guigent nose attachments,
indeed," replied the proprietor;
are still indifferent to personal comfort
general welfare for your charming sex,
rs of my patrons insisted on making of some such feminine article, and an aspiring youth comes in here Satur ight and puts down his all for a pair of s for his Lucinda, when we know he but one change of hose himself. There

STRANGE COMPANIONSHIP.

Pets a Gold Fish and Feeds it with liam Brinkerhoff, of Philadelphia, is the r of an aquarium. At one time it was stocked with gold fish, which, however, igh the neglect of a careless servant ne reduced to a single survivor. This as been the object of the most jealous on the part of Mr. Brinkerhoff, who obenuously to the introduction into hold in July last of a large Maltese he pet of his youngest daughter. The however, overruled her father's objec-and secured a berth for her pet, pro-to guard the gold fish from its atten-

she had not kept this engagement was proved to her father as he entered the lour of his residence and found the ole occupant save the goldfish in the for which grimalkin was evidently preto make a fishing excursion. For jurpose, apparently, it leaped upon a at the side of the glass. The fish d signs of consciousness of the cat's oh, but no fear. On the contrary, it its nose against the glass and dits tail in the water as if to attract at's attention. The goldfish came to ce blowing in a manner which Mr. cat, raising itself to the edge of the reached over a paw. The goldfish gently directly under it, when the cat ked its back, purring meanwhile

at contentment. fish, however, seemed still unsatisfied, rting away from its strange companion, rapidly about the bowl, and then sought The cat remained in its position as Shortly afterward the fish came to single swift movement caught the fly opped it into the mouth of its finny The latter then submitted to the atching endearment which it had Mr. Brinckerhoff ascership had existed for some weeks, e had feared to tell of it, as her negliad allowed its formation.

re a young man is married his friends him to a party, which is called a him to a party, which is called a selor's funeral;" sometimes the dying or is carried on a sofa shoulder high, as a funeral. If, while shaking hands, appen to cross another couple also shakinds it means a wedding. A shot made rer will shoot any one, even those proby magical power, and sometimes one has been out shooting it is said in "I think you have shot your game a silver bullet"—that is, bought it. If nd any shot in game, take it out, for all never miss with such shot. When caler haits his hook he suits on the worm and says :

"Pfoo (spitting) flask, (pig flesh,) lod fisk."

en also spit on the wooden floats mark the place where their nets are. boys close their fists and hold them out rir school-fellows, saying:-"Kapina apina" (thing against thing); they then what they have had in their hands. spots on the nails are enemies. If you a hair and it curls you are hot tem-Northumberland, proud). If dogs or naw the grass it is a sign of rain; the flies bite or the swallows fly low. under a tree where there is a cuckoo you will be very lucky. and whatever sh for you will get provided you do any one; if you tell your wish miswill follow you. In Sweden there is me superstition. and a friend in the part of the Gulf of Bothnia told me ce an old man and woman were under a tree, but the old man told his wife vish. "Why were you so stupid," the old woman, "as to tell your wish! our nose grow as big as a pudding (?). ce a most e ephantine proboscis ornathe unfortunate's face. - Notes and

CROFULOUS,

INHERITED, CONTAGIOUS.

1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my ody until my breast was one mass of coron. Some of these Ulcers were not less one and one-half inches in diameter, the rough, ragged, and reemingly dead, the rough in the some and recome diseased, and then the suffering ben earnest. Bone Ulcers began to take the of those hitherto on the surface. I became re wreck. For months at a time could not by hands to my head because of extreme less.

ULD NOT TURN IN BED. point was to be an hour even free pain. Had reason to look upon life itself as se. In the summer of 1880, after ten years is wretched existence, I began to use the cura Remiscoles, and after two years' pertuse of them the last ulcer has healed, tread disease has succoumbed. All over the twhere was once a mass of corruption is a healthy skin. My weight has increased one hundred and twenty-three to one hundred and twenty-three to one hundred and twenty-three to one hundred in the country to the control of the country in the country in the country and all ghour the country in the country are medices.

JAMES E. RICHARDSON.

the Cuticura remedies.

JAMES E. RICHARDSON.

Custom House, New Orleans.
to before United States Commissioner.

J. D. CRAWFORD.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD rofulous, Inherited and Contagious Hus, and thus remove the most prolific cause man suffering, to clear the skin of Disfigblotches, Itching Tortures, Humiliating ious and Lostisome Sores caused by Imor Poisoned Blood, to purify and beautifun, and restore the Hair so that no trace sease remains, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the Blood Purifier, Diuretic and Aperient, and JURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin and Beautiflers, are infallible. They are nly remedies that succeed when physicians il other means fail. EAT BLOOD MEDICINES.

half has not been told as to the great cursowers of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have undreds of dollars for medicines to, cursos of the blood and skin, and never found the cursoupa Remedies. og yet to equal the CUTICURA REMEDIA.
CHAS, A. WILLIAMS.

d for " How to Cure Skin Dise OP & LYMAN, Toronto,

AGRICULTURAL.

EFFECTS ON FOOD ON WOOL.

We took occasion recently to mention the extensive feeding experiments just com-menced with cattle at the Ontario Experi mental Farm. In addition to these we are notified of others with sheep, that have various important practical objects in view. Following the examination last year by Professor McMurrich, with reference to the texture and imbrications of various kinds of wool it has been decided to test the effects of food upon these and other points of wool, for which purpose two pens of three head each of Shropshire grade lambs have been set aside, the one to be poorly and the other set aside, the one to be poorly and the other to be lightly fed. There will also be four pens with the like number of sheep for the purpose of testing the feeding value of beans, peas, clover, hay, and peastraw. All these sheep experiments, as in those with cattle, will be minutely conducted as regards weighing every diet, and a report thereof made every week to each student. The students of the Special Live Stock class have charge of this department. There will thus be no fewer than twenty-five separate and independent experiment. There will thus be no fewer than twenty-five separate and independent experi-ments in animal feeding on hand for next year's advance report, which may be expected

This work of our popular experimental station deserves warm and substantial encour-agement. It is somewhat inconsistent, to say the least of it, that during the past year the the least of it, that during the past year the British agricultural press has been more full of what has been done at Guelph than our own press; and while upon this subject it gives us much pleasure to recall the splendid public sale of live stock last month, which nested nearly \$12,000. This for a farm that has not the same chances as other breeders, and which yet retains \$5,000 worth of cattle, is surely good work. No doubt a few—some of our unpatriotic breeders of live stock—are displeased at the success of the live stock department of the Agricultural Coilege. They do not see what cess of the live stock department of the Agricultural College. They do not see what is so evident to the unprejudiced mind, that the very spread of the animals by such means helps them, for the simple reason that as the country is not one-fittieth supplied with thoroughbred stock, and must have them, the demand is made the keener through the hands of the Government, which sells without reserve. For the one who is annoved ninety nine are will placed and the annoyed ninety-nine are well pleased, and the institution in this respect is meant for the herds and flocks requiring improvement—the great majority—not the iew.

Now that we are to have new importa-

tions, it is most desirable that the farm be made better than it has been, both in cattle and sheep. Its weakness has been in some breeds of cattle. Need the Government hesitate in granting a liberal sum for this pur pose, as everyone will favour our Ex-perimental Station being kept in the lead in the future as it has been in the past in all ive stock matters.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

In last week's issue was published the detailed scheme recently adopted by the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario for affording farmers' sons or those who intend embarking in agricultural pursuits—a more thorough knowledge of farming than can be obtained without attending the Ontario Agricultural College. The scheme alluded to will be conducted on the plan of reading and studying agricultural books and publications, and granting certificates of merit to those candidates whose examination papers shall come up to a certain standard. Agricultural books and publications, and granting certificates of merit to those candidates whose examination papers shall come up to a certain standard. Agricultural books and publications, and granting certificates of merit to those candidates whose examination papers shall come up to a certain standard. The eyes are sinken in the orbits, owing to the absorption of the fatty cushions at the bottom of those cavities. More frequent cough is noticed, but seldom or account of the cough attended with any disconsistent in any became and more and more emaciated."

At a recent congress in Brussels of European contents and any toleral movement. At the beginning of the disease the animals are often in good condition, and, if they are allowed a liberal regimen, they may acquire a certain degree of fatness. If the disease the animals are often in good condition, and, if they are allowed a liberal regimen, they may acquire a certain degree of fatness. If the disease the animals are often in good condition, and, if they are allowed the borders of fatness. If the disease the animal secones more and more emaciated, and the symptoms indicate a serious disturbance of the nutritive functions. The skin is rigid, and in parts which are least covered with hair, as on the perincular and more emaciated. The extended standard and more emaciated and more and more emaciated and more animals are of fatness. It de disease the animal becomes more and more emaciated. been the result. As many of the farmers who come out here from the Mother Country connected with the composition of soil and the crops best suited to it, which frequently

connected with the composition of soil and the crops best suited to it, which frequently enables them to outstrip Canadians who have not enjoyed such advantages, the Council of the Agricultural and Arta Association have performed a commendable action in bringing this matter to such a stage of completion, and the association has given another proof that its usefulness has not departed, as some mischievous persons frequently affirm.

Professor Mills, of the Ontario Agricultural College, while recently addressing a convention of public school teachers in Drayton, advocated the necessity of teaching agriculture in public schools in rural districts, and it is to be hoped that some steps will be taken to carry out the programme sanctioned by the Minister of Education. He said that there could be no doubt but that the primary object of our education was to give a thorough and practical knowledge of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, English grammar, and composition with an outline of geography. He thought arithmetic was well taught in the Public Schools, writing was somewhat neglected, and composition which he considered most important of all was almost entirely overlooked. It was of no use for people to study, English grammar, he said, unless they learned to apply the principles to composition. One-half or two-thirds of the time now given to geography should be spent in learning composition. While contending that the primary aim should be as above stated, he thought teachers who were properly equipped for their work could introduce, by way of short

them. A reply was received from Senator Smith on Monday politely declining to turn out his horses for the benefit of the fat cattle. It is claimed that the foot and mouth disease among cattle in England is the result of its excessively moist and cool climate, and that it is never likely to become troublesome in America unless it be in Canada or other British provinces.

Another case of scab in sheep having appeared in a lot of sheep in Montreal for shipment, the Depertment of Agriculture ordered them for slaughter, and this plan will be followed in all such cases, as it is absolutely necessary to take strict measures to prevent Canada being scheduled by England.

Young celts should be weaned while they can get a bite of fresh grass, or at least before cold weather sets in. They should also have some extra care and feed during the first winter. Better stint the older horses in their grain ration than a likely young colt during its first winter. If stanted then it will never prove as valuable thereafter.

New oats are not good feed for horses. They relax the bowels, and often, if the change from old to new insudden, the value of the cost ration is almost entirely lost. As they shrink a good deal in drying, the old outs, though nominally dearer, are usually chooper, as well as better feed, than the new orep.

The National Live Stock Journal has a good article on the subject of peculiarities in the

The National Live Stock Journal has a good article on the subject of peculiarities in the flavour of milk, and calls attention to the fact that often when there is a bad flavour to the milk it is due to the peculiarity of one cow in the herd that has taken a fancy to eat a certain weed that is rejected by all the others. This can be remedied by watching the herd, and removing the offending member,

It is a well established fact that a bushel of corn will make ten pounds of pork, while it will make but little over one-half of that amount of beef. It is also an indisputable fact that one acre of clover will make two pounds of pork to one of beef when grazed without other feed. The great value of grass is producing pork is not as well understood by farmers as it should be. Grass is as much nature's food for hoge as for cattle, and the former will utilize it into greater profits than the latter can possibly do. We urge it upon every swine breeder to give his hogs abundance of grass. It will promote a healthy constitution and develop bone and muscle with proper flesh to sustain heavy weights of future fat. A hog that has been grown principally on grass has a sure foundation for future greatness. It is a well established fact that a bushel

Recent Sales.

At a combination sale of Jerseys in New York sixty-four animals were sold, averaging \$341 per head. Among the leading sales were Jennie Pogis, one year old, the property of Valancy E. Fuller, Hamilton, for \$3,000; Daisy Pogis, same age and owner, \$2,400, and Glen Pogis, bull calf of last May, same owner, \$500. In Lexington, Ky., A. M'Clintock & Son sold 117 animals, the average per head being \$247.17; the highest price received for one animal being \$730.

Symptoms of Tuberculesia.

The Irish Farm, in referring to this disease, says an excellent description of it was published many years ago, as follows:—"A short dry cough, particularly marked in the morning at the time of feeding, and after any violent movement. At the beginning of the disease the animals are often in good condition, and, if they are allowed a liberal

times affected, but sheep are not to any degree susceptible to the disease. After reviewing the reports handed in, the conclusion was arrived at that tuberculosis is a disease which is capable of being communicated from one animal to another by simple cated from one animal to another by simple co-habitation, by inoculation, and by ingestion of morbid products; from animals to man by consumption of the tubercle-infested tissue. And lastly, it is asserted that phthisical patients may be the means of conveying tubercle to the lower animals who consume food contaminated with their expenses.

Hard on Bow Park Stock.

Hard on Bow Park Stock.

Not long long ago the Farmers' Advocate, of London, speaking of the Canada West Farm Stock Association of Bow park said:—

"It is a good thing to say that we have a farm from which people can depend on getting more healthy stock than can safely be procured on any farm in the States."

The Michigan Farmer, in noticing the above compliment, said:—"We have some breeders in our State who have dearly paid for experience to the contrary, and for the truth of this will refer to Mr. Thomas Birkett, of Dexter, Michigan. We have had for the past year in our office, specimens of the lungs of some of these "more healthy stock," which died from the not very common disease—that is, outside of Bow park—"tuberculosis," Michigan breeders have learned to let stock from this great breeding establishment severely alone. The slur upon the health of the cattle of the United States by the Advocate, undoubtedly at the instance of the Bow park people, is both mean and uncalled for."

testably should be as above stated, he thought teachers who were properly equipped for their work could introduce, by way of short lectures or conversations, a great deal of valuable information on things that are of the utmost importance to nine-tenths of the pupils in attendance; at our trust public schools—information on such subjects as agriculture, live stock, forestry, and the beautifying of our homes and their surroundings. He thought that boys and grisk would learn none the less grammar and aritimetic if the teacher should-spend a half hour occasionally in discussing such topics as—Some of the characteristics and peculiarities of the different breeds of beeting cattle, dairy cattle, feeding and general management of cattle, butter and batter making; different breeds of a sheep, with characteristics; restoration of partially exhausted land; characteristics of the most valuable grasses and clovers, etc. Occasional talks on such subjects would add interest to school work and contribute not a little to the general intelligence, wealth, and prosperity of the country at large. Such work would before long, he thought, be demanded of our Public Senool teachers. The Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association had prescribed a source of reading and management for the exammanion of farmers' sons in such subjects as those just mentioned; and young men desuring to pass these examinations would demand the necessary instruction in the public schools. Two things we want, and must have, he said were —1st. A full course of jectures for all teachers in training at the Normal Schools in (1) agriculture, (2) live stock, (3) planting and care of trees, (4) beautifying our homes; 2nd. The placing of agriculture on the fixed, instead of the optional, list of studies in all our rural public schools.

Those persons who neced reading up for examination should carefully preserve last week's Malf for refer nec, as not only the subjects and untirity—Correspondence Dairy and Form Journal.

The persons who neced and the proper la

and can be profitably used as covering for cattle sheds and to promote warmth of stock in winter.

Rye is likely not to be largely grown hereafter for the sake of the grain. It produces less than wheat and brings a lower price. But it will grow on land too poor for wheat, and in many localities there is a demand for rye straw which makes the crep profitable.—

Am. Cultivator.

If it is desirable to keep the boys upon the farm, it is not best to be too severe with them in the matter of work, but remembering that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and now that the season for game has come around, give the lad a good gun and ammunition, and a day now and then, in which to hunt birds or squirrels; take him to the fair, and if the contents of the purse will admit of it, take him to the big fairs at Boston, or let him go alone, and come in contact with the world, and the pleasure with which he endeavours to labour upon the farm will be surprising. It is the infliction of hard labour with no seasons of redrestion that breeds disastisfaction in the mindle of farm boys.—

Many and various have been the methods suggested to destroy, in a cheap and efficacious way, the unsightly stumps. A correspondent, in thinking of the matter, writes of those best known:—Various modes are recommended for removing these unsightly objects, such as blowing them out with dynamite, boring holes in them and filling with saltpetre and burning them out, &c. If I were troubled with stumps, I would try the experiment, with very little faith in it, of boring with a two-inch auger a hole six to ten inches deep in the top of a stamp, putting in two to four ounces of saltpetre, filling up with water, and then plugging up the hole. Do this, say in the fall, and the following apring remove the plug and fill the hole with kerosene, and set fire to it. It is claimed that this will burn a stump and all its roots. It is certainly a cheap and easy experiment.—Rural World.

It would seem that there is a turning point approaching in the practice of farmers. There is an anxious inquiry going on everywhere as to the method of procedure in view of the deficiency in the profits of the usual routine that has been in vogue for the last few years. The steady decline in the sverage yield of wheat per sore in the State from the maximum point reached in 1879 of 19, 30 bushels to 17,30 in 1880, 12.13 bushels the 1881, 18.41 bushels in 1882, and 11.10 the present year, is a discouraging retrospect. For three years previous to and including 1879 the average yield per sore was 18.73 bushels. For the four years since it is but 14.73 bushels. This, although as high as the average for the United States in its best years, will not do on the high priced farms of our State. There are individual farms—one in about two hundred wheat all a profile by reasing 30 to 40 bushels to the aver. Set the large proportion of farmers in the State who strempt these exceptional yields and fail are the ones who are making the anxious inquiry placed at the head of this article. To make a wise answer to this inquiry is an effort of no ordinary magnitude; the answer must come from experience and perhaps from years no ordinary magnitude; the answer must come from experience and perhaps from years of practice. There is no agricultural topic more important than this, and farmers would do well to discuss it largely. It is evident that wheat is to take a less important position in the practice of farming, and the increase of other productions must be rated in the order of their profit to the producers. It will no doubt be wise to increase each product in some degree, but every farmer is likely to have some espeially to the growth of which his farm is speceially adapted, or which his skill in its culture will warrant him in producing in larger proportions than the other ducing in larger proportions than the crops.—Michigan Farmer.

THE DAIRY.

Whoever places much dependence on the strainer for securing clean milk will never make gilt-edged butter. Allowfing dirt to get in milk and then depending on the strainer to get it out is a poor apology for cleanliness. More or less of the dirt, especially everything of a soluble nature, and some that is not, will find its way through the meshes of the strainer.

the meshes of the strainer.

It is estimated now that one cow in every 1,000 in this country is a Jersey. This breed has increased more rapidly by importation than any other, and it is in most sections where introduced the favourite for crossing with native cattle for dairy purposes. In this way a great deal of Jersey blood is brought into our American stook of dairy cows.—Rural World.

In almost every dairy herd there are one or more cows whose product does not pay cost of keeping and sypenses. If the milk is sold or taken to a creamery these unprofitable cows are quickly discovered and weeded from the herd; but in ordinary farming, where the milk is mixed with that of other cows, it is not easy to decide which animals are unprofitable and which are not.

J. B. Stilwell, of Troy, Ohic, claims that his Holstein cow, Pride of Twisk, made from August 12th to 25th, 30½ pounds of unsalted butter. Considering the weather, and that she gave birth to twin bull calves, he thinks the record will be hard to beat. He has a bull calf that weighed at 196 days old 690 pounds, and which he thinks will weigh 1,200 pounds at one year old.

Prof. L. B. Arnold says a dairy farm costs ten per cent, less to operate than great and the sten per cent, less to operate than great and the sten per cent, less to operate than great and the sten per cent, less to operate than great and the sten per cent, less to operate than great and the sten per cent, less to operate than great and the sten per cent, less to operate them great and the sten per cent less to operate them great and the sten per cent less to operate them.

pounds at one year old.

Prof. L. B. Arnold says a dairy farm costs ten per cent. less to operate than grain growing or mixed agriculture; second, the mean returns average a little more than other branches; third, prices are nearer uniform and more reliable; fourth, dairying exhaustathe soil less; fifth, it is more sedure against changes in the season, since the dairying does not suffer so much from the wet and frost and varying seasons, and the dairyman can, if prudent, provide against drouth.

At the recent Onondage County Fair, held at Syracuse, N.Y., the first prize for the best twenty-pound package of butter from private dairy was awarded to that made from milk of Smith & Powell's herd of Holsteins at the Lakeside stock farm. This was in competition with packages from several fine Jersey dairies, and the fact that the butter was "Holstein" was unknown to the judges until after the prize was awarded.

Those persons who intend reading up for examination should carefully preserve last week's Mail for refer nce, as not only the subjects for examination are mentioned, but also the books that may be required.

Mr. Mathew Burnett, living near Minto, threshed one day recently 1,000 bushels of oats from eleven acres of land.

It is found by experiment that only a small proportion of weevil-eather peas will germinate. The contrary has been asserted by those who believe that the instinct of the person of twenty-two days.

At the request of some drovers the Mayor of Tofonto wrote to Hon. Frank Smith a few days ago asking for the use of the street-car stables, Front street, for the number of the grains are so bruised and broken that they will not germinate. As notwinate is very easily hand threshed, it makes a job weeks, it will be in hot, dry fly time, when

there is not time to milk her, and whe butter and cream are least valuable.—Dair and Farm.

which to hurb birds or squirrels, take him to the fisign and it the cotherns of the pures will admit of it, take him to the big fairs at Boston, or let him go alone, and come in contact with the world, and the pleasure with which he endeavour so is about upon the farm will be surprising. It is this follificion of hard he pleasure with which he needed to dearwork the best in the same of the control of the distinction in the middle of the methods suggrated to dearwork. The methods suggrated to dearwork that it would be so well supplied with wholesome of those best known. The top of a stump, putting in two to four ounces of saltpetre, filling up with water, and then plugging up he hole. Do this, say in the fall, and the following apring remove the plug and fill the hole with kerosene, and set fire to it. It is claimed that this will burn a stump and all its roots. It is certainly a cheap and easy experiment. Hurd World.

Outsail Crop Reports.

The replies to the questions sent out by the Ontario. Bureau of Industries a short time ago to farmer and others are now beginning to come in rapidly. At the sine the last report was assued there were some doubt as to how the crops would compare with those of the past few year. The sime as to the quantity of food sine can be depended in the present returns it would appear that the dependent of the proposition of the present returns it would appear that the dependent of the proposition of the present returns

POULTRY YARD.

Those who are bandling the White Cochin will find that they will do better if they are allowed to run where there is white or light-coloured sand.

It should be borne in mind by those who have towis confined that green food is essential. It matters not what kind, but it is absolutely necessary.

The Fanciere', Gazette says, that if a chick is discovered watering at theyeyes and running at the nose, give, it half a tenspoonful of castor oil and place it in warm quarters. So say we.

As the weather becomes holder there will be an advantage in giving sealest foods in a warm conditions desired and better fearing them scaled and these a cocked and foods to burn when eatenswear withing and.

Fowls will usually destroy wheat or other small grain for a few feet hear the edge of the lot in which they run. What they eat in the fall rarely does much damage, but if their depredations are renewed in the spring the strip so eaten will be of little value at har-

strip so eaten will be of little vaine at harvest time.

To the inexperienced we will remark, that it is best not to try to keep too many kinds of fowls. One breed, if well eared for, is better than a dozen that will soon mix and be of no distinct kind. For all purposes, we believe the Plymouth Bock to be the best.

It is a noted fact, established by experience, that fowls produce eggs in an inverse ratio to the number kept, which militates against keeping fowls on a large scale. Where there are so many together various causes lower the vitality and cause a falling off of egg products.

vitality and cause a falling off of egg products.

As to the profits of the chicken business, we will say that there is more clear money in producing eggs for sale in open market than in raising chickens for the same purpose, unless it should be early broilers; but for those situated away from the market of large towns or cities we should say egg-producing is the most profitable.

The simple plan of storing eggs in dry ashes has been used for some time by a correspondent of the Live Stock Journal with very satisfactory results. Though rather fastidious about their quality, he reports having enjoyed those thus kept during a period of more than four months, and in one instance a whole year. The only precaptions seem to be (besides, of course, sound eggs to begin with) to see that the ashes are quite dry, and to see that the eggs do not touch one another.

It is said that to break a hen from setting It is said that to break a hen from setting, put her in a coop with a young and active cockerel. We have never tried this means, but we will give our method. In the evening we remove the setting hen from her next and put her in a barrel or other dark place of confinement, and leave her there that night and the next day and night, without food or water, and the next morning let her out, and we believe it will break her up—at least this remedy has not failed with us.

when believe it will beant here are no springs in this section of content of the property of t

the shortest way is the best, and instead or sating she is put in a condition to be eaten. But a good layer is too valuable to be given up without an effort to reform her had habit, often acquired through the negligence of the owner. The egg-trap works admirably, and secures the end desired by placing it out of the power of the hen to do mischief.

FARMERS' COUNCILS.

FARMERS' COUNCILS.

A Cheese Pactory for Stayner,
STAYNER, Oct. 26.—At a meeting of the Council of School Section No. 7, Rusk View Corners, after routine business it was decided to accept the offer of Mr. Wm. Radford of a suitable lot upon which to erect a cheese factory to be conducted on co-operative principles. The lot is immediately opposite the post-office, and will answer the purpose admirably. Reference was also made to the subscription list for parchasing the graniary building at Lisle railway station to establish the Farmers' Council system of having neutral weighing and markets, and that there may be two or more regular buyers of produce at that station.

Other Councils Formed in County Dufferin.

LISLE, Oct. 29.—At a meeting held on the 25th inst., in school-room of No. 9 union school section of Mulmur, township, county of Dufferin, a farmers' council was organized, with Isaac Honsberger, president; Wm. Latimer, treasurer; John Flack, secretary; Robert Flack, lst vice-president; John Houston, 2nd vice-president; Wm. Duff, 3rd vice-president.

The objects of the meeting having been spoken to at some length by the chairman and Messrs. Langford, Houston, Wallace, Latimer, R. and J. Flack, a resolution was unanimously adopted in favour of organizing a council for this school section of Mulmur and Northwester.

The objects of the meeting having been a poleon to all some length by the chairman and desire. Langford, Houston, Wallace, and the would be a market of mechanical impulsion. Twenty-five to thirty thousand a council for thing and in favour of organizing a council for thing and mental past-office.

At this council mental past-office.

At this council mental past-office, and the would be a market blaces, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can market places, but also to be propared to can be also to the respectation to witness whether the places are always and the search of the secondary of the care of the farmers and there. That it was desirable in the interests of farmers and others, that those successed in sull standary are always as the property of the care of the secondary always are always and adopt coertain improvements by which farmers will building that and other granaries at Creenore. Stayaar, and other railways desired, and the subtiliary always are always and adopt coertain improvements by which farmers will save much labour in delivering their grain as agent as propared with the secondary and adopt coertain improvements by which farmers will save much labour in delivering their grain as a special several propared with a sudden rails, have always been being did in the interests of farmers

series at railways.

Isrid 1011. Another council.

Was dranized on the evening of the 26th tiles. In the Robinson hall of No. 11 school section, Mulmur, county Dufferin, with George Robinson, president, and James H. Lindsay, secretary. The meetings was unanimous in declaring for the objects manifested in reports of the parent and other Farmers' Council meetings. Also in support of the proposed cheese factory for that neighbourhood, and the establishing of the Farmers' and Peoples' Loan and Savings Company in counties Dufferin and Simcoe.

The officers of No. 5 School Section, township of Mulmur, county of Dufferin, as organized on the evening of the 22nd ult., are as follows:—Alexander Tupling, president; Edward Coe, treasurer; Robert Wiggins, secretary; Richard Coe, first vice-president, and Thos. Barber, third vice-president, with twelve of an Executive Committee and two auditors.

a local board of health, has its counterpart unfortunately in every district of the province:

It was impossible for me to isolate the infected cases at the commencement of the outbreak, nor could the people be made to understand that there was any danger until the first two cases died, and the disease spread with auch alarming rapidity. One womens, the mother of a large family, laid out the corpse of the little girl that died. She carried the disease home with her, and four of the family have been down with it. The pallibearers were boys: one of them carried it with him and seven of his family were affected. The origin of the remainder I have not been able to trace, for there seems to be a tendency un the part of the people to deny everything. I have used every effort to check the epidemic, and advised the trustees to close the school, as the teacher boarded with one of the infected families. It has not reopened yet. I have advised fumigation with sulphur and a general cleaning up; have drawn the trustees' attention to the clause you referred to in the school regulations, and have endeavoured to persuade the people, as well for their own sakes, as for that of the community, to be careful in carrying out my instructions. The Council have done nothing without a complaint is brought before them to act on. If the powers and duties of a Board of Health see centred in them alone, they are simply sil in this township, for I have attempted before this to have them act in matters relating to the general health, and could get nothing done. The village is situated on ground that slopes towards the river and is naturally well drashed. It has, besides, a large sewer running the full length of the principal street, and I find on enquiry that a great many of the houses have drains in connection with it. Most of the houses are old and occupied by monthly tenants, who take no interest in keeping their surroundings clean. The privies attached to those places are never cleaned, and are horribly flighty. The back yards are made t

A NOVER EXPERIMENT.

Paris, Oct. 29.—An experiment took place yesterday at the Place de la Defense, Courbeville, which comprised a novel balloon ascension and the use of a new contrivance for aerial navigatiom. The inventor, M. Brisson, claims that a balloon is merely necessary to raise his apparatus in the air, just the same as the power of horses might be required to move a locomotive from its place of construction to the iron rail.

tion to the iron rail.

THE APPARATUS

itself is somewhat fantastic. It is lozenge shape, and may be compared to the upper deck of one of the small passenger steamers orcessing from Dover to Calais. It is a sort of platform safely surrounded by iron railings, some of which at the height of about two yards serve as a support for another platform on which nine parachutes, in the shape of a cup, about forty-five inches high, are placed side by side. These cupolas are supposed to reserve under their airtight domes a certain quantity of air considered to be less dense than the interior layer of air. The apparatus in its descent is expected to displace a volume of air equal to its proper weight, and consequently to find its support on a layer of air more dense than that stored under the cupolas. The assistance of the balloon, to which it is attached by a cable about thirty yards long, would thus be no longer required.

According to M. Brisson's rather sanguine notion, his apparatus could easily be

MOVED IN EVERY DIRECTION,
and this would be a matter of mechanical impulsion.

THE BALLOON DESCENDED with a certain rapidity which I attempted to control, in order to see whether M. Brisson's apparatus would offer any resistance, or in other words, remain in the air by itself. Unfortunately, however, the cable to which the apparatus was fixed did not even bend, and consequently the result of the experiment was entirely unsatisfactory. At about 600 meters altitude I had to regulate our descent by throwing out ballest, as I was afraid to make the land too swiftly, but suddenly, although it was only thirty-five minutes past 5 p.m., we were

The Funciers' Gazette ways that if a chick is discovered watering at belower and running at the nose, give, it half a perspooned of a convenience and the nose, give, it half a perspooned of the list and place it in warm quarters. So say we.

As the weather becomes kelder there will be an advantage in giving feed to forels in a return conditional faintheather are made longer to the list of the list was a specific or and large which have been received by Dr. Beyon received by Dr. B

THE FALL OF HUE.

Shooting Down Unresisting Natives.

The following narrative of the massacre of the natives of Hué by the French naval forces, which the Paris Figure publishes, will be read with almost equal astonishment and disgust. It purports to have been written by an officer of the Expeditionary Force, M. Pierre Loté, who is a frequent and popular contributor to the Revue des Deux Mondes. The sailors are armed with Kropatchek repeating rifles. The scene which M. Loté so graphically describes took place after the resistance of the natives had come to an end. He says:—

sistance of the natives had come to an end.
He says:—
"It became difficult to hold the sailors back. They wanted to get into the burning village, search under the trees, and make short work with Tu Duc's people. It was quite unnecessary to allow them to run into any kind of danger, for evidently
THE UNFORTUNATE SUFFAMELY.

THE UNFORTUNATE RUNAWAYS

would soon be compelled to clear out of its and must take the lower road, which passed at the foot of the fort, and was their only issue. The sights were carefully adjusted to the distance, the magazines of the riles duly loaded, and the men looked on quietly, waiting until the flank movement of the other troops and the firing of the bamboo hut, should drive their human quarry before them. We saw them halting at the end of the village, with singed hair and garments; then, after a moment's hesitation, tucking up their flowing robes as high as they could, and trying to protect their heads with planks against the impending shower of bullets, they rushed on hoping to pass us. The great butchery then commenced. Two volleys (feux desalve) were fired, and it was quite a treat (c'clait un plaisir) to see the fan-like streams of bullets, to easily manageable, sweeping down upon the fugitives twice in one minute, at the word of command, in a sure and methodical manner. It was like the jet from a huge watering pot, which moved them down by dozens in a cloud of dust and gravel. We could see some of them, who seemed to be driven oute mad, and who, nicking them. THE UNFORTUNATE RUNAWAYS by dozens in a cloud of dust and gravel. We could see some of them, who seemed to be driven quite mad, and who, picking themselves up, ran about limping, now one way and now another, like wounded animals. Gathering up their robes in a comical manner, their long hair having got unfastened, streamed down, and made them look like

ing voice, and slaughtered them with their bayonets, or brained them with the butt ends of their muskets. The Annamite servants, the diminutive and effeminate lads who had followed the infantry from Saigon, hunted out the fugitives, and when they had unearthed one they called out, Hére's another, come and give him leang leang.' These sailors were quite unrecognizable; they were absolutely madmen. It was attempted to restrain them; officers told them, 'You ought to be ashamed of yourselves; this is cowardly and dirty work.' They replied that they (the Anuamites) were savages, that they had carried the head of Captain Rivière about on the top of a pole, and that if they had carried the day they would have cut the French to pieces, or sawn them within two planks. There was no reply possible to this. It was quite true, and so they were left to go on with their grim work. After all, in the far East these are the laws of war; and when, with a handful of men, you attempt to ing voice, and slaughtered them with their these are the laws of war; and when, with a these are the laws of war; and when, with a handful of men, you attempt to reduce an immense tract of country to subjection, the undertaking is so adventurous that you must inspire terror by killing many, under pain of being destroyed yourself."

After a few hours' rest, when the reaction set in, M. Loté says the men seemed to feel ashamed of their ferocity, and that they treated with humanity and tenderness the few wounded that survived.

7

A TRAGEDY IN VIENNA.

Odious Tyranny Exercised by the Austrian Police.

Vienna, Oct. 29.—Vienna has for the last few days been boiling, over with wrath and indignation in consequence of the intolerable abuses and corruption of the Austrian police, now exemplified by a thrilling tragedy that began in a well-known fashionable Volksgarten café and ended in the Polizeihaus. For three years Fraulein Elizabeth Gaissreiter, a young Bavarian girl of respectable parents, served to the full satisfaction of her employers as Demoiselle de Comptoir at the Volksgarten.

beth Gaissreiter, who she declared was

RUINING HER DEAR SON,
morally and physically, and concluded by
begging her friend the inspector to find some
means of removing Elizabeth from Austria.
Solely upon this absurd denunciation Fran
Szabo's friend, the police inspector, ordered Elizabeth to be arrested. The young
girl was dragged at night from her humble
lodging, where she was awaiting another
situation, and was shut up in a cell with the
lowest class of female oriminals. The next
morning the Polizei Commissar informed
Elizabeth that unless a remittance she expected from her aged mother in Bavaria arrived within twenty-four hours she would be
sent out of Austria in charge of a gendarme.
Broken-hearted, and temporarily insane from
ill-treatment and shame, she suddenly drew
a loaded revolver, that with sinister presentment she had concealed about her, and placing the muzzle against her breast, pulled the
trigger, and

Failing & Pratt's Circular, Oct. 27.

The receipts of barley continue very light, indeed, surprisingly so. To-day with fair but light winds, we have only some 24,000 bushels, making total to date 771,627 bushels, against 1,872,800 in 1882, 2157,039 bushels in 1881, 2490,027 in 1880, 1,778,000 in 1879, and 1,702,000 in 1878. The deficits compared with these years are—in 1882, 1,101,173 bushels; in 1881, 1,385,412 bushels; in 1876, 1,718,400 bushels; in 1879, 1,006,373 bushels; in 1876, 1,718,400 bushels; in 1879, 1,006,373 bushels; in 1876, 290,373 bushels; in 1876, 290,373 bushels, in 1876, 290,373 bushels, in 1876, 290,473 bushels; in 1879, 200,673 bushels; in 1876, 290,473 bushels; in 1879, 200,673 bushels; i

Sec. for No. 1, and 79c. for No. 2. Canal freights unchanged.

THE CANADIAN LIFE-SAVING
SERVICE.

The life-saving crew have already been of some service, as will be seen by the following letter addressed to the editor of the Picton Gazette:—"I wish through your valuable paper to make an acknowledgment of the benefits I have derived from the life-saving service and a word of praise which I consider due the members thereof in general, and of the life-saving station at Wellington, Prince Edward County, particularly, for the very efficient manner in which they rendered me such prompt and timely assistance in helping to release my schooner, the Nellie Theresa, barley ladem. We grounded on a portion of the sunken wreckage from the schooner T. C. Street, off Clarke's pier, wellington, on the 20th Oct. Inst. I ren out his anchor to key to heave her off with my own crew and what few men Loudid hire, but failed to move her. As men are not very plenty at this place, I was advised to call on the life service, which I did. Captain McCullough and crew responded promptly, and in less than half an hour they were on heard and ready for business. After consultation it was deemed prudent to relieve the vessel of part of her cargo, which was accordingly done, Meantime Capt. McCullough sets to heave her eff. which we succeeded in doing, after lighting her which we succeeded in doing, after lighting her

COMPLETE TREATMENT SI.