ctress who is playing at Wallack's, uced a noticeable effect in the walk age of many New York girls. Both English women walk like grenadiers, ride about the boards like sentiuels at arade, and have a certain square red and military carriage that one ed and military carriage that one es in Americans. If their example produce the healthful effect of inmerican girls to take plenty of outcise, they can be pardoned for leng-he female stride.

gs in Paris wear jewellery. Beauti-bracelets encircle the fore paws of black self-respecting poodle. More-when monsieur poodle accompanies ress, ays the Paris correspondent of the requires a buttonhole, simple the morning, a gardenia or some ers when they go to the Bois together rnoon, or when monsieur poodle the drawing-room on madame's day. If the dog is a Skye or a pug diamonds in his mistress' drawing a coat of sealskin lined with sile

when he goes out to ride.

Superfluous Hair, uous hair is now removed by electri-current is applied at the root of one time, and when the hair has been a pulled out. It does not return. sess is not very painful. From 30 to are removed in au hour, and the cost \$5 to \$10 each hour. The charge gh, but it is explained that the operigh, out it is explained that the oper-equires considerable skill and care, tomers are nearly always ladies: but it then a gentleman whose eyebrows ill to have the connecting arch taken. The shook which kills the hair leaves sore, and the surface that has been is somewhat red and irritated, much half he if the person were suffering be if the person were suffering light rash; but this very quickly dis-, and after that there is not the slight-

Correspondence, the Editor Woman's Kingdom.

Madam,—I read with great interest lumn headed "Woman's Kingdom," seen a great deal about the dress of en, but you never say anything as it should cost for one who is not ant, per year. Please let me have ion and oblige. A SUBSCRIBER'S DAUGHTER.

of our lady friends might furnisk ber's Daughter" with useful inforon this subject.]

A WOMAN AND A QUILT. in last Saturday's DAILY MAIL an aca young woman in the township of who made a log-cabin quilt con-3,803 pieces. Let me say something. a woman in the village of Brechin, p of Mara, who has a log-cabin quilt ng 7,362 pieces, which she put toirely herself, which can be at said village. She also has several ilts worthy of inspection. W. Mc. MSS. FOR PUBLICATION.

answers to correspondents in your 's Kingdom would you answer the

ng questions:—
preparing MS. for publication does
ter write on without interruption, and divisions of paragraphs and sentences ate speakers in conversation attended the publisher, or should the MS, be as it wou d be when printed?
re Canadians who wish to write forced their productions to American maga-

the case of a writer having a large o publish, say a novei, what would be urse to be followed, and would you the name of a publisher. RUTH.

Prepare your MS. as you wish it to in print. Be careful to write only on the of the paper. 2. There is praction home market for magazine articles ies. 3. An author as a rule publishes at novel at his own risk. Messra, at Co. and Messra. Leslie & Co., New large publishers.

g To Go On the Books as an Idfot. nois a State census taker was re oing one of the interior towns, and at use he interviewed the proprietor. tain inquiries he said : ve you a wife?"

t one ? ; the last one out of four."

y children ?" ow many ?" y idiots ?"

sell, let's see," scratching his head in a tiul attitude, "I guess there's one, me. Put it down in the book that me. Put it down in the ponyhow, on general principles."

sing incident that occurred to the rederick Baylis Allin, assistant rector ity church, Boston, is called to mind number of weddings that have taken here of late. A young couple called esidence to be united in wedlock and ceremony had been pronounced the taking a coin from his vest pocket, it to Mr. Allin and departe ed gone Mr. Allin looked at his fee and it was a five cent piece.

ROFULOUS,

INHERITED,

CONTAGIOUS.

y until my breast vas one mass of ora. Some of three Uloers were not less se and one-half inches in diameter, the ough, ragged, and seemingly dead, the open to the bone and filled with offensive Everything known to the modical fars tried in vain. Gradually the bone it came diseased, and then the suffering becamest. Bone Uloers began to take the fitness hitherto on the surface. I became wreck, For months at a time could not hands to my head because of extreme

ULD NOT TURN IN BED. not what it was to be an hour even free ain. Had reason to look upon life itself as a. In the summer of 1880, after ten years wretched existence, I began to use the JRA REMEDIES, and after two years' peruse of them the last ulcer has healed, and disease has succumbed. All over the where was once a mass of corruption is healthy skin. My weight has increased ne hundred and twenty-three to one hund fifty-six pounds, and the good work is ing on. I feel myself a new man, and all a the Cutioura remedies.

JAMES E. RICHARDSON.

Custom House, New Orleans.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD

ofulous, Inherited and Contagious Huand thus remove the mo i prolific cause
an suffering, to clear the skin of Disfigslotches, Iching Tortures, Humiliating
ms and Loat some Sores caused by ImPoisoned Blood, to purify and besutify
n, and restore the Hair so that no trace
ase remains, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the
cod Purlier, Diuretic and Aperient, and
REA and CUTICURA SOAT, the great Skin
and Beautifars, are intallible. They are
remedies that succeed when physicians
sher means fail. AT BLOOD MEDICINES.

alf has not been told as to the great cura wers of the CUTIGURA REMEDIES. I have undreds of dollars for medicines to cur s of the blood and skin, and never found ag yet to equal the CUTIGURA REMEDIES GRAS. A. WILLIAMS. nce R.L

of CUTIOURA, small boxes, 50c.; large 41. CUTIOURA RESOLVENT, 31 per bottle. IRA SOAP, 25c. CUTIOURA SHAVING SOAP, old by all druggists. POTTER DRUG AND GAL CO., Boston. OP & LYMAN, Toronto, Do

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The recent action of the Provincial Agri-

cultural and Arts Association in preparing a scheme for a course of reading in agricul-

scheme for a course of reading in agricultural subjects appears to meet with the general approval of the agricultural community of the province. The Simcoe County Council at its November session adopted the following report of the Standing Committee on Finance regarding the matter:

"That they view with hearty approval the effort now being made by the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario to encourage farmers sons and others interested in agriculture to pursue a course of reading upon subjects pertaining to practical agriculture, and trust this effort will be appreciated. For the purpose of increasing the interest of the farming community in this scheme, your committee recommend that five cash prizes be given by the county to the candidates who secure the highest number of marks at the examination to be held in July, 1834, of the value in the aggregate of \$100, viz: \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, and \$10, upon the following conditions:—First, the candidates must be under the age of 25 years; second, they must produce a certificate from the reeve of the municipality where they reside that they have been bona fide residents of the county of Simcoe for at least one year previous to the date of examination." The prizes will be paid upon the order of the examiners at Toronto through the secretary. ugh the secretary.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Holsteins, or as they are sometimes called, Dutch or Friesian cattle, are attracting considerable attention in the United States, and seem to be gaining in public favour. Their admirers claim that they unite milk, cheese, butter, and beef. Certainly, as milkers, they are hard to equal, it being a not un common thing to find them giving 30, 40, and even as high as 45 quarts of milk per day (American measure). Their yield of milk ranges from 10,000 to 18,000 pounds per annum. They 10,000 to 18,000 pounds per annum. They are mixed black and white, of large build, very docale, and mature early as milkers. In the last fifteen years they have made very rapid progress in popular favour in the United States, and in the Western States especially. A year's test has just been completed by Fred. C. Stephens, of Attica, N.Y., with his cow Echo, the record showing a product of 18,120½ pounds of milk, or 115 pounds more than the famous cow Aaggie. Echo is ten years old, and weighs 1,610.

In a former issue reference was made to the

years old, and weighs 1,610.

In a former issue reference was made to the
price paid for a daughter of Mercedes—
\$4,200—and since then Mr. Stilwell has \$4,200—and since then Mr. Stilwell has given the highest price ever paid for a Holstein, \$5,000, securing against strong competition Jacob (608), also out of Mercedes. The purchasers of Mercedes 3rd, the \$4,200 califreterred to above, give their reasons for paying such a high figure for the animal as follows:—"We fully believe the Aaggie, Netherland, and Ægis families have no equal. They stand at the head as milk-producers, and as butter cows some of them are, as individuals, only second in their breed to the wonderful Mercedes, while as a butter family the Netherlands have no equals in the Hols. oducers of milk, as these qualities are essessed in a wonderful degree by all the ree families, which will thus be united. If three families, which will thus be united. If this experiment proves a success the whole Holstein interest of the country will be bene-fitted. Should it prove a failure, of which we have no fears, we will at least have the satisfaction of having made the attempt." Holsteins were exhibited in Canada for the first time at the Toronto Industrial exhibition

include among them exhibits representatives of this popular breed.

of this year, but it is probable that future fairs, not only in Toronto but elsewhere, will

DISEASED BONE. J. L., Perrytown .- "I have a mare that has a running sore in her under jaw. Please inform me what is the cause and what will

Open up the sore and dress the parts with a lotion composed of carbolic acid, one drachm, and water, two ounces. If no relief follows this treatment have the mare examined by a veterinary surgeon, as it is probable a portion of the bone is diseased.

TENDER FEET.

Noxon.—"I have a young cow that appears to have tender feet, especially the front feet. She was troubled last winter the same way, but was not as bad in the summer. She has a good appetite, but is shrinking in her milk and is losing in condition."

Possibly your cow is affected with rheumatism. Cleanse the feet thoroughly by bathing with lukewarm water, and give morning and night one drachm of nitrate of potash and one drach of nowdered colchicum. Continue this medicine for twelve days.

BRITTLE HOOFS.

PEREYTOWN,—"I have a horse whose hoofs get hard and break away. Can you tell me what will soften them, and start them to grow?"

Poultice the feet with bran poultices for several days, and then apply a cantharidine blister around the coronet. Have the horse carefully shod as soon as the blister ceases to act, and give him regular exercise.

LIVE STOCK.

If you want your mutton to be tender and juicy, feed turnips to your sheep. With the aid of turnips a four-year-old wether can be made to eat as tender as chicken.

It is claimed by many breeders that pigs are most profitable if facted and sold before mid-winter. This is no doubt good logic, as in the coldest weather a large per cent of the food is consumed in simply maintaining the animal, instead of putting on any extra

At a recent convention of sheep breeders' and wool growers held in Philadelphia, Mr.J. I. Hayes advised farmers to go shead and raise sheep in the best way to get the most money for their carcasses, and to let the wool take care of itself. Regard the sheep merely as machines for converting grass, roots, and grain in the shortest possible time into mutton, with wool as the mere incident. Aiming for the best mutton will get the best wool; this is the system in England—the greatest mutton producing and combing wool producing country in the world.

An experienced sheep raiser says that a

An experienced sheep raiser says that a good way to control a flock of sheep is to take a ewe lamb to the house and make a pet of it. Use nothing but kindness and give it a name, teaching it to come at the call. Whenever the lamb obeys give it to the call. Whenever the lamb obeys give it something as a reward, such a grain of correpiece of bread, or anything that is acceptable, but never give it a blow. When the lamb is grown, place it in the flock and you will need only to call that one sheep, when all the others will follow. As sheep follow their bills to see how the yield would be thus

eader the training of one is the training of all, and it is a saving of time and labour to

Horses should be kept out of all hard storms, which are frequent during this month. One of the best cures for a severe cold is a warm stable and perfect rest, with a good run in the yard or pasture on pleasant days. It is too late in the year to permit horses to remain out of doors through the night. Young colts and yearlings need plenty of nutritious food. Much depends upon the care which colts receive during their first winter. Oats are excellent for them; if com is used, it should be fed with wheat bran. Use the brush freely on all horses and colts, and keep the skin clean and active.

Sheep left out in the storms at this season of the year will be apt to run at the nose or cough all winter. Many a figrmer, who is too careless to drive his sheep under cover when a storm is coming, will say: "Somehow or other my sheep dont winter well: I feed them just as other folks do, but a lot of them are poor." That big cold rain they were exposed to in December was the cause. Now is the time to look out and prevent it. Cold rains affect sheep more than any other stock. When wet they huddle together and shiver and catch cold, get catarrh, consumption, and grow poor. This is not what we keep sheep for, but woel, laints, fat and profit. Neglect wont do it. Feed and care will.

A correspondent from Jacksonville, Ill., writes as follows: On a farm just out of town is a roan steer that so far exceeds the average size as to render him a noticeable monstrosity. He was dropped eight years ago by a medium-sized cow brought from Missour. From tip to tip he measures 18 feet; greatest height over hind legs, 64 feet. He has just flesh enough to keep him alive, yet in this condition he weighs 2, 250 pounds. His body is funnel-shaped, very light in the hind-quarters. Some idea of his coarse bone may be formed from the knee measurement, 23 inches around. When I went to look at him he was on the barn floor eating hay from a low loft. A horse led up to his side did not reach half way up the side of this long-legged, useless beat."—Breeder

The Food of Pregnant Animals.

All animals in a pregnant condition should be well fed, and especially if they have to accomplish a certain amount of labour or yield milk. The appetite is generally increased, and there is a tendency to fatten. This tendency should be somewhat guarded against, as it may prove troublesome, particularly if it is allowed to proceed to an extreme degree, when it may retard the development of the fætus, induce abortion, cause difficult parturation, or give rise to serious after-consequences. This precaution is more to be observed in the second than in the first half of pregnancy, when the food should be plentiful, but not in excess, and flesh more abundant in the apimal than fat. The food should also be of good quality, very nutritive, easy of digestion, and not likely to induce constipation. Indigestion should be carefully guarded against, and unaccustomed, hard, damp, bulky, fermentable, mouldy or otherwise hurtfully altered food should be avoided, as it is likely to prove indigestible, occasion tympanitis and produce other injurious results.—Rural World.

Shoulder Lameness in Horses quently stumble on going up hill, and will make a shorter step with the lame leg than with the other. He goes equally lame on soft or hard ground, which is not the case when the lameness is in the foot. In shoulder lameness there is no difference in the temperature of the two fore feet.

THE FARM.

If there is a large accumulation of coarse manure put it where the fowls can reach it. They will not only scratch it to a fine condition, but be benefited by the exercise.

There is no better way of saving seed corn than the old-fashioned one of selecting the best ears at husking time; or before the corn is cut braiding the husks and hanging over a pole in the garret where the frost cannot come until the moisture has thoroughly dried it and it out.

Potatoes intended for seed should receive Potatoes intended for seed should receive no rough handling at any time. If any are brussed, spread thinly in a dry, cool place until the surface has dried over. If put in large bins while the skin is bruised many of the eyes will have their vitality mjured. This is the cause of many unexplained failres of the potato crop.

Professor Beal, of the Michigan Agricul-tural College, comes out against the crow, not so much that he pulls the young corn and so perplexes and injures the farmer, as that he kills frogs, toads, etc., which are great con-sumers of insects, and, worse than all, that he is a persistent robber of birds' nests, eating both eggs and the young bird and the eating food of these birds is insects, rubs, worms,

A Kansas farmer has discovered a new way of potting in wheat. He has a narrow iron wheel attached behind the drill, which follows in the drill row and firmly presses the soil with the seed to a greater depth. The chief danger to Kansas wheat is from violent winds, which blow away the surface and leave the plant roots awayed to the cold of leave the plant roots exposed to the cold of winter. By this method he grows upwards of fifty-six bushels per acre. The plan is worth trying in other localities.

Heavy Manuring Pays.

Mr. J. S. Woodward, of Lockport, N. Y., is reported in the Ohio Farmer as having raised a crop of six rowed barley, estimated at eighty bushels per acre. The field was a four acre lot, manured heavily last year for mangolds, showing that heavy manuring and high culture is not lost on 'subsequent crops. On adjoining land devoted to corn and potatoes last year, and not as highly cultivated or manured, the yield was sixty bushels per acre. The barley weighed up to the standard, 48 pounds per bushel.

In the same journal was given the experience of one who has learned to manure high to prevent the winter killing of wheat. On walking across a field in winter he found that the poor spots froze hard, while the rich Beavy Manuring Pays,

waiking across a field in whiter he found that the poor spots froze hard, while the rich places yet remained unfrozen and the wheat healthy. In other words, highly manured land is warmer even in cold weather than poor land, and is consequently less subject to al-ternate freezing and thawing at the beginning and ending of winter.

Varieties of the Potato. The condensed reports from correspondents in 53 counties of the State, in the late bulletin issued by the New-York State Agricultural Society, give the names of the varieties of the potato which have succeeded the best in those different localities. The Burbank, was placed at the head of the listin 34 counties, Beauty of Hebron in 9 counties, Early Rose in 6, Chili in 2, and Conqueror and Late Rose in 1 each. Among those which stood high, but not first, were Mammoth Pearl, Peerless, Early Vermont, White Star, Snowflake, White Eliophaut, Early Ohio; James Vick, and Queen of the Valley.

Rust is wheat.

Rust is one of the most formidable ensities the grain farmer has in west, muggy seasons, such as the present. Warmth and moisture favour its development. In seasons slike in their heat, rainfall and humidity, the rust is not equally danaging. It breaks out in what appears a capticious manner. A denothing rain is sometimes followed by less trust than that whoth appears after a slight shower or even a leavy dew. There are antecedent conditions which largely determine the degree of liability to rust. The microscopic spores of the fungus known as rust float about in the air awaiting favourable opportunities for development, and when they meet circumstances of the proper kind, they multiply with astonishing rapidity. During moist, hot weather, the sap vessels of the plants become ruptured, and fungoid germs attach themselves readily. If the plants, some scientists think, are healthy and vigorous, they resist the attempt of the pranaite to establish itself, much as healthy animals refuse to become the abode of parasites which thrive on their weaker fellows. Anything, therefore, which weakens the vitality of the wheat plant renders it liable to become the pray of rust. Exhaustion of food elements in the soil, the presence about the roots of sour, stagnant water, sowing too late in the fall for proper development to resist the winter, are common and easily preventible causes that predispose to rust. Of non-preventible causes, hard winters and cold, backward springs, which prevent the healthy development of the wheat plant, are among the most prominent, next, of course, to warmth and moisture. These conditions have existed this year, as they did in 1876, when the damage from rust was widespread and very serious. Fortunately, midge and weevil are this year, as they did in 1876, when the damage from rust was widespread and very serious. Fortunately, midge and weevil are not among the pests of the present summer, as they were in that unfortunate season. "What cannot be cured must be endured," but the causes which can be reached should not be suffered to exist. Good farming in the broadest sense of the term, which includes proper selection of lands for different crops, proper preparation of the soil, and proper culture, is the best preventive of serious damage from rust.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Plenty of pure water should be given fowls

Egg shells should always be crushed before teeding them to fowls, for when fed whole it is apt to teach them the bad habit of eating

their eggs.

Charred corn is an excellent food for laying hens and serves to keep them healthy and vigorous. Do not feed entirely, but give once a day and be careful when preparing it or it will burn to ashes.

Periods of incubation are as follows: Common hen, fifteen to twenty one days; duck, twenty-six days; turkey, twenty-seven to twenty-sight days: 200se, twenty-seven to twenty-nine days; pea hen, twenty-seven to twenty-nine days; guinea hen twenty-five to twenty-nine days; guinea hen twenty-five to twenty-nine days; dincks from the common hen have hatched in eighteen days, and in other cases run along till twenty-two or twenty-three days, but the average is between ninetsen and twenty-one-days.

When the ground is frozen, and especially if covered by anow, fowls will need an additional supply of food. Some of it should consist of, fruit or vegetables. Hens are always picking at grass when running at large, and in summer make this no inconsiderable part of their living If a cabbage that has failed to head is hung by a string from the top of the hen-house within reach of fowls, it will be surprising to note how quickly it will be picked to pieces. By this method the cabbage is kept from the diff.

nothing is more beneficial. They are best prepared by boiling, and mashing up, while not, with commeal and bran, adding a little salt and red pepper as condiments. Thus prepared and fed once a day, they are greatly relished by fowls, and form a cheap, wholesome, and nutritious diet. some, and nutritions diet.

The market is never overstocked swith poultry or eggs. Both command good prices at-all times of the year. Then why not devote a portion of your time to looking after and caring for poultry? The duties of the poultry yard are light and pleasant, and, to those who make it a secondary pursuit, is a healthy and recreative pastime, and tends to unburden the mind from the many pressing and active cares of life, which otherwise would weigh heavily if there were no home enjoyments.

enjoyments.

There is no doubt that a well-kept flock of poultry is the most profitable of all farm stock. But a little flock well kept, like a little farm well tilled, brings the most profit to the farmer. Just so many as can be kept without crowding, and with ease and convenience, will be the most profitable. Poultry will not hear crowding any more than sheep or pigs or people, and it is well known that when any of these are too closely kept disease appears and works mischief. It is a necessity of the case, because cleanliness must be sacrificed to necessity. enjoyments.

Fowls, whether allowed to run at large of Fowls, whether allowed to run at large or kept in close quarters, should be supplied with materials for forming shells. The best substance for forming egg-shells is bone dust. It should be prepared from fresh bones. The next best material to entire bones pulverized is made by burning bones and then reducing them to powder or small grains. The pulverized shells of oysters and clams are very good, and a fair and cheap substitute for either of them is found in marble dust, which may be obtained of the manufacturer's of grave stones and monuments. Air slacked lime should be furnished fowls for forming egg-shells if no better material can be readily obtained.

Care of Poultry. Care of Poultry.

Before the beginning of winter the poultry yard should be carefully looked over, and all diseased fowl culled out carefully. Most of the diseases that trouble fowl are contagious and spread rapidly when the poultry are confined to the same room, and sit side by side upon the same roost. Particularly is this the case with roup or catarrh, and with scabby legs. The latter is caused by a minute insect that burrows beneath the scale on the leg, and may frequently be cured by bathing the legs in a mixture of kerosens and water, and in mild cases sometimes by the use of kerosens upon the roosts. If, however, only one or two in the flock are affected it is better to dispose of them at once, unless very valuable, and them try by the use of kerosene to prevent and then try by the use of kerosene to prevent it irom spreading through the flock retained. —American Cultivator.

A Successful Breeders, Management. Mr. D. W. Andrews, of Lynfield, Mass., is a successful breeder of poultry on a large scale, keeping 1.500 hens through the winter, and 4,000 and 5,000 in summer, changing them every two years. The breed he has selected as, on the whole, the most profitable, is a cross made by breeding pure yellow Leghorn roosters to pure white Brahma hens. He uses old roosters for breeding purposes. He sets his hens (he not use an incubator) all along the course of the will and spring, and markets many broilers in April. The broods average about eight or ten each, but of these he raises but about half, owing to depredations from foxes, wessels, mink and owls from the woods close by. He gives them one warm meal a day, each morning, which consists usually of boiled fishes' heads and onions thickened up with meal. For the remainder of the day he gives them all they will eat of oats, corn and wheat screenings. Occasionally he mixes, a little sulphur with the meal. Has had no trouble from disease of any kind and the fowls are in the finest of health. In summer he gives them free range, and they ramble beyond his bounds into the Mr. D. W. Andrews, of Lynfield, Mass.

soedland around. In winter they are at up. Mr. Andrews estimates that his is from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hen.

The Best Breads.

A writer in an exchange regards the light Brahms as the best fewl for all purposes, and these are his reasons: les, they do not roam all over the premises and are essily confined. 2nd, they lay larger eggs than any other and more of them than most breeds. 3rd, they are good sitters and excellent mothers. 4th the young chickens grow up quickly; a gree consideration for those who raise spring chickens. 5th, when full grown they are as larg as two ordinary chickens.

ens. 5th, when full grown they are as large as two ordinary chickens.

But all do not agree... Another man says that farmers keep poultry more for eggs than meat, and thinks the Hamburgs and Leghorns are best. He, the, gives his reasons. He has 25 hens and he gets nearly 25 eggs a day and has one hen who frequently lays two eggs aday ! The cost of keeping two small fowls is no more than the cost of keeping one large one. He gets three or jour eggs at the same cost as a large fowl produces one egg. New then you have beth sides.

THE DAIRY.

A Canadian breeder, whose name has not transpired, has purchased, at a high price, from the breeder, Mr. Richard Weisted, of Ballywalter, Ireland, the high-bred two-year-old handsome Booth heifer, Maid of Mowbray, She is of the Aylesby M tribe, sired by the Warlaby bull Royal Mowbray (42330), and is said to be one of the nicest heifers that has yet left the shores of Ireland. Breeders Gazette.

Gazette.

The Swiss cow is large-bodied, but fine boned, sof the style of the Shorthorn; the horns are light, short clear, and tipped with black; the colour is chestnut brown, mixed with white; the nose, tongue, hoofs, and switch are black; a mealy-coloured band surrounds the black nose; the udder and teats are large and well formed, and while they differ to a great extent from our common notions about the right form which a cow should have, yet they are excellent and profitable cows, yielding twenty to twenty-five quarts of shilk daily, and the milk is rich in butter of an excellent quality. The skin is yellow, soft, elastic, and covered with soft, silky hair: they carry remarkable escutcheons, and are extremely even in appearance, showing careful and good breeding for a considerable length of time.

Apoplexy, "blind staggers," or "trem-

ance, snowing careful and good breeding for a considerable length of time.

Apoplexy, "blind staggers," or "trembles," is caused by disorder of the brain produced by indigestion and disordered stomach or liver or both. It is the same in cows as in horses. Probably the cow has stopped chewing the cuid, which is a certain indication of indigestion. Give her a pint of linesed oil; repeat the second day, and also give her a bran mash with a tableapoonful of carbonate of soda in it every day for a week. Feed lightly for a week or two, and gradually get up to full feeding. This trouble is caused by over-feeding—giving too much grain food or feeding of frozen grass, mouldy corn-fodder, or other indigestible food. If the oil does not affect the bowels, freely give twenty-four ounces of epsom salts, dissolved in warm water, followed by drinks of thin warm bran alop of linesed gruel; this will relieve the stomach if impaction of the indigested food in it has occurred. This disorder affects the whole nervous system, and one of its first effects is to stop the flow of milk.

beings did. Why all this talk shout pure water? Because the cow cannot drink offensive water without having her health affected any more than a human being can drink such water without such result. But while we all acknowledge this, both as applied to cows and human beings, we were virtually told in this convention that we can drink milk that is worse than the water in any stagnant pond in the universe with impufitive. It cannot be done, and we do not believe that any reader of this journal will think that it can be. If there is one who does, we beg that he will be undeceived at once. Western Rural.

Houston, Texas, Dec. 7.—J. W. Rose, a wealthy carriage manufacturer, disappeared on Sunday. His wife and her supposed stepson tell the grand jury that Rose is Cornelius Krum, who in Kingston, New York, in 1866 committed a heavy forgery, deserted his wife and two children, came to Texas, made money, and married Mrs. Dagnall. He revurned to Kingston in 1876, after the charge of forgery had been outlawed, and promised to bring his first wife to Texas. Failing to do this, his son followed him a few months ago, threatening exposure. Rose shot six times at his son, wounding him, and when he showed signs of recovery sent him to Florida, Rose assuring him that the second wife was only his mistress, and at the same time inducing her to say she did the shooting. The boy has now returned to Houston to compel reparation to his mother, but the father's whereabouts is unknown. Houston, Texas, Dec. 7 .- J. W. Rose,

Percheron Blood Will Tell.

A. M. Stein & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., handle 2,000 horses annually, mostly heavy draught. They say of the grade Percheron-Normans: "We handle more of the Percheron-Normans than of any other breed. There is more demand for them. They give the best satisfaction, no matter how fittle of the blood there is in them. Generally they have good feet, and last better on our pavements than the Clydesdales or other breeds. Tell the farmers of the West to keep their Percheron-Norman mares and breed them. Would advise breeding to Percheron-Norman horses in preference to any other breed."—Chicago Tribune. Nearly 1,400 Percheron-Norman horses have been imported from France and breed in their pusity by M. W. Bunham, of Wayne, Ill., who, within the past few months has purchased 390 of them from the best, breeders in Brance, particular attention being given to pedigrees and French records. Percheron Blood Will Tell.

The Governor-General has received from the British ambassador at Washington as handsome gold stem-winding watch, the inscription on which will tell its own stopy...

"Presented by the President of the United States to Ezra C. Roach, master of the British barque Brazil, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in recognition of his humanity in rescuing the grew of the American schooner Nellie Bell at sea, April 2nd, 1879."

Mrs. Geo. Simpson, Togonto, says:—"I have suffered severely with corns, and was unable to get relief from treatment of any kind until I was recommended to try Holloway's Corn Cure. After applying it for a few days I was enabled to remove the corn, root and branch—no pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it.

while some workmen were cleansing out the River Joanna, one of the small streams at Rio, in Brazil, they found a very old cedar chest buried in the mud. When opened they found it to contain many valuable articles, such as lamps, awords, works in gold, and diamonds. These articles were taken at once to the museum. They are supposed to have belonged to the Jesuits, who threw them into the stream when pressed in their flight from Rio.

MAIL now and avoid the crush at the end of the year. Do not risk the loss of one or two numbers at that time which would spoil the stories. Remember, we cut off sharp wiren subscription is up. Send your dollar now. Address THE MAIL, Toronto, Canada.

Summary of the Report of the Bureau of Industries as relates to live stock, the clover, root, and fruit crops, the fall work of farmers sowed old grain; others sowed of maddition to statistics of the grain crops of Ontario—s summary of which has already been published—the November report of the Bureau of Industries contains tables relating to live stock, hay and clover, field roots, etc., together with information concerning fruit and fruit trees, the threshing and marketing of grain, the new crop of fall wheat, tile draining, fall ploughing, meat supplies, and the honey produce of the year.

HAY AND CLOVER.

There is a large surplus of hay and clover in the country, the total crop exceeding last season's by 2,036,793 tons. Last year the area was 2,339,521 acres, and the average yield 1.15 tons per acre; this year the area was 2,339,521 acres, and the average yield 1.15 tons. Broken weather during the first ten days of haying delayed operations, and a portion of the crop was poorly cared, but the beful for it was gathered in fair condition. The second crop of clover obtained a late start, but the weather being favourable it made a sigorous growth. The reports to the Bureau show, however, that the midge has this year extended to all parts of the province west of Dundas county. Throughout the western senious and the counties bordering on Lake Ontario it has been very destructive. The low temperature was also unfavourable for, and, while some crops were drowned out by the excessive rainfall, all kinds ripened late; hence, in a large measure, the destruction class of the midge were amitten by September's frost.

Butter, Market Budoan, the high was demanded by competent tile-drainers, and single was amitten by September's frost where the prevailing and planting on Unide the midge were amitten by September's frost where the contrict is bas been optained, the first was prevent the story of the province, as given by the returns of 15th Junes of the province went of the midge were amitten by September's frost where the The low temperature was also unfavourable for early maturity, and fields that escaped the midge were smitten by September's frost. Where the experiment was tried of pasturing clover until the 10th or 15th of June a good yield of seed has been obtained—the first brood of the midge being too early, and the second too late, to do it any injury. Alsiks clover, which thrives best on moist, loamy soils, is grown only to a limited extent in the province. It was a heavy crop this year, and there will be a moderate, supply of seed.

POTATOES, TURNIPS, ETC.

The rains of May, June, and July delayed.

POTATOES, TURNIPS, ETC.

The rains of May, June, and July delayed the seasonable planting of potatoes, and hindered the preparation of the ground for other roots. The subsequent drouth caused the land to bake, and autumn growth was slow. Carrots and mangolds, which go deep into the soil, suffered least; but turnips were almost everywhere stunted, and the average produce per acre is 150 hashels less than last year. In districts visited by drenching summer rains, as in the valleys of the Thames and Maitland rivers, much injury was done to the potato crop, and in the western counties of the Lake Ontario group the rot was prevalent. As a result, the average yield for the whole province is 15 bushels per acre less than last year. The acreage and produce of the several crops for 1882 and 1883 are as follows:

Totals... 294,400 55,725,496 265,289 65,512,871 FRUIT CROP.

The failure of fruit has been general throughout the province. The show of apple blossoms was full of promise, notwithstanding that this was the off-year for bearing, but the cold winds and rains which prevailed throughout May and on into June blasted the prospect. The trees, however, have made a healthy growth of young wood, and fruit buds are abundant. The effects of last year's blight are nowhele visible now. A small surplus of peaches was produced in the Niagara peninsula and slong the lake shore in Norfolk. Cherries were scarce and dimost worthless. The plum crop was large, but the quality was injured by the curculioning the lake shore in contact. Grapes ripened slowly owing to continued low temperature. Shoulder Lameness in Horses

This disease is not of nearly so frequent on the whole in the week of mile that we should do

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HORSES AND CATTLE. The settlement of the North-West has opened to Ontario farmers a new market for horses, and the efforts they are making to supply the demand is shown by the noticeable increase in the return of horses this year. For 1882 and 1883 the figures are:—

It is shevidence of the rapidly enlarging market for Canadian cattle, as well at home as in Echland and the United States, that the as in Expland and the United States, that the returns for 1883 show an increase over those for 1882 of nearly seventeen per cent., chiefly in the number of store and young cattle. The heavy rains of the early summer produced abundant pasturage, and the open, fall permitted stock to run for about a month longer than usual. A great number of well fatted animals have been sold off the grass; but the partial failure of the root crop discourages stall-feeding, and the large surplus of hay will be used to carry store cattle over to the next grazing season. In some districts, however, such as Wellington county, many stockers have been tied up for the winter and will be fed on hay, roots, and stained barley for the Easter markets. The number of cattle in the province in 1882 and 1883 was as

Working oxen 1883.

Working oxen 17,086
Milch cows 691,808
Store cattle (over 2 years) 322,154
Other cattle 790,949 Totals..... 1,821,997

SHEEF, HOGS, AND POULTRY.

The aggregate returns of sheep show a diminution of some 43,400; whoily in the fine-woolled breeds, however, there being an increase in the coarse-woolled breeds of 16,463. The reason of the decrease in the former class is not apparent. An unusually, large mortality in lambs this year no doubt accounts for it to some extent; but, failing good prices for wool, it is not simprobable that farmers find the larger muttan-producing sheep more prefitable for shipment to foreign markets. The American demand absorbs the greater past of the surplus of lambs in the St Lawrence and Lake Eric counties, and the export of well fatted yearlings and two-year-olds to Great Britain is steadily growing in volume. Increased attention is given to sheep-raising in the northern and anewer districts, the grasses of which produce a prime quality of mutton. Following is a comparative statement of the returns of sheep for 1882 and 1883:— SHEEP, HOGS, AND POULTRY.

Coarse-woolled (over 1 year)... 1,044,859
do., (under 1 year)... 581,109
Fine-woolled (over 1 year).... 150,465
do., (under 1 year).... 95,451

The returns of poultry show a decrease this year in the number of geese, and an increase in the number of turkeys and other towls. The statistics for 1882 and 1883 are:

BUTTER, MAPLE BUGAR, AND HONEY.

The return of dairy butter made in the province last year is incomplete, many farmers being unable to give their produce as asked for in the schedule sent out. The quantity as given is 34,406,114 lbs., but the total is probably one-third more. The weather of last spring was unfavourable for sugar-making, and the maple sugar product is less than one-half of last year's. The figures for last year are 5,073,610 lbs., and for this year 2,404,685 lbs.

The past season has been a highly favour-sable one for honey, and from everyabes keeping district a splendid yield is reported. The rainy weather of last spring and early summer were conducive to an unusually abundant growth of clover and other, honey-producing flowers, from high the bees reaped every mantage. In some cases the yield has been as high as 200 lbs. per colony. Thesbeetkeeping industry is found to be a very profitable one in almost every section of the province.

FERGUS CHRISTMAS SHOW. plendid Display of Fat Cattle from Wel-

First Cattle from Wellington County.

First Cattle from Wellington County.

First Cattle show of the centre riding of Wellington county was held to-day, and judging by the large attendance of exhibitors and buyers, must have proved a statifying success for all concerned. From an early hour this morning until past noon exhibitors were constantly coming in. Those with pigs and sheep had no difficulty in getting along, but it was a different matter with the exhibitors of fat cattle. The roads are rough and frozen and very hard on the feet of cattle. In fact some who were expected to exhibit are conspicuous by their absence, owing to this one cause. The President, Mr. Caston, and Mr. Mair, the secretary, have been busy all day in looking after exhibits and exhibitors. Probably in no part of Canada is greater interest manifested in the raising of fat cattle than here. Although a very good dairy country the farmers find it more to their interest to raise and fatten stock. In fact it would be hard to find better animals anywhere than are here to day, and the prices paid for some proves the correctness of this assertion.

So far as the weather was concerned it was a cold of course, but the well-to-do farmers cared little for the breeze, wrapped up as, there

fat stock show of 1853 was closed and the cattle off the field.

One of the principal buyers here to-day was Mr. David Craig, who was purchasing for the firm of R. Craig & Co., Brampton. He has purchased some very fine salimals for exportation, the prices paid being, although reasonable for such fine stock, very satisfactory to the sellers. Another buyer is Mr. Hugh Kellis, of Toronto, who has also made several purchases. Messrs. Tyson Bros., of Guelph, paid ten cents a pound to Mr. John S. Armstrong for a fine steeler rising three years old and weighing 1,855 pounds. Mr. Tyson also bought from the same party a yearling steer weighing 1,250 pounds and a cow. The county of Wellington is for thoroughbred cattle, such as Devons, Shorthorns, Galloways, and Herefordshires,

SECOND TO NONE

In the province. Taking Elora as a centre, there are within a radius of 15 miles some of the best breeders in the country. Messrs, J. & W. Watt, J. & R. Hunter, J. & R. Moqueen, Groff, Simstrong, Stone, Rund, and -Morae may be mentioned as veryenthusiastic and successful breeders. Mr. McRae is allowed the paim at the show

Following is the complete list of prize-winners:

Best fatted herd of five cattle, Peter Rennie;
2md, James Lindsay.

Best cow, four years old and over, Joseph
Thompson; 2nd, Samuel Williams.

Best cow or heifer under four years, James
S. Armstrong; 2nd, Peter Barnett.

Best heifer under three years. Peter Rennie;
2nd, David Rea; 3rd, Peter Barnett.

Best ov or steer, three years old or over, Geo.
S. Armstrong; 2nd, John S. Armstrong; 3rd,
Peter Rennie.

Best steer under three years, John S. Armstrong; 2nd, George S. Armstrong; 3rd, Peter
Rennie.

Steerestakes for hest ov steer over on halfer

strong; 2nd, George S. Armstrong; 3rd, Peter Rennie.
Sweepstakes for best ox, steer, cow. or helfer, John S. Armstrong.
Best fatted pair ewes, John Ross; 2nd, Wm. Tindal, jr.; 3rd, James McQueen.
Best fatted pair wether lambs, T. & A. Armstrong; 2nd, James Lindsay.
Best fatted pair wethers, James Lindsay.
Best fatted pair wethers, James Lindsay, James Lindsay; 3rd, Wm. Tindal, jr.; 2nd, James Lindsay; 3rd, Wm. Tindal, sr.
Best fatted torkey, John S. Armstrong; 2nd, James McQueen.
Best fatted turkey, dressed, Asher Farrow; 2nd, Hugh Roberts.
Best fatted pair ducks, James Lindsay.
Best fatted pair ducks, James Lindsay.
Best fatted pair ducks, Hugh Roberts; 2nd, Asher Farrow.

has discouraged the production of pork. As a consequence, farmers will kill or sell early in the season. Elsewhere peas and discoloured barley are being fed, and a good quality of pork will besent to market. The returns of hogs show an increase of less than 1 per cent. over those for 1882, the numbers over and under one year being—

1883. 1882.

Over 1 year. 216,229 252,415
Under 1 year 661,513 597,811

Totals 907,812 850,235

The returns of poultry show a decrease this year in the number of geres, and other fowls. The statistics for 1882 and 1883 are 2—

Turkeys 255,867 310,058
Geese 491,001 533,357

Turkeys 55,008,351 4,508,705

PALL WORK OF FARMERS.

A smaller area of fall wheat has been sown

COMPLETE TREATMENT and arrests the progress of the sumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarris Solvent and Sandford's Inhaler, all in one pad age, of all druggists for \$1. Ask for Sandpont RADICAL CURE, POTTER DEUG AND CHEMIC CO., BOSTON.

COLLING
The instant it is applied to the instant it is applied PLASTERS with a Porous Plasts with a Porous Plasts NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, De

460 TOWER STREET, TOWNS

CHEAP CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Those Sending Correct Answers to Bible Questions

Gold and Silver Watches Given Free to

What a Toronto Newspaper is Doing to Encourage Bible Study. Here is what appeared in a recent issue of Coronto Truth:—
Some little interest was manifested

Some little interest was manifested in the Bible Questions given some weeks ago, and a great deal of satisfaction expressed by the recipients of the handsome gold watou and other prizes we gave. We want more of your readers, and every one else, to study up the Bible, the best of all books; and in order to encourage this study, we offer the following valuable prizes for correct answers to the subjoined questions:

IST PRIZE.—One Gentleman's Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Case Watch, genuing American movement, ordinarily retailed from \$65 to \$90.

1.—The shortest verse in the Old Testa

2.—The shortest verse in the New Test ment.

3.—The number of books in the Bible.

4.—The number of Chapters in the Bible.

5.—The number of Verses in the Rible.

The Apocrypha is not included in the term

(Ribla.)

Bible."
The following are the conditions attaching to this competition:—

Each competition must, with his or her answers, enclose \$2, for which Truth will be sent to any desired address for one year. Competition is open to old or new or non-subscribers. In the case of old subscribers, their term of subscription will be advanced.

one year. Each question must be answered correctly to secure a prize.

The first seven persons sending correct answers to all the five questions will win the

answers to at the live questions will win the prizes.

The competition will remain open till New Year's day. The names of the winners will appear in Truth of January 5th, 1884.

No information beyond what is contained herein will be supplied to any competitor. Now we want to give these, valuable witches to some one. Who will be first?

As we have had Truth on our exchange list for some time past, we can conscient only As we have had Truth on our exchange list for some time past, we can conscientiously say it is one of the best family papers printed. Its tone is good and pure, its selections carefully made, and its stories of a very high order. It is a 28-page weekly magazine, containing in each issue 2 full size pages of newest music, either vocal or instrumental; two or three very fascinating serial stories; a short story; short, pointed, pithy editorial paragraphs on current events; illustrations of the latest English and American fashions, with letter press descriptions; a Young Folks Department; Health Department; Ladies Department; Temperance Department; Sport Department; busides a lot of Miscellaneous reading. Just the paper to interest every member of the family. Address S. FRANK WILSON, publisher Truth, Toronte, Ont. Sample copies of Truth sent for 5 cents. Am nual subscription \$2.00.

Mante See the List under the heading 'Mechanics Wanted" on the Page of



Everybody wanting Mechan advertises there

Every Mechanic seeking employ-ment examines that list.

ertisements of "Mechanics Wa Justions Wanted," "Situations Va-ticles Wanted," and "Lost or F cents each insertion of twenty we