ERIE, Pa., Dec. 26.—William Carney, of this city, was under a hallucination that he would die at 2 a.m. on Friday. He says he had a vision on Sunday last in which he was told of his approaching decease. He took to his bed, although apparently healthy, and continued sinking and growing feebler as the time drew nigh. On Friday morning he made his will, and was prepared for death by Bishop Mullen, the Catholic prelate of this diocese. His house was filled with people watching the result. But, alas, the death prophecy turned out to be a fizzle, and much disappointment was manifested at the failure of the miracle, which his friends attributed to the officiousness of Judge Galbraith and Dr. Brand. They believe that the will of God would have been carried out but for the cunning of the een carried out but for the cunning of the lawyer and physicians. The judge persuaded Carney's brother to turn back the hands of the clock two hours, and the doctor administered an opiate at midnight, which obscured mundane matters from the would-be corpse for six hours. Carney denounces the fraud practised upon him as infamous.

What is Done in a "Live" School.

Much has been said and written, with apparently but little profit, on the subject of ramming in the school-room. We know oys and girls in the higher schools who have to attend from fifteen to twenty different classes in as many different subjects during a single week. And after a year or two they are declared to be proficient in all of these branches. What a sham is this, when it is onsidered that any three branches are sufficient for a year's study ! It is not surprising that young men, as well as young ladies, find when they come to meet "the hard buffetings of this work-a-day world " they are only half educated, that they have but the merest smattering of the subjects which they ought to know thoroughly, and that they have been grievously misled by both teachers and parents, who ought to have known better. The consequence of this is, that they are unable to apply in a practical way any knowledge they may have acquired. The great question is :-

HOW TO REMEDY THIS EVIL ? Our suggestion is first, to give a thorough drill in those subjects that are termed common and not high sounding. For instance, we find students who have been trained in what are considered our best schools deficient in arithmetic, and without any real knowledge of bookkeeping. Indeed, Commercial Arithmetic, as taught in our schools, s found in practice to be different from that used in business houses. The reason of this is, that but few teachers know anything outside of their text-books, and are unacquainted with the short methods suggested by long

N THE BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE Practical Bookkeeping is almost a hobby. . It is the great desideratum. Students are expected to think of it by day and dream of it at night.

In teaching, the text-book is used at first, and from this the student begins by copying the simplest transactions into his day book. He then journalizes, posts, makes a trialpalance, statement of loss and gain, etc., and balance, statement of loss and gain, etc., and closes the accounts in his ledger. In the Theory Department this process is repeated a score of times, each set of books embracing cluding the business of grocer, dry goods commission merchant, shipping merchant, broker, etc., etc. When the course of intruction in this department is completed the tudent is required

TO PASS A BIGID EXAMINATION. If found competent, he enters the practical department. The text book is then abandoned. Each student is furnished with capital (College Currency), and his first duty is to enter he Board Room, where the transactions re-orded in his books originate. As in other public rooms, when from ten to thirty perons are making bargains, it might appear to sons are making cargains, it inight appears a stranger disorderly for a school-room; but the half hour speet in this way appears of but short duration. And when the purchases and sales are completed the student takes his seat at his desk in another room, where he carefully transcribes from his memorandum book into his Day Book, Cash Book, Bill Book, etc., all his transactions, and is required to fill out all the notes, drafts, recipts, etc., in connection with his business. In a word, this is the finishing department, and it is conducted in a manner as exacting as is the real work which it imitates in our best mercantile houses and banks. Indeed, in one end of the room there

IS A REAL BANK OF ISSUE, complete operation. All its departments

are conducted by students who are under the supervision of trained teachers. We are aware that in some quarters a strong prejudice against business schools exists. This is not surprising, because numbers of Colleges so-called are mere shams, unworthy the name they assume. As a consequence some merehants cling to the idea sequence some merchants cling to the idea that the only place to learn business is in the counting room. That is certainly the place to get practical experience, to learn the character of men, their business habits and their motives. But to a large extent it is erroneous to suppose that it is

THE PLACE TO LEARN BUSINESS.

ecause the circumstances are rarely favourbecause the circumstances are rarely lavourable. An employer has hardly ever time to
teach. Besides, he would not permit mistakes to be made in his accounts, or his
books to be muddled through the ignorance
and stupidity of a mere tyro. Experience of
that sort has often proved too expensive to be In addition to all this, the weekly course reneated.

f Law Lectures is a feature of the These are of a character to save a. business man the expense of consulting a lawyer over a trifing business difficulty. At the same time, it must not be presumed that we pretend to make merchants independent of law-

yers under all circumstances.

Another feature of the School is the Department of Penmanship and Business Cor-respondence. Students in the business de-partment are required to write letters daily. As a stimulus to excellence in the Depart-As a stimulus to excellence in the Departments of Bookkeeping and Penmanship, a gold medal is offered to the student who shall display the best kept set of books after the winter session, and a silver medal for the greatest improvement in Penmanship. Early in January next Mr. Warring Kennedy, a well-known merchant, will deliver a lecture to the students of this College. He will be followed by a number of other prominent gentlemen during the winter.

This Institution opens on Monday next and those who are interested in knowing more about it should visit the School or ad dress THE SECRETARY, 112 AND 114 MINE TREET WEST, TOBONTO,

Though the soil of Virginia grows the best tobacco leaf in the world, it does not all grow equal qualities. The production even of adjoining counties is often quite different, the one producing leaf which at once deteriorates if grown in the other. The leaf of the "Myrtle Navy" is the product of the choice sections of the State, which, through some combination of local influences, produce a sector quality than any others. This is shown by its always commanding a higher price than any other smoking leaf.

THE FARM

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Casey, M.P., will address a Grit meeting at West Lorne on the 30th inst. The fact is of no political importance, but we might give the farmers of that section fair warning to conceal their cows.

The Stratford Town Council have decided to submit the market fee question to a vote of the electors. This will lend / interest to what might otherwise have proved a mon-otonous centest. The farmers of Perth have one strong argument in favour of abolition— there are no toll gates in that county.

The Muskoka Heraid gives an instance of how the Free Grant laws discriminate against the actual settler. The township of Stisted is being depleted of its pine by the lumbermen. Complaint is made that every stick of pine in the township is being made into sawlogs or square-timber, absolutely leaving the settlers without enough pine to make a bunch of shingles or a rail seroe.

These are the kind of items that gladden These are the kind of items that gladden the heart of the patrict, and maketh the heart of the Blakeite sad. Says the Springfield Republican: "Canada imported \$50,000 worth of cheese twelve years ago, but may she exports of butter and cheese are \$4,000.000 larger than those of wheat. The quality of the cheese has also greatly improved, and this is secribed to the factory system. Canadian cheese carried off the first prize at the Centennial Exhibition against the world, and also at the international dairy fair at New York in 1879."

Ir will be news to most people on this side It will be news to most people on this side of the Atlantic to learn that farmers in America dress more meagrely, drink filthy tea, and live more frugally than their brethren in England. Mr. Clare Sewell Read, one of the British Agricultural Commissioners who visited this continent last year, however, is of that opinion, for in a recent speech before a Farmers' Club on "America and its Farming," he said that if they worked as hard in England, dressed as meagrely, lived as frugally, and were content to drink filthy tea three times a day, and to hunt and sport less, the majonity of farmers might live and die in the Old Country.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, in a letter to a friend in London, England, said :--

"It is with difficulty that I can now make a dollar go as far here as a shilling at home. If I want shoes, a coat, or a knile, I must pay double the price I pay at home. Your prices for the best goods are simply prohibitive to thrifty folk. It was very hot when I arrived three mouths since, and I forgot to provide myself with a straw hat, and did without our other than make strong as a straw har. rather than make such an extraordinary outlay as it would require here."

The New York Indicator says, nevertheless, Mr. Hughes is the leader of a band of English free-traders who are settling in a protectionist country because they can do better there than at home.

Mr. John George McCarthy of Cork, a high authority upon the subject, urges the Government to reclaim the waste lands in Ireland. The Registrar-General reports the total agricultural area of Ireland at 20,327,764 acres. cultural area of Ireland at 20,327,764 acres. Of this total he reports 4,661,938 acres to be absolutely waste. Professor Baldwin reports that, exclusive of absolute waste, 4,000,000 acres are rendered nearly valueless by the want of arterial drainage. It thus appears that in a country almost entirely dependent on its agriculture two-fifths of its soil have been allowed to remain either absolutely waste or of most imperfect productive power. It is said that Mr. Butt prepared a sull on this subject shortly beforehis death, and that it was approved by Lord heliconsfield. Shibild

There are not wanting eighs that the land agitation now convulsing Ireland will spread into England. At a recent meeting of

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Paint all tools that are exposed to weather or the heat of the aun. Dip the tip of nails in grease and they will sasily drive into hardwood.

Frost will not penetrate so deep when the ground is dry as when it is very wet.

There is as much nourishment in one bushel of beans as in five bushels of potatoes. Paraffine oil on whotstone is superior to any other liquid, and will keep the stone in better order.

better order.

A man who bought a turkey on the hondon market a few days ago by the pound found it stuffed with stale eggs. Harness oil made of one gallon of neatsfoot oil, with four ounces of lampblack, well mixed, is simple and effective.

Mr. John J. Mechi, the agriculturist and razor-strop maker, whose failure was announced on the 16th inst., is dead. The steamship Waldensian, from Boston, arrived at Glasgow on Sunday, and landed her shipment of 112 animals in good order.

The cranberry growers of Cape Cod and New Jersey cover their grounds with sand from four inches to one foot in depth before Spent tan bark has been ploughed into a compact clay soil with the best caults, as it rendered the soil mellow and increased its.

The sine lining in the bottom of an aqua-rium will in time poison the fish, sven if the fresh supply of water be kept running in and discharging.

Pastures that have been fed a few seasons will generally produce more milk, or make more fat, than those which have been newly seeded down.

Ewes in lamb are very liable to take cold, and when exposed to wet and cold weather, or allowed to lie on the ground, are liable to

A factory has been discovered at Milwaukee from which 12,000 pounds of eleomargarine are sent out every day, with ne mark to distinguish it from genume butter. Linguish it from genuine butter.

Live stock in the interior of British Columbia is increasing rapidly, and a company
is projected to build works for the purpose of
corning beef for shipment to England.

The Mark Lane Express, in a review of the
British grant trade, says:—The yield of the
English wheat crop of 1880 is turning out to
be less than any of the published estimates.

The agricultural products of the country

The agricultural products of the country during the past few years foot up enermous figures. In 1879 they amounted to \$1,919,959,397, and the estimate for the present year is \$2,000,000,000.

year is \$2,000,000,000.

John A. Van Vleit, of the town of Esopus,
N.Y., a few days ago killed a hog which was
somewhat remarkable in that it weighed. 250
pounds, dressed, and had two hearts and two
windpipes. One of the hearts was about half
the size of the other.

Stringhalt is an affection of the perves, and
is incurable. It is caused by a loss of power
of the nerve which controls the muscle by
which the leg is lifted, the action then being
spasmodic, irregular, and excessive, causing

spasmodic, irregular, and excessive, causing the high lifting usual in this disorder. Professor Riley says that kerosene or oil of any kind is sure death to insects in all stages, and the only substance with which we may hope to destroy the eggs. Oil will not mix directly with water, but will mix with milk, fresh or sour, and then may be diluted to any desired extent.

desired extent.

A parchment which is smoother than that made from skins, and as strong and pliable, can be manufactured from the palmetto of Florida and other Southern States. The parchment can be washed, rubbed, and handled just like cloth, and the writing will not be effaced.

ot be effaced.

Excessive drinking of water by farm bxcessive drinking of water y faths animals is said to increase the consumption of fat in the body. Too watery fodder and too much drinking are therefore to be avoided, especially in fattening, if we wish to attain the most rapid and absalant formstion of flesh and fat.

An English mechanic has invented a horse-shoe composed of three thicknesses of cow-hide, compressed into a sfeet mould and sub-jected to a chemical preparation. It will last

nd cheap, with corn at only fifteen cents a ushel, which is the price in this market in Northern Iowa. Any farmer can raise a year's fuel, and of the best kind, by devoting

year's fuel, and of the best kind, by devoting two acres to corn.

Assat. Tony, Guyeboro', N.S.—A neighbour in the vicinity has a mere with a hard lump on her right shoulder, which is getting larger every day. He got it lanced, and something came out like water and blood. On getting home from a journey on a rainy day he first took notice of it. Would you please tell me what will cure it and what it is? Answer.—Have the enlargement opened thoroughly so as to allow the escape of matter, and dress the wound once a day with weak carbolic lotien. If it is not removed by these means it will be necessary to dissect it out.

It appears from a series of experiments of the Agricultural Academy of Eidena that Holland cows consume about five pounds of hay, or its equivalent, for every quart of milk, and Ayreshires nine pounds of similar feed for each quart of milk. Another series of experiments conducted by Villeroy resulted in showing that 100 pounds of hay produced in Hollanders twenty-nine quarts of milk, in Devona nineteen quarts, and in Herefords sixteen quarts. On a comparison of these figures with other data it appears that the afterage for all breeds is about six pounds of hay, or its equivalent, for one quart of milk.

of hay, or its equivalent, for one quart of milk.

My business is making butter winter and summer, and I have found that to secure an equal quality all the year the winter feeding needs to be done very carefully. For my owe information I make occasional experiments, and for the proof of these nothing more is needed than to weigh the milk pail and the product of the chura. These tell the whole story, and yet some persons would have us believe that the feeding has no effect upon the quality of the milk; although it may have upon the quantity. The truth is that the gream test glasses are as accurate a test of the feed as a thermometer to of the temperature, and the cream will go up and down with variations of feed, beginning with straw and back wheat bran for the lowest up to the best elever hay, sugar beets, and corn or coston-

texture for the maintenance of healthful vege-tation. There should be no doubt but that all the substances contained in the soil are represented in the composition of the plants therein growing. Keep the soil of your gar-AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

cultural Commissioners who were in americal last year, addressed a meeting of the farmers. Cibio in Holborn recently on "America and its Farming." He began by observing that at one of the late meetings of the club a member had remarked, looking at him, that there were some who had "America on the brain," but for all that he would not make any apology for bringing the subject of America before them. There was a typical farmer who had said to Mr. Bright, speaking of America, "I wish that direct country had never heen discovered," But America had been discovered, and now its powers of agricultural competition had to be dealt with. This was the subject he purposed bringing before them, not in a "paper," not in a measy or an oration but in a friendly obser. The subject was vast, and the most that could be done by any one writer or speaker could but touch the hem of its huge garment. He replied to the criticisum passed upon the reports of the Assistant Commissioners on America, and stated that they had kept to their instructions, which were to record agricultural facts and to collect improvement of competition from South America, as agricultural subjects—the production of wheat and of beef. There was no fear of competition from South America, as agricultural subjects—the production of wheat and of beef. There was no fear of competition from South America, as agricultural subjects—the production of wheat and to look for competition. He had even gone out of cultivation. It was from the wheat-growing prairies that we had to look for competition. He had even gone out of cultivation. It was from the wheat-growing prairies that we had to look for competition. He had even gone out of cultivation. It was from the wheat-growing prairies that we had to look for competition. He had even gone out of cultivation it was not garden to be subjects—the work of production. In fact, if we could get over the next twenty-five years, he would not fear much from merican provess of barley here might take he was made and the would not serve ture, and the cream will go up and down was ten me be made proving partial to the cream will go up and down was ten me be whose proving partial to the common of the commo

cellar. At the further end of the silo, and on the ground, arrangements are made to receive the fodder, and cut it into thin slices by a powerful fodder-cutter. The cut-fodder is packed away solidly in the silo until it is dilad, when it is covered with jointed or matched-edged planks placed cross-wise. These are weighted with stone, to press down the fodder to exclude the air.

PIG-KILLING.

The folder to exclude the sir.

PIG-KILLING.

Rew to Make the Pichte-demanges and "Seraphy in the sire," it is doubtful if the work of the sire of the

The control of the co

NORTH-WEST CROPS.

A Partiel Failure both the Quality and Quantity.

Winnippe, Man., Dec. 24.—News received by the Saskatchewan mail shows that the grain crop of this year is a partial failure, both in quantity and quality, owing to the late spring, the cold, wet summer, and the early fall frest. Although much more grain was sown than last year, it is doubtful if there will be as many bushels threshed, and what there is will not be of as good quality. The farmers are making a note of one thing, viz., that the grain that was put in early is all right while that late saws has suffered. The principal loss will be on wheat. Barley that was sown before the last of July is all right. Oats are not bad, and postatoes and regetables generally are about as saud. Prices of produce will probably run about as follows:—Wheat, \$2 to \$2.50; barley, 75c. to \$1; oats, 55c.; postatoes, 60 to 75c. It is said that the Hudson Bay Company will pay the above rate in cash for wheat and barley.

Margaret 1

Sunlight.

The sun, if you will only open your house to him, is a faithful physician, who will be pretty constant in attendance, and who will send in so bills. Many years ago glass was something of a luxury, but now we can all have good-sized windows, and plenty of them, at moderate cost, and there is no excuse for making mere loop-holes, through which the sun can cast, but half an eye, and from which one can gain only narrow glimpses of the beautiful outer world.

I am sufficiently acquainted with the conservative character of many country people to know that expressions of disdain will come from some quarters when I mention bay windows. Nevertheless bay windows are a good thing. Their effect is very much like letting hasven into one's house, at least it ought to be like that, for it is pothing but absurdity and wickedness to darken such windows with shutters or heavy curtains until only a struggling ray of sunlight can be seen.

If hay windows are too expensive, a very desirable substitute: can be had by placing two ordinary sized windows side by side with a wide capacions ledge at the bottom for seats or for plants.

A room with a window like this cannot fail to be absert and its effect in a simple cot.

or for plants.

A room with a window like this cannot fail to be cheery, and its effect in a simple cottage house is quite sumptuous. There is likewise in its favour the fact that it is less exposed them that dieplicity, window to enter heat and cold.

In a kitchen or in a oblid's bedroom, or in an attic where the walls are low, two half windows set side by side, and made to slide or to open on hinges, admit a broad, generous light, and give an apartment a pretty and pleasing rustic air.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S JURES FEVER AND A

> Biliousness, Nervous D The Best-REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9,000,000 Bottles This Syrup possesses Varied Property If Stimulates the Ptypiline in the Sal which converts the Starch and Sugar of cool into glucose. A desicine in Processes Wind and Souring of the fixed in stomach. If the medicine is taken impactly after eating the fermestation of the prevented.

it acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purises the Bises.
It Quiets the Acressas System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invisit Carries of the Old Blood and make the cattley Perspiration. Realthy Ferrapiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in blood, which generates Scrofula, Environment and manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by aged and foolbie, sure only being requires in similar aged and foolbie, sure only being requires in similar to the control of th

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN. LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPERSIA Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co.

I took one bottle of the INDIAN
SYRUP, and I feel fike a new man, I
mend it to all for Dyspepsia and Live
plaint.
E. D. CU

SURE CURE POR DYSPEPSIA BURK GUNE FOR STANDARD STANDARD STRUCTURE BURGOT, BURG CAN'T BE BEAT FOR DYSPEPSIA. The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be Dyspepsia. I could not work for some tore I got that bottle of BLOOD SYRUP am now well and hearty. THOS. COUR

am now well and hearty. THOS. COURS

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES. Temiscounts. Q
Cher Monsieur.—Depuis pres de quatr
J'etais afflige d'une tousse accablants, sy
tendence a la Consomption. Je ne pouvair
rien mange, ne pouvant repose ul jour a
l'on des perait de mei, vue que mem Per
decade de la Consomption. Je ne souseil
me servoir de votre BLOOD STRUP, et au
avoir depense trois petites bouteilles enla
'e me suis trouve grandement soulage et a
direpresque gueri. Vous pouves vous ser
mon nom, et je suis pret a atteste tout ie cu
de ma lettre. Votre tout devoue Serve.

John G. Seton, Temoin.

John G. Seton, Temoin. Si l'on desire plus de testimonies on into tion en regard des merites de la BLOOD SY l'addresser a soire AGENT.

There of the list in the Side of the

HEART DISEASE CURED.