It has been discovered by Minne farmers that two acres of sunflowers supply a family with fuel through a winter. The wood of the stalks and eil of the seed make roaring and che

fres.

The essentials in keeping butter in summer consist in making it properly, and having a cool place to keep it, and excluding it from the air. No butter can be safely packed in warm weather which is not perfectly made, nor can it be kept if exposed to the air. Dairy-rooms cooled with a cheap refrigerator are coming into use now among butter makers, both for keeping milk and keeping butter, and with ice and salt, secure a low temperature at small cost. The best packages for keeping butter a long time in warm weather are made of tin, and wood-lined. When filled, the cover is soldered on and made air tight.

All meat producing animals should be

cover is soldered on and made air-tight.

All meat producing animals should be killed when they are in the coolest state, or when respiration is the least active. Their flesh will then keep much longer fresh, and be more beautiful, sweet and healthful. When killed in a heated condition, or immediately after a hard drive, the flesh will take longer to cool through, spoil sooner, while the flesh and fat will have a dark, feverish look, caused by being full of blood, and hence will not be so inviting in appearance or so healthy as nviting in appearance or so healthy as

How much land is required for the sup-port of a cow? This question depends for an answer so much on the circumstances of port of a cow? This question depends for an answer so much on the circumstances of the soil as not to admit of a very definite answer. Mr. Schull, of Little Falls, N. Y., estimates that the land in pasturage and hay requisite for the support of a cow is three acres; and this is the estimate of Mr. Carrington for moderately good dary farms in England. In Belgium ten acres of land support two cows, one helfer, and one yearling or calf; but when the calves are sold off young, and cows in full milk are only kept, the proportion is two cows to seven and one-half acres. Colman estimates three acres of pasture as requisite for mates three acres of pasture as requisite for a cow in Berkshire county, Mass., while in some towns two acres of pasturage are suf-ficient. Mr. Farrington, in the Report of the American Dairymen's Association, thinks that an average of four acres are required per cow, for summer and winter keep; while Mr. X. A. Willard thinks that Herkimer county, N. Y., one and onehalf to two acres of pasture per cow will

Strawberry beds, if intended to be kept over, should, The Massachusetts Ploughman thinks, be moved close after the fruit season. "The weeding would be eaiser done, and the plants thrive better for the shearing."

Four Canadian bullocks were recently with sold in one of the Dundee auction marts, be at and brought from £27 to £33 5s per head They are the first lot of Canadian hape ever sold in Dundee.

Professor Beal, writing in Moore's Rural, justly ranks Poa pratensis among the best grasses of the United Sates. It is especially valuable for lawns, at least in nearly all places, making, if sown on rich ground and cut often, a soft, thick, green turf, delightful to eye and foot. But the Professional P sor thinks that the term "blue-grass" is somewhat inappropriately applied to it, since it is "certainly not so blue as Pos com-

A correspondent of The American Culti-A correspondent of The American Cultivator relates an experience tending to show that fresh cucumbers may be eaten every day during their season without fear of unpleasant effects, provided they are pared and sliced very thin into cold water and kept there for five to ten minutes before takn to the table.

Sheep dung decomposes more rapidly than cow dung, and not so quickly as horse dung. It is richer in solid matters than dung. It is richer in solid matters than the former. The pig being almost an omnivorous animal, its excrements vary in composition, according to the nature of its food. Its dung is soft and compact, and it decomposes slowly. It is one of the richest kinds of animal manure, but it is alleged that when used alone as a manure it gives a disagreeable flavour to roots. On the Continent pig'dung is largely applied to the hemp crop.

PLOUGHING.

Grand Provincial Match at Prescott. PRESCOTT, Oct. 16.—The sixth grand Provincial ploughing match open to the Province of Ontario took place to-day on the farm of Mr. J. P. Wiser, near the town f Prescott in the County of Grenville. There were thirty-eight entries in all in There were thirty-eight entries in all in the first-class men, over twenty-four years. The winners are as follows:—Ist prize, a Warrior mower, George Bently, Township of Lancaster; 2nd prize, \$25, Stephen Young, Township of Ramsey; 3rd prize, \$20, Thos. Irvine, Township of Winchester; 4th prize, \$16, Daniel Campbell, Township of Osgoode; 5th prize, \$12, John McEwan, Township of Russell; 6th prize, \$10, John McCallum, Township of Elmslev: 7th prize, \$8, James Watson.

prize, \$10, John McCallum, Township of Elmsley; 7th prize, \$8, James Watson, Township of Osgoode; 8th prize, \$5, Christopher Dalglish, Township of Augusta. Second-class—Junior men, between eighteen and twenty-four—lst prize, a steel plough by Frost and Wood of Smith's Falls and \$12, Duncan McDougall, Township of Russell; 2nd prize, \$22, Alex. McConnell, Township of Winchester; 3rd prize, \$18, Alex. Malloch, Township of Osgoode; 4th prize, \$14, Louis Manhard, Township of Elizabethtown; 5th prize, \$6th prize, \$8, Arthur Manhard, Township of Elizabethtown; 7th prize, \$6, Allan Gladstone, Township of Edwardsburg; 8th prize, \$4, Alex. Robertson, Township of Augusta.

Augusta.

Third-class boys, under eighteen years, lst prize, a cultivator by Local Committee and \$8, John Johnston, Winchester; 2nd prize, \$12, James Barker, Ramsey; 3nd prize, \$10, Alex. MacDougall, Russell; 4th prize, \$8, Morton Manhard, Elizabethtown; 5th prize, \$6, Thos. Byrnes, Augusta; 6th prize, \$3, Thos. Smith, Augusta.

Augusta; oth prize, 25, 1105.

Augusta.

The weather was all that could be desired. The ploughing was a credit to Ontario. There were over two thousand people on the ground. Messrs. Jos. Frazer, Ira Morgan and Andrew Wilson representatives of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 divisions of the Agricultural and Arts Association were present. The South Grenville Agricultural Association gave a grand banquet to tural Association gave a grand ban the judges this evening at the

How a Woman Tries on New Shoes.

When a woman has a new pair of shoes sent home, she performs altogether differenly from a man. She never shows her toes into them and yanks until she is red in the face and all cut of the sheet sheet in the face and all cut of the sheet enly from a man. She never shoves her toes into them and yanks until she is red in the face and all out of breath, and them goes stamping and kicking around, but carefully pulls them on part way, twitches them off again to take a last look and see if she has got the right one, pulls them on again, looks at them dreamily, says they are just right, then takes another look, stoops suddenly to smooth out a wrinkle, twists around and surveys them sideways, exclaims, "Mercy, how loose they are!" looks at them again square in front, works her foot around so they won't hurt her quite so much, takes them off, looks at the heel, the toe, the bottom, and the inside, puts them on again, walks up and down the room once or twice, remarks to her better half that she won't have them at any price, tilts down the mirror so she can see how they look, turns in every possible direction, and nearly dislocates her neck trying to see how they look from that way, backs off, steps up again, takes thirty or forty farewell looks, says they make her feet look awful big, and never will do in the world, puts them off and on three or four times more, asks her husband what he thinks about it, and then pays no attention to what he says, goes over it all again, and finally says she will take them. It is a very simple matter, indeed.—Bridgeport Standard.

trip.

The vessel which carried the travellers was what might be technically defined as a screw composite, three-masted, topsail-yard schooner, with engines of 350 indicated horse-power. During her whole voyage she travelled 35,375 miles, of which 20,396 were made by sail alone, not over 350 tons of coal being used on the trip which occupied, including stoppages, 46 weeks. Concerning the party, Mrs. Brassey says:

"We were forty-three on board, all told. We had with us besides, two dogs, three birds, and a charming Persian kitten belonging to the baby. The kitten soon



thirt of large sniny dark green leaves, some thirty feet in length.

Following the coast of South America they visited the principal towns. While on the coast of Patagonia they rescued a crew of 15 hands from the barque "Monkshaven" laden with coal which had been on fire six days. October 8th they came in view of Cape Froward the southernmost point of South America.

oint of South America.

They spent some time in Chili, among other points of interest visiting the Bath of Cauquenes. The next day they went for a ride and had a fine view of the Andes. They steamed through the Straits of Magellan and reached Valparaiso October

"November 27th at 1.30 p.m., land was sighted from the mast-head. This was the island of Tatakotoroa, also known as Clarke Island. The sailing directions describe the inhabitants. heatilt, we therefore were afraid to attempt a landing, but sailed as near as we could to the shore, which, surrounded by a rampart of snow-white coral, and clothed almost to the water's edge with feathery palms, cocoa nut trees, and luxuriant vegetation of various kinds looked very tempting. A few canoes were drawn up on the beach near a large hut, out of which three or four natives came, and, having looked at us for natives came, and, having looked at us for some time, ran off into the woods."

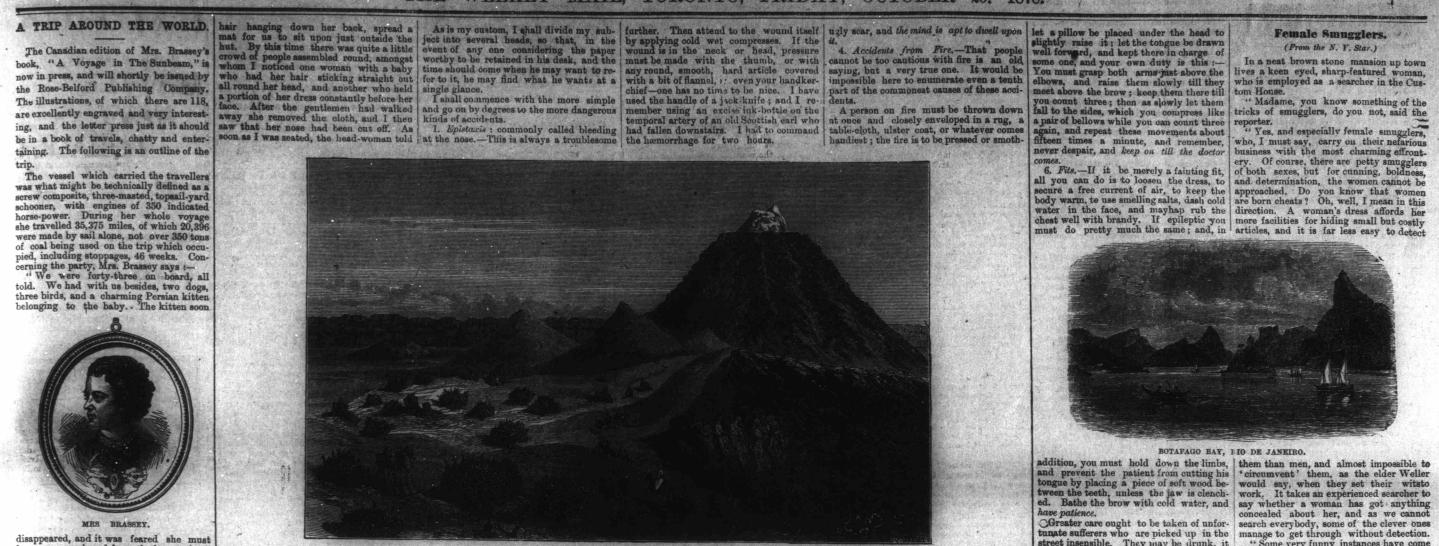
"November 28th—Before we had lost sight of Amann, the island of Hao Harpe, or Bow Island was visible on our port bow. I wished very much to land, and at last persuaded Tom, who was rather anxious on the score of the natives, to allow some of us to make the attempt, cantioning us to turn away from the shore directly, in case the islanders looked at all doubtful in their attitude and intentions. on the score of the natives, to allow some of us to make the strempt, cautioning as to turn away from the shore directly, in case the ialanders looked at all doubtful in their attitude and intenticular, and the gig's crew were ordered to arm themselves with revolvers and riffes, which they were not to show unless required to do and the gig's crew were ordered to arm themselves with revolvers and riffes, which they were not to show unless required to do have the hand, "so you've passed; are you hand the least on the state of the constitution will be safe fairly to the state of the constitution of the state of the constitution which calls aload for medical interference to the state of the constitution of the state of t windward, and we then rowed direct to a point on one side of the entrance to the lagoon, where we saw some natives waving something white. As we approached we could distinguish several figures standing on the point, under the shade of some cocoa nut trees, and on the opposite side of the entrance some canoes were drawn up on the beach, by the side of a lutt, close to a large clump of low trees. We were by this time surrounded by breakers, and it required no little skill to steer the boat safely through the broken water. It was successfully done, however, and having rounded the point we found converges at once in the waters of the transverse of the tr



TAIN THER IN A OARDEN, TENERIFFE.

And at the point, had it been possible, as tit we doubtfull whether it would be easted in two counts of the sailers of the speaking that the possible, as tit we doubtfull whether it would be easted to the system of the speaking that the possible, as tit we doubtfull whether it would be easted to the system of the possible, but the intentions of the natives of the possible, but the intentions of the natives is more into the water up to their views to most up, while others could be carelying what the possible poss

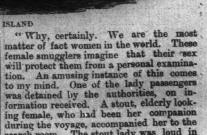
THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, UCTOBER 25, 1878.



A COSY CORNER -THE AUTHOR'S CABIN.











BOTAFAGO BAY, DIO DE JANEIRO

addition, you must hold down the limbs, and prevent the patient from cutting his tongue by placing a piece of soft wood between the teeth, unless the jaw is clenched. Bathe the brow with cold water, and have patience.

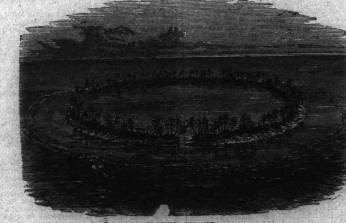
Bathe the brow with cold water, and have patience.



UP THE VALLEY TOWARDS THE ANDES.

they are usually distinct enough to warn us that something should be done. Inflammations of all kinds are ushered in by rigours, but these in their turn are preceded by some degree of fever, by hot skin, diminished and altered secretions, lassitude, weariness, and aching pains in different parts of the body, either in the muscles or the joints. In this stage rest ought to be enjoyed, a little aperient medicine taken, and if the stomach is deemed in fault, an emetic, which latter had better, on the whole, be prescribed by a medical man, and kept in the house in case of an emergency. Bathing the feet and legs at might with hot water, and taking a warm drink, is a good, old-fashioned, old wives remedy, but by no means to be despised.

8. Poisons.—In most cases of poisoning, unless the sufferer has swallowed a strong



irritant, and is in terrible agony, you cannot go far wrong in giving at once an emetic—half an ounce or more of mustard in three or four ounces of warm water, or twenty grains of sulphate of zinc in the same quantity of water, may very often do great good. Again, animal charcoal, a table-spoonful mixed in tea or coffee, after the stomach has been cleared by copious vomiking, cannot do harm, and is in a large number of cases exceedingly useful.

In conclusion, let me try to impress upon