained of his recovery. J. E. Seward, reported shot through the body, will recover.

Last night about eleven o'clock three citizens on duty as mounted police, passing a house occupied by coloured people on the outskirts of the city, were fired upon. About twenty shots were given and returned. One twenty shots were given and returned. On of the police was wounded with a shot gun in several places, and his horse shot. The party entered the building and captured Wm. Coleman, a negro. He had a six-shooter, with three barrels sampty, surdisome powder and a fuse. He was lodged in gaol. By agreement no services were held in the churches. The city is under the supervision of a sergeant of revs (the white military con volunteers have been enrolled. quiet, but the people are not without appre

hension of further trouble.

The city is now (9 p.m.) under the care of the military and extra policemen, and all is quiet. The coroner summoned a jury, but the bodies of two of the men killed had been moved away. In the case of the third they verd of was that he was killed by some un-

known person. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4.-A mass meeting was held this evening to express the senti-ments concerning the Danville riots. A preamble setting forth the fact that the con-flict between the races in Danville was the result of a conspiracy to force the issue apon the white people by the leaders of a coalition was adopted, also the following resolutions: First. That in the conflict which took place at Danville yesterday the white people sympathize freely with their own race. Second. That we have the fullest confidence in the truthfulness of the address sen

out by the citizens of Danville.

Third, That whenever or wherever this conflict shall take place in Virginia all whites are affectionately, earnestly, and solemniy entreated to take part with their own race. Fourth. That the whole history of Virginia, up to and including the present, shows that they (the whites) have never raised the race issue, but that in every case it has been forced upon them against their protest and in an offensive form Fifth. That in this particular canvass the

race issue has been forced upon white men, and its irritations planned and sedulously cultivated by Wm. Mahone and by his cofor their own wicked, selfish ends, and that upon their heads must rest all responsibility for the blood that may be shed by men who are driven to the conflict in the

best interests of civilization.

RICHMOND, Nov. 5.—The riot at Danville has produced the most intense feeling all over the State. This morning a disturbance occurred at Fredericksburg which almost led to serious trouble. During a discussion on the Danville affair a negro knocked Captain Rowe, a prominent white citizen, down. Rowe, however, beat him severely. A large crowd of whites and blacks gathered, but the trouble was finally adjusted.

Rapid Growth of Victoria, British Colum From the Victoria Colonist. From the Victoria Colonist.

The question is often asked, What is the present population of Victoria? The census of 1880 put it at 6,500. At that time there were few hotels and all of them half empty, and there were by actual count 125 empty tenements. In the past three years several new hotels have been put up and some of the old hotels have doubled their capacity. Yet the demand for quarters is so great that rooms can scarcely be had. All dwellings that stood idle when the last census was taken and all buildings erected during the past three years are occupied. These circumstances indicate a considerable advance in population since 1880. We have heard the increase placed at 3,500, which would make the numplaced at 3,500, which would make the number of inhabitants 10,000. We think that estimate too high, those making it being deceived by the fact that the city extends over a larger area than is customary in eastern cities, where land being more valuable buildings are built higher and occupy less ground than is the case here. In all candour, the population of Victoria may be fairly stated at 9,000—or an increase of 2,500 since 1880. This is a very gratifying estimate, and will be found approximately correct. As all be found approximately correct. As things point to a more rapid increase in the immediate future we are strongly of opinion in the immediate future we are strongly of opinion in the contract of the contract that the city, within the next twelvermonths, will be found to have grown to at least 12, 000. The effect which this outlook must

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

The Church of England Temperance society doing a great deal of good in Waubaushene, is doing a great deal of good in Waubaushene. There are now 99 names enrolled.

The Duke of Argyll has erected a coffee house and reading room near the quay at Inverary as a memorial of the late Duchess.

Prohibition gains fresh victories every day, Now it is the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that has joined the movement, by prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in any of the restaurants connected with its lines from the Atlantic touthe Pacific. from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

A sermon was preached in the parish church of a county town in the heart of England on behalf of the Church Temperance eiety. After the service the offertory was

collected by a wine merchant, an excise officer, and a brewer's traveller. According to accounts given in the local papers, the Hamilton Young Ladies' Temperance Union is doing a very practical work. It has about 250 boys and almost as many girls under its care, whom it is training t lives of sobriety and usefulness. Our temperance societies and temperance

Our temperance societies and temperance workers of all grades and classes are to be congratulated on the steadily increasing success of their cause, almost John's, Torbay, and Ferryland, we learn, there are constant accessions to the rolls of the Teetotallers; and requisitions have been lately forwarded to the Government for testing local option in Grand Bank, Fortune, Lamaline, and Catalina; while similar efforts are progressing in other localities.—The Newfoundlander.

There is no factor in the integral misery of a population half as prominent as strong drank; and, conversely, none to be compared with abstinence in its omnipotence to turn sorrow into joy. Under the reign of abstinence, idleness gives place to industry, indolence to thrift, imagination to reason, ignorance to knowledge, illusion to truth, ignominy to honour, immorality to virtue,

ignominy to honour, immorality to virtue,

The Royal Templars of Plymouth, Mich., had a lively time when they opened lodge for the fall term. The hornets had taken possession during summer and raised numer. us colonies in the curtains and lambrequin of the windows. When the room warmed up the little fellows began to get in their work on the intruders, and a number of the brethren and sisters carried away marks of the fun. The hornets, however, got the worst in the end and were dispossessed of

heir snug quarters. There are many life pictures of the evils of intemperance more powerful in their details than all the lurid imagery of the platform lecturer. Edward Leonard was found dead a few days ago in his home in Philadelphia while his wife was drunk in the same build ing, and his three children were starving. He was at one time a prosperous man, and the income from his inventions frequently was as high as \$60,000 a year. But he yielded at irst to the seduction of what is called room less to the searction of what is called good-fellowship, then came dissipation, and quick-ly in its train came abject drunkenness. A mind debased, a body diseased, a wife driven into the same fatal path, a family rendered destitute, hunger, destitution, and death were the result of over-indulgence in the social

Tenth Annual Convention of the U. S. Na. DETROIT, Nov. 1.—The tenth annual convention of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union began Wednesday morning in the Central Methodist Episcopal church. The first half-hour was allotted to church. The first half-hour was allotted to devotional exercises, after which the convention was called to order by the president, Mrs. E. Willard, of Chicago, who read her annual address, which was very long, reviewing the work of the union, past, present, and prospective. At the afternoon session the superintendents of several departments submitted thair emports.

their reports.

On reassembling the secretary's report was presented, showing that the organization has gained steadily in strength and influence during the past year. Reports of the treasurer and corresponding secretary were submitted, showing the organization to be in an unusually prosperous condition, and showing also that there is plenty opportunity for the efforts of new workers in the cause of temwere submitted.

The fraternal delegates from Canada were troduced and cordially welcomed by Miss Wellard, the delegates rising to their feet. Mrs. Youmans, president of the Canadian union, responded briefly in a happy vein. She said she had loved the Stars and Stripes ever since the stain of human slavery had been washed out of them, and she should love it still more when the blot of a legalized liquor traffic was washed out. She believed in time this would soon come, because wom that women had to do all the real good wash ing of the world. At the conclusion of the exercises the vast congregation rose and join

ed in singing America and God Save the The fraternal delegates from the Dominion of Canada are :- Mrs. Youmans, Picton president of the Dominion Union : Mrs. A C. Chisholm, Hamilton, president of the Ontario Union; Mrs. E. G. Foster, Knowlton, vice-president of the Quebec Union; Mrs. R. W. McLaughlin, Montreal, recording secretary of the Ouebec Union; Mrs. Andrews,

Kincardine, Ont. DETROIT, Nov. 5.—At Saturday's session of the Women's Christian Temperance Union St. Louis, Mo., was chosen as the place of the next annual convention. A platform was adopted and officers elected. In the closing hours of the convention two resolutions of political nature were admitty submitted an passed, one to memorialize Congress in the interest of woman suffrage, the other to secure the call of a non-partisan prohibition convention before the party nominating conventions are held in 1884, and that they adjourn to eet again after the last party convention held to take action relative to said conven-

tions on prohibition. ting was held yesterday afternoon in the opera house, under the auspices of the union. It was one of the best attended ever held by the ladies on a similar occasion, and was a very satisfactory ending of what has been one of the most successful national gatherings of the union since its organizatson. Addresses were delivered by several lady

delegates.
A sensation was created by an intoxicated person swaggering to the platform and clamouring for "the lady from Ohio who had converted him from drink."

Agrarian Incendiarism in Iowa CORUNNA, Iowa, Nov. 3 .- Farmers in this neighbourhood owning self-binding harvester have recently been receiving letters threaten ing vengeance because the machines reduce demand for farm labourers. letters threatened incendiarism, and last wee everal barns and out-houses have been fired and destroyed. The farmers are forming Vigilance Committees, and excitement run-

"Yes," said Mrs. Brownsmith, "I want a good girl, and possibly you might do; but have you had any experience?" "Ixpari-ence is it?" replied the damsel, resting her hands on her hips and tossing her head in the air; "ixparience is it? Faith, and haven't Oi been in no less than twinty families during the last month ?"

EPPS'S COCOA. - GRATEFUL AND COMPORT EFFS's COOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORT-ING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be considered. diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to ountry will be readily understood by anyone who has been accustomed to watch results from the sudden growth of cities in the east.

Freckles are coming into fashion. Mrs. Cornwallis West the famous English beauty, is freckled.



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For Bible Readers The following liberal offer appeared in the ast issue of the Ladies' Journal, published at Coronto, Canada :-

"We presume you all read the Bible, more or less, and no doubt you are all interested in it. That you may study it still more closely we offer THREE PRIZES to the first closely we offer THREE PRIZES to the first three persons sending correct answers to the following questions:—1st, Does the word Reverend appear anywhere in the Old or New Testaments? 2nd. Which is the middle verse of the Bible? 3nd. Does the word Girl occur in the Bible? Not more than three prizes are given, and those only when the answers to the draw questions are consented. answers to the three questions are correctly given; the first three correct ones in the order received will be successful. The names of the successful prize winners will be given of the successful prize winners will be given in our January issue. The first prize to the first sending a correct answer to each of the three questions will be a LADY'S VALVARIE GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH, a reliable time-keeper. To the second person sending correct answers an ELEGANT NECK CHAIN, HEAVILY PLATED, a very pretty article. To the third will be presented a beautiful SOLID GOLD GEM RING. The only conditions attached to the above offers are that you must send fifty cents along with your answer, for which you will receive the Ladies' Journal for one year. So you see, in any case, you will receive full value for your half dollar, besides the possibility of getting a really valuable gold watch, neck chain, or ring. The Ladies' Journal is a 20-page fashion monthly, containing in each issue two full-size pieces of music, always the latest thing out, besides the sum and substance of all the leading high price American fashion pages. out, besides the sum and substance of all the leading high price American fashion papers. Full page illustrations of the newest designs in fashions, full descriptive letterpress; household hints, domestic matters, a short story, young folks department, besides numerous other interesting matters specially for ladies. If you do not get the Gold Watch, the Chain, or the Ring, you will certainly get full value for the money in getting the Ladies' Journal for one year. Do not delay. Address Editor of Ladies' Jour-nal, Toronto, Ont."

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