Feminine Consistency. oy on the street yesterday afternoon e at a pigeon which was walking one at a pigeon which was walking he roadway and tumbled it over in It immediately recovered itself, and flew away before the boy could An energetic and rather muscular was passing caught hold of him, d treated him to alternate shakes and blows over the head with a es against his brutishness and the ruelty to animals which his con-ed. "If I were your mother," she gave him a parting cuff, "I you to within an inch of your were the Governor (charming orange of affairs political this!) pass a law to send every boy to threw stones at poor, innocent no thus giving vent to her emotions down the street, very much aglow xertions. And as she departed a on who stood by observed that n her hat three stuffed swallows y wings of two small sea-hird ffensive creatures, whose lives aken because a pa sing caprice of lled for the sacrifice. And this er said to himself something very nentary about woman's inability to nat the sauce appropriated to the a zest also to the flavour of the

Fashions in Buttons.

are legion, varying from the those as costly as gems. These are tely of oxidized silver, old bronze, gilt. One of the new styles ign on old bronze again shows the ppers in high- relief lighting the me oxidized silver sets, tinted in of open work, show clusters of awberries and vines in relief. yle of silver gilt has silver dolphins a hammered surface. Some ex-is in cameo have a back-ground of t shade in contrast. Son ets, including several sizes, are in ver with open centres, which are a tiny Bacchus wreathed vine an Ariel swinging in grape vines. an Aries swinging in grape vinces, besides, historical as well as cal studies represented in dull, silver, cameo heads of Atalanta, eander, Hero, and Prism on copper, ark bronze grounds. Some artistic d with gold stars in high relief t of the same style has a decorately carved of daisies and cat ry dark pearl buttons, convex, are with fine gold and silver branches elaboration. Not less costly are with open centres filled in with ed dark silver; the borders are with fine foliage and antlers. Some grounds show a decoration of a steel crescent and stars. To core. seer crescent and stars. To core-th the superb jet trimmings there cons generally of small size in ball, one, flat shape, cut in facets or ished. For mourning materials buttons are used flat or raised th an edge of fine beading.

pirt collar originated in fraud and r. In the days when men first wore e to be the fashion to leave more that linen exposed at the neck to nius caught on to the idea of cut-separate piece of linen in the shape hanging part and affixing it to the shirt. These bits of linen could clean every day, thus giving the impression that they represented ness of the unseen garment to were attached. They were in lent certificates of such cleanlice the collar is but a base subterent origin. It is as the gold wash ck jewellery, the rouge on a dead or the voluptuous outline of a corsets. The collar is a useful cravat in strangling the neck and nduly sensitive to cold. The colot attain its perfection of fraudu-the height of its iniquitous hypocstarch was invented to gloss and When this happened mankind for-was a cheat. The collar is an unnuisance in hot weather and of very tection in cold. It is a joy to the an and a nuisance to the old one.



GURING Humours, Humiliating Erupas, Itching Tortures, Scrofula, Salt and Infantile Humours cured by the

ra Resolvent, the new blood purifier, the blood and perspiration of impuri-poisonous elements, and thus removes

ra, the great Skin Cure, Instantly ching and Inflammation, clears the Skin p. heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores

ra Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier at Requisite, prepared from Countries st Requisite, prepared from Cuticura, maable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby s, Skin Blemishes, Sunburn, and Rough or Greasy Skin.

only real Blood Purifiers and Skin ars, free from mercury, arsenic, lead, my other mineral or vegetable poison

and require this entire paper to do jus-description of the cures performed by cura Resolvent internally, and Curr-d Cuticura Soap externally.

na of the palms of the hands, and of the he fingers very difficult to treat, and usu-idered incurable; small patches of tetter

g, burning and scaly tortures that even relief from ordinary remedies, and healed as by magic.

asis, leprosy, and other frightful forms iseases, scrotulous ulcers, old sores, and ing wounds, each and all of which have ing wounds, each and all of which have sedily, permanently, and economically the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when phy-ospitals, and all other remedies failed, as y a vast number of sworn testimonials assession, which we will cheerfully mail

& LYMAN, Toronto Dominio "How to Cure Skin Diseases,"

UTY for Rough Chapped, and Greasy Skin, Black Heads,

AGRICULTURAL.

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

EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING CATTLE Perhaps the most extensive and varied sysematic experiments in cattle feeding ever

npon at the Ontario Agricultural College; lity-one head of yearling and two-year-old steers, with cows and heifers, have been stabled for the following purposes: In addition to repeating the important tests with corn, peas, oats, and barley, the plan includes black barley, oil cake, Thorley's food, and ensilaged green oat fodder in the production of beef. It is also designed to again try the effects of ensilage upon the quantity and quality of milk and butter, and in addition to these interesting enquiries, the steaming of food versus the same in an uncooked condition will be thoroughly handled this winter. The three great beeing breeds of the world have been put in a contest of weight production in such an unprejudiced form that must commend itself to everyone. In the arrangement of this series Prof. Brown has enlisted the perso al interest of the one hundred students now enrolled. The prepa ation of the fook the weighing of every diet, as well as the water drank, the grooming, conditions of health, registration of stable and animal temperature, exercise, and the other items of such an extensive undertaking are in the hands of eight of the students as superintendents. Each week a bulletin will be issued to every student, showing the daily and periodical progress, or other results, of each animal or fects of ensilage upon the quantity and quali-The prepa ation of the food the weighing of every diet, as well as the water drank, the grooming, conditions of health, registration of stable and animal temperature, exercise, and the other items of such an extensive undertaking are in the hands of eight of the students as superintendents. Each week a bulletin will be issued to every student, showing the daily and periodical progress, or other results, of each animal or set of animals, the food consumed, and other necessary information,

necessary information.

The animals are in groups of three, and The animals are in groups of three, and there being seventeen separate experiments, the stable numbers fifty-one. The sile this year has been improved upon and its daily temperature recorded in two ways that are already giving surprising results. Should success be attained in the preservation of the green oat fodder a portable sile holding one ton of the cat fodder and a cut of permanent pasture, is also not be swaffer with the preservation of the cat. pasture is also on the card for winter use-in what manner has not yet been agreed upon. The advance report of next year can-not fail to be an interesting one.

WINTER FEEDING.

Prof. Brown, of the Guelph Agricultural College, delivered an address at the Rochester Exhibition recently, which entained many valuable suggestions, and was attentively listened to by a large audience. In referring

to the winter feeding of cattle he began in the interrogative as follows:—
How do you prepare your animal food? Do you cut or steam, or feed rough—that is, uncut—fodder or roots? With reference to these three forms of presenting food to cattle and sheep, I think there is little dispute about the following.—

cause man himself feeds thrice daily, it does not follow that that it must be best for all other animals; the little and the often is to what is called a safe quantity of grain per head per day, when pushing cattle for market. A good guide is one pound to every 100 pounds that the cattle, beast, or sheep weighs. This is sound scientifically as well, because most animals eat in proportion to their weight under of because most animals eat in proportion to their weight, under, of course, average conditions of age, temperature and fatness. It is also as true in practice, as it is given by lessons from nature, that change of food often is good, and yet dangerous to do so rapidly. To those who believe in a liberal allowance of turnips and mangolds, it should never be forgotten that our winter conditions call for more cautious work than British experience and the value with the conditions of the conditions of the conditions of the conditions work than British experience and the value with the conditions of the con in a liberal allowance of turnips and mangolds, it should never be forgotten that our winter conditions call for more cautious work than British experience, and the rule with us should be, just so much of these fleshy creen fodders, along with other things, that the animal will drink little, if any water—is some cases 60 pounds; in others not more than 35 pounds per day. The grooming of cattle can be easily overdone; when anxiety overruns common sense to the extent of disturbing the animals three times a day with the curry-comb and bross; more harm than good ensues; to a tied app entimal the brush is indispensable, but never rouse them up for this purpose, or give in any form but one thorough grooming daily. Judiciously done, this practice alone means \$4 per head more is indispensable, but never rouse them up for this purpose, or give in any form but one thorough grooming daily. Judiciously done, this practice alone means \$4 per head more when market day comes.

LIVE STOCK.

Fresh, clean hog's lard, rubbed on warts of horses or cattle, is said to remove them after three or four applications.

Mana e so as to keep the young colts growing, is the advice of Farm and Fiveside. If to be weaned now, when they are four or five months of age, feed from one to two quarts of oats per day, and a bran mash frequently, or similar succulent food. Snorts, with cut hay, is also good for them.

with cut hay, is also good for them.

The earliest evidence of scab in sincep is an appearance of uneasiness or restlessness. A few days afterwards they commence rubbing themselves against fences and trees, the cause being the itching of numerous pimples and sores which have formed on the parts usually affected. The rubbing breaks the sores and the unsightly scabs form over them. The itching increases and becomes intensely painful, causing the suffering the suffering animals to bite and tear their flesh to escape the ceaseless torture. The cause of the scab is a minute, almost invisible parasite, and its approach is almost unnoticeable.—Indiana farmer.

Dr. N. H. Paaren, State veterinarian of Dr. N. H. Paaren, State veterinarian of Illinois, has been having a busy time of it during the past four or five months with the glanders among the horses of the State. This disease has been found in twelve counties, and some forty head of diseased animals have been killed by order of the authorities. It is reported that the disease exists in some lifteen other counties, which are now being investigated. Dr. P. is proceeding very cautously, quarantining in all cases where he is not absolutely certain of his diagnosis, and promptly killing where fully satisfied as to the nature of the disease.—Breeders' Gazette.

Swine are subject to the same laws that

the nature of the disease.—Breeders' Gazette.

Swine are subject to the same laws that govern the health of other animals. Vegetable and animal matters in a decaying state, when introduced into the system, are detrimental to health. Such matters are readily introduced with water, being taken directly into the stomach, soon pass to the intestines, etc., and become a source of disease. Experience and observation have convinced us that a large per cent. of swine diseases is produced by the disease germs being carried into the stomach in foul water. It is now believed that this, and many other diseases, are due to minute organisms, so low in the scale of organic life, that it is difficult to say

Some persons object to using tobacco washes as a cure for ticks on sheep, on the ground that they are poisonous. The following is a gifty recommeded:—Take lard or lard oil, or, what is better still if you have it, the grease that has resulted from frying bork, and to this one third bulk of kerosene oil, or, if handly under the statement of the control of the contr grease that has resulted from frying bork, and to this one-third bulk of kerosene oil, or, if hasdy, crude petroleum, which is better; after warming sufficiently to malt the lard, shake thoroughly together, and keeping it as hot as it can be without harming the lamb, pour a quantity along the back from head to tail, letting a helper slightly part the wool as you proceed. By doing this a week or ten days after shearing, and again in the fall as the sheep are put into winter quarters, not a tick need be found on any of the flock, young or old. Carbolic acid soap is a safe and easy remedly, and can be applied with less bother than the above.

In referring to the report that pleuropneumonia had again broken out in Peunsylvania, takes Government officials and croakers to task thus;—"A sick cow creates about as much rumpus as a presidential election conducted at one place have just been entered

Broken-Winded Horses. Broken-Winded Horses.

Broken wind is an example of diseased action derived from abnormal structure, and transmissible by descent. This is a disease perhaps not generally considered as having an hereditary origin. It is caused by disordered functions of the lungs, and is common to horses of singgish temperaments and slow action, especially those particular subjects which are worked irregularly, and treated improperly in feeding, both as to the quantity and quality of the food. On the other hand, it is rarely seen in horses that are used for light work and are ted and watered regularly. Why is this? Simply because the condition necessary to preserve the healthy regularly. Why is this? Simply because the condition necessary to preserve the healthy functions of the lange are fulfilled in the latter instance and not in the former. One of the chief conditions, necessary to this end is regular exercise and prudent feeding. Regular exercise is absolutely necessary to promote the free expansion of the chest, so that the air may have free and frequent access to the air-cells, by which not only the muscular functions of the lungs but other parts of the body are alike preserved in healthy activity. In the absence of exercise, the textures of the lungs become flaccid and weak, and lose their contractile power. Under such circumstances they become gradually atrophied and, owing to this impairment of structure, they become easily ruptured, especially when proper at-

Another mistake is very often made by keeping hogs in a dark cellar, where the am-

keeping hogs in a dark cellar, where the ammonia that comes from the manure often seriously interferes with the health of the hogs. Light and pure air are very important for the health of not only the human race, but also for all of the domestic animals. When we are able to get the most profit from our domestic animals we shall have learned to keep them in quarters where they can be both comfortable and healthy. It is only the rich man that can afford to keep cattle in quarters where they are uncomfortable and unhealthy.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Fattening Different Breeds of Sheep. more than covered by the greater growth of wool. So far as this single experiment proves anything, it shows that not only the digestive powers, but also the protein metabolism, of different breeds of sheep, are essentially the same, and indicates that the differences in the case of fattening are due to differences in the sanditus with which were the same of the sa in the rapidity with which non-nitrogenous substances are oxidized in the body,—Indiana Farmer.

THE FARM. C. M. Clay, of Kentucky, puts in a good word for the crows, which he says saved his crops from devastation by grasshoppers.

The farmers of Pepack, N. J., have bound themselves by a written agreement to prosetute every farmer who permits Canada thistles to go to seed on his premises.

So far as possible, the different fields on the farm should each be composed of a uniform quality of soil. A field that is partly heavy and partly light soil, or part of which is on high and part on low ground, is very rarely the best for any crop, and the different parts, if not fenced off, should at least be cultivated and cropped by themselves.

and cropped by themselves.

Of the different kinds of roots, potatoes are most liable to injury by freezing; beets next and carrots still less, partly because darrots usually grow most of their root beneath the surface. Parsnips can be left in the ground all winter, and are rather better for some freezing, but if allowed to sprout again in the apring are a deadly poison. spring are a deadly poison.

spring are a deadly poison.

The Indiana Farmer says that if turnips are designed for the table, or for market, they should be kept under earth. No other method has yet been discovered by which the peculiar flavour of the turnip can be retained. They may be placed in conical piles of not more than one hundred bushels each, over which a thin coat of straw may be spread, this covered with six or eight inches of earth. The fops and roots should be carefully out off from turnips before they are stored.

In the experiments of Sir J. B. Lawse of

rth thinking of by farmers. Manure costs fer. Having done so, then in the name of much money to allow their neutralization case of clear culture, as you did your old duog-hills.

Too many farmers make more and smaller leds than is for their advantage. When two adjoining fields are in hoed crops the loss is very apparent. The horse and cultivator will, with the greatest care, injure some hills on the first and second rows on either. This, with the practical loss of the use of the land on which the fence stands, makes it one of the most expansive taxes that the farmer bears.

bears.

The plough should be run more deeply for wheat than for any other grain. In all atrong soil the subsoil is apt to be richer in mineral elements of fertility than that near the surface. One or two inches deeper ploughing will sometimes give the wheat plant as much available phosphate as can be purchased for soveral dollars per acre. Besides, deep ploughing or subsoiling is especially favourable to the clover that is usually sown with wheat.—American Cultivator.

Mr. Ogilyie paid ninety-six cents a bushel for the red Fyfe wheat from the Bell tarm, ladian Head. The Winnipeg Times urgas farmers to sow red Fyfe, and suggests that the C.P.R. should raise the rate next year against soft or mixed wheats.

Mr. Ashton F. Andrews, of Stockton, some forty miles south east of Brandon, forwarded to a relative in Toronto two specimens of wheat grown by him, one of which had been frost bitten, and the other unnipured. The frosted wheat is lighter in colour than the other sample, and in some instances is considerably shrivelled. It is also lacking in gluten, and consequently has not the full bodied flavour of the uninjured sample. Mr. Andrews raised 8,000 bushels, of which about 2,000 bushels, were damaged by frost, and the prices he has been offered are 80c. and 50c. respectively. He, however, says he will not sell the frosted wheat for 50c. per bushel, preferring to keep it for feed. Some persons in this city who have examined the samples say that the grain buyers are making too great a difference in the relative value of the wheats, and commend Mr. Andrews for refasing to accept their offers. North-West Frasted Wheat,

Seed Potatoes Professor Sanborn, of Missouri Agricultural College, reports upon experiments conducted to ascertain what kinds of seed potatoes would give the best yield. The average yield for the four seasons is reported as fol-

Whole potatoes, large yield—Table potatoes, 148.2 bushels; small potatoes, 105.8 bushels; total, 255.

Whole potatoes, small yield—Table potatoes, 127.8 bushels; small potatoes, 65.15 bushels; total, 193.3 bushels.
One eye to a hill, yield—Table potatoes, 60.1 bushels; small potatoes, 24.9 bushels; total, 85 bushels.
Two eyes to a hill, yield; Table potatoes.

In the absence of exercise, the extrures of the lungs become faccid and weak, and lose their other street forms of presenting readers to these three forms of presenting readers.

1. That ment hay or other fedder, and record and street, and the street forms of presenting the street in the following:

1. That unout hay or other fedder, and record unbroken, are most healthy, though less economical.

2. That cut foder and pulped roots, mixed abseles, the street in that another will who does take good eare of them. Farm implements in these days are numerous and very expensive, and he who leaves them out doors will not be able to make farming pay. Farming does not pay with some persons because they are so "shiftless" and "slack," letting everything go until it falls to pieces before any repairs are attempted. Numerous losses befall them to a account of such management. Lack of judgment prevents others from making farming profitable. Such ones fail to bring together the right conditions to secure good crops. Their corn comes up uneven, fails to grow thriftily; their potatoes are destroyed by the beetles because of a few days of neglect; their wheat was sown when the ground the state of the state of the same are well; by the beetles because of a few days of neglect; their wheat was sown when the ground was too wet, and failed to come up well; their grass land fails to be productive; their farm stock is injudiciously fed, and occasionally an animal dies, and the rest-of them are unthrity, These are samples of the way everything goes on some farms.—New England Farmer.

THE DAIRY.

Sixty pounds of beets or mangels will keep a cow one day, and a ton will, therefore, keep a cow one month. Thirty tons of mangels or beets is by no means an uncommon crop with good farmers. This is equivalent to the feed of five cows for six monthsfrom November to May—from the produce of one acre; or at the rate of five cows the year round for two acres. Perhaps it would be hard to find a more useful crop. Besides, these roots are entirely free from objection in any way, and produce the best of milk.

When one individual controls sixty-four cheese factories, as Mr. McPherson, of Lancaster, Ont., is reputed as doing, it is quite easy to prove him to be a public benefactor, and a very numerous one too. Thus, one cheese factory is a good thing; sixty-four of them are just so many times as good as one. And if a man who establishes one cheese factory is a deserving citizen, sixty-four times more is the one who has established so many for the benefit of the public. And so we say "more power to ye," Mr. McPherson, and by no means consider him in light of a monopolust.—The Dairy.

The following is from the reports of Prof. Brown on the experiments of the Ontario Agricultural school;—First of all I wish to assert that there is no such thing as a general purpose cow as understood by many of us. There is no breed of cattle that will fill the butcher's stall, the milk pail, the cheese vat, and the butter can, as each should be done in these days, and must be done in order to attain the desired success. That some can do so to a greater measure than others we know, but that no one can or over will aggregate equal to the average of breeds is just as certain as that cheese is not always cheese. Hwen the world's work of these times is specialties, and no man can do many things well. Agriculture is speedly and surely dividing herself into grain, flesh, and wool, cheese and butter.

Give cows an abundance of sweet grass and clean water, and

heese and butter.

Give cows an abundance of sweet grass and clean water, and access to salt, remarks a writer; see that the boys and dogs do not worry them; milk regularly with clean hands; keep milk in clean and sweet vessels, and in

keep milk in clean and sweet vessels, and in a cool, pure apartment; chura often; work the butter well with anything but the bare hands; use only the purest and best salt; sack in clean jars or tubs; keep cool, and cover with salt cloths, and the butter will be equal to prime "Orange County."

The farmer that has adairy that will average from ten to fifteen pounds of butter and get for it from fifty to seventy-live cents per pound, most certainly makes a greater profit than his neighbour, whose dairy only averages five pounds of butter per head, and who only gets twenty cents per pound for his butter. Commence by discarding all your "dung-hills;" they are unprofitable. You have only kept them at a loss, and in their place get the very best dairy animals within your reach of any dairy breed you may pre-

A Cow's Food.

A Cow's Food.

How much feed should a cow consume with profit? This is an important question, but it may be easily solved. A cow is not inclined to gluttony. Usually when the appetite is satisfied a cow will stop eating. Any cow's appetite may be gauged in this way. Give her all the feed she will eat and have some left. Weigh what is given to her and notice what is consumed. Then make the ration three-fourths of the quantity eaten. No animal, not even a man, should have all it can eat, and the surplus above what is necessary is injurious, and produces disease. Generally more harm is done by overheating than by starving. The staple ration for a cow is fifteen pounds of hay and five pounds of meal, or the equivalent in other food. As grass or green fodder contains 75 per cent. more water than hay, four times as much grass or green fodder contains 75 per cent. Some cows will require more, and very few less, that is, sixty pounds with the meal. Some cows will require more, and very few less, than this quantity of feed; and it will soon be discovered after a few trials how much more any cow can consume with advantage.—

The Dairy.

Peculiarities in the Flavour of Milk. Of two cows, runningstogether in the same pasture, one may give sweet milk and the other bitter. In most cases of this kind, when careful examination is made, it will be found that there is semething in the pasture which one animal will sat that another will not that makes the hitterness; it may be rag-weed, May-weed, Johnswort or daisy, or semething similar. The milk of one cow rag-weed, May-waed, Johnswort, or daisy, or something similar. The milk of one cow in a dairy became peculiar in flavour when the milk of all the treat was the same as usual, and this in a pasture where nothing but grass and clover grew. By close watching it was found, after a while, that the strange flavour came from a habit one cow had acquired of reaching over a fence and cropping the Cicuta which grew along the fence on the other side, and which none of the other cows would touch. The same food, however, does not always affect the same animal or the same person alike; a circumstance which results from a coastitutional idiosyncracy. The effect from this cause sometimes varies so widely that what is a luxury for one is a poison for another. It often happens that the cheese which one man would pay a high price for as a luxury would poison another man to death, and the same is true of other kinds of food which people use, and the same is, no doubt, true of what winds here. which people use, and the same is, no doubtrue of what animals eat. Just what make the difference in the flavour of the milk the difference in the flavour of the milk of certain cows cannot, therefore, always be told with certainty, but generally a watchful inspection of all that relates to the animal giving the peculiar milk will reveal the cause National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.

PROVINCIAL PLOUGHING MATCHES

The Contest for No. 1 District at Renfrey

pleton, Ottawa county. At the conclusion of the match the prizes were presented by Mr. Joshua Legge, of Gananoque, representative of the Agricultural and Arts Association. Mr. Ira Morgan, of Metcaife, in a short excellent tion. Mr. Ira Morgan, of Metcalie, in a short speech expressed his surprise that the handsome prizes offezed had not brought more of the local ploughmen into the competition. Delayed railway arrangements prevented more outsiders attending. Out of 104 ploughing matches he had attended there were but few places where they had had a better field for the purpose. The judges and visitors are being entertained at a complimentary supper to night by some of the leading citizens and farmers of the neighbourhood.

District No. 2. PETERBORO', Oct. 18.—The provincial ploughing match for No. 2 district took place here to-day on the farm of Mr. Henry Reid, sr., Douro. There were sixteen entries, representing East and West Peterboro', Northumberland, and Durham. The ground was too dry for good ploughing. There was a large attendance. Below is the prize list:—Class I.—Men—James McNeil, Darlington, Durham; E. B. Bennet, Seymour, Northumberland; Fred. Waldon, Smith, Peterboro'. Class 2.—Youths—Wm. Renwick, Harvey; Fred. Miles, Smith; John McFarlane, Otonabee; all of Peterboro.

Class 3.—Boys—John Lumsden, Dummer; Walter McKee, North Monagnan; Joseph Montgomery, Otonabee; Otis Kidd, Dummer; Malcolm Reid, Douro; all of Peterboro'.

Class 5.—Men—Daniel Hennessy, Smith; John Fry, Smith; T. S. Brackenridge, As-phodel.

In Class 4 there were no entries. FARMERS' COUNCIL.

A Council Formed in the County of Duf-At a meeting held recently in school section No. 10, township of Mulmur, county of Dufferin, a Farmers' Council was organized, with Thomas Henderson as president, W. J. Cornett, treasurer; James Leighton, secretary; Thomas Wallace, 1st vice-president; Wm. Smuck, 3rd vice-president; twin. Smuck, 3rd vice-president; twilve of an exceutive council, and two auditors. Preparatory to the instalment of officers Mr. Benjamin Lester was appointed provisional chairman and Mr. James Leighton secretary pro tem. After introductory remarks by the chairman, considerable discussion was taken partin by Mesers. Leighton, Henderson, Murdy, Cornett, A. and T. Wallace and others, all of whom expressed opinions strongly testifying to the usefulness of farmers'councils, and a resolution was unanimpusly adopted in favour of organizing a council in school section No. 10 Mulmur, and recommending each and all to use their influence in organizing councils in other school sections.

The secretary spoke at some length, when resolutions to the following offect were adopted:—That this and other councils take into consideration and make arrangements to have the presidents.

board of directors, so that they might borrow money in England at low rates of interest to loan on farm property for the benefit of

The council shortly afterwards adjourned, to mest fortnightly. The council shortly afterwards adjourned, to meet fortnightly.

MULMUR. Oct. 23.—At a meeting of the Farmers Coupeil of school section No. 13, Mulmur, the president, Mr. Alex. Perry, in the chair, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Alex. Wallace, organizer of the movement, for the valuable services he had rendered the farming community in establishing councils and agitating for reforms in weighing produce, advocating the appointment of public weighers, and suggesting the establishment of market days. Resolutions were passed urging farmers in unorganized districts to join the movement, so that they might receive justice in many ways now denied by the actions of grain buyers and speculators. It was also decided to join in the movement for holding a convention of farmers for the discussion of matters of vital interest to them, among them being the establishment of a loan and savings company.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Scheme Adopted by the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario.

LIST OF STUDIES AND TEXT BOOKS.

The Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario believing that a more general study of the science of agriculture by those engaged in the active work of the farm would prove beneficial to those engaging in such studies and conducive to the progress of agriculture in Canada, have decided to inaugurate a scheme of annual examinations in subjects bearing directly upon the work of the farm, accompanied by the granting of certificates of merit to all whose examination papers shall come up to a predetermined standard of merit, somewhat similar to those already in vogue in England and Scotland, and which have been followed by the most beneficial results in these countries. The consent of the Minister of Education having been obtained thereto the first of these examinations will be held at the same time, at the same places, and subject to the same rules, regulations, and supervision, as the High School intermediate examinations of July next, and of the place and date of which due notice will be given through the local press.

The examination papers therefor will be

The examination papers therefor will be prepared by persons appointed by the Council, subject to revision by a special committee appointed for that purpose. Every precaution will be taken during their preparation, printing, and distribution to keep a knowledge of their contents from intending candidates until they are placed before them by those in whose presence the examination is conducted, and the candidates' answers returned to the examiners appointed by the Council of the Association, who will be kept in ignorance of the names of the candidates whose papers they are examining.

Intending candidates are required to send in their names, accompanied with a state-

in their names, accompanied with a state-ment as to whether they have ever attended any agricultural school or college in Canada or elsewhere, and also the place at which they desire to present themselves for exam-ination, to the secretary of the association at Toronto before 1st April, 1884.

At the first examination only second and third-clais certificates will be issued, and for these the following:— COURSE OF READING FOR THIRD CLASS CERTIFIC

1. Different kinds of solis; their properties; variations in their composition, texture, and condition; essential differences between good and poor solis. Substances found in plants; and sources whence they are obtained. Exhaustion of land; causes; how prevented; best modes of testoring exhausted lands, Necessity for manure; production and waste of farmyard manure; use of artificial manures; lime, sait, gypsum, bone dust, and mineral superphosphates as menures. of cropping.

4. Live Stock.—Best kinds of stock for varie
farms and localities; summer and winter m
agement; economy of good management; gene
rules for guidance in breeding; conditions s
circumstances favourable to cattle farmi
sheep farming, dairy farming, and mixed b
handry. sneep farming, dairy laterings, bandry.

5. Food.—Chemical elements and compounds found in the most important kinds of feed and fodder which can be successfully grown in Ontario; different materials necessary for growth, maintenance of heat, and laying on flesh; feeding and fattening of animals.

COURSE OF BEADING FOR SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

1. The Plant.—Relations of the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms to each other; nature and sources of plant food; composition of the most important crops grown in Ontario period of highest nutritive value; chemical changes in the ribening of fruit, grain, and fooder crops; influence of climate on perfection of growth.

der crops; influence of climate on perfection of growth.

2. The Soil.—Physical and chemical properties of soils; classification of soils as determined by these properties; comparative fertility of different varieties of soil; active and dormant ingredients of soil; best means of converting dormant into active.

Chemical and physical conditions affecting the barrenness and fertility of soils; causes of unproductiveness; power of different soils to hold manures; influence of frost, aspect, elevation, and climate on the productiveness of soils.

3. Manures.—Production, management, and application of farm-yard manure; conditions which influence its quality; comparative values of cattle, theep, and horse manures; green crop manuring; composts.

Promytics as a uses of artificial managements.

of cattle, sheep, and horse manures; green crop manuring; composts.

Properties and uses of artificial manures: lime, plaster, sait, bone-dust, and mineral superphosphates as manures; circumstances under which each should and should not be used; times and modes of application; how to avoid the waste of such manures in the soil; their action on seeds and young plants; favourable and unfavourable action at different stages in the growth of crops; action of nitrates and ammonaced manures on cereals, roots, and grasses; special action of sait when used alone, and also in connection with other manures; combination of manures for certain purposes; manures which impoverish the soil; quantities of manures to be used on various soils with different crops; general principles regulating the selection of manures.

impoverian the soil; quantities of manures to be ussed on various soils with different cropa; general principles regulating the selection of manures.

4. Tilling Operations.— Deep and shallow ploughing, sub-soiling, rolling, fallowing, &c.; advantages and disadvantages of each; preparation of land for different crops, as fall wheat, spring wheat, barley, oats, peas, and malze; differences in cultivation of light and heavy soils.

5. Seed and Sowing.—Quality of seed; importance of using clean and pure seed; effect of age on the character of crop, its rapidity of growth, and liability to disease; quantity of seed peracre; methods and depth of sowing; change of seed, why necessary.

6. Hoots.—Cultivation of roots and tubers—turnips, manufolds, carrots, beets, and potatoes.

7. Green Kolders.—Oats and peas, tares, lucerne, sainfoin, prickly confrey, clovers, &c.; their comparative values; the management most appropriate for each; management of nastures, & Hotation of Crops.—Crops which each kind of soil is adapted to produce; succession or rotation of orops; importance and necessity of rotation of principles underlying it; rotations suitable to different soils, climates, and systems of farming in Ontario; their effects on the land.

8. Drainage.—Principles of drainage; effects on soil and sub-soil; laying out and construction of drains.

10. Exhausued Lands.—Causes of exhaustion; how avoided; best means of restoring and enriching impoverished lands.

11. Breeding of Animals.—Principles for guidance in stock-breeding; reproductive powers—how in langified as regimed; less of testing trees.

resolutions to the following effect were adopted:—That this and other councils take into consideration and make arrangements to have the presidents, vice-presidents, and scoretaries of the various councils hold a convention with a view to bring about immediate action in the matter of having market days and sworn neutral weighers of produce appointed in each market place, in accordance with resolutions passed at late council meetings. That in the meantime the several buyers in the Counties of Dufferin and Simcoc be requested to resolve as to the adoption of the proposals, or otherwise declare the merits of the several matters of weighing, markets, and improvements, suggested in the various reports of farmers' connoil meetings.

Mr. Leichton advised the farmers' councils of Mulmur, Tossorontio, and Nottawasaga to consult as to the advisability of having each township organize a farmers' and people's joint stock loan and savings company, with the municipal reeves, councillors, treasurers, clerks, and influential farmers as a surers, clerks, an

woolled sheep; crosses between different breeds compared; influence of breed, climate, food, soil, and selter on the quantity and quality of wool—evenness, hatre, yolk, fineness of fibre, felting power, stc. feeding; winter and sum mor hanagement; management of ewes before during, and after lambing season; rearing of

Swinc.—Characteristics of the most important breeds of pigs; management of sows and stores.

12. Food and Feeding.—Composition and properties of the most varieties of feed and fodder available to the Untario farmer, classification of foods; chemical results in the use of different foods; "heat-producing" and "flesh-forming ingredients in food; best methods of combining these in feeding, so as to secure desired results; points to be observed in order to obtain the full value of natural and artificial foods; increase of value by preparation of food; shelter and warmth as means of economising food; "Rood and bad systems of feeding."

13. Diseases of Crops.—When plants are most liable to disease; causes of disease; chlorosis; funcoid diseases, as bunt, smut, rust, and mildew; remedies.

14. Orchards.—Planting, cultivation, pruning, grafting, etc., best varieties of fruit trees for different soils and climates of Ontario; diseases, and insect pests.

15. Fanestry.—Planting and cultivation of forest trees, shade and ornamental trees, etc.

16. Entonnology.—Common insects injurious to regetation; their habits and the best means of checking and preventing their rariages.

18. Bisdes the certificates already mentioned the following money prizes will be paid by the association, viz.—

1. To the three capdidates for second-class certificates obtaining the greatest number of marks, \$25, \$29, and \$15 are received.

certificates obtaining the greatest number of marks, \$25, \$20, and \$15 respectively.

2. To the three candidates for second-class certificates, who have never attended any agricultural carbon. agricultural school or college in Canada or elsewhere, obtaining the greatest number of marks, \$25, \$20, and \$15 re-pectively.

3. To the four candidates for third-class certificates who have never attended any agricultural school or college in Canada or elsewhere, obtaining the highest number of

elsewhere, obtaining the highest number of marks, \$30, \$25, \$20, and \$15 respectively.

As the object of the association is to promote the development of a taste for reading and the acquisition of valuable information on the subjects mentioned in the syllabus, the examination questions will not be based on any particular hook or books, nor are text-books on any of the subjects prescribed. They, however, for the convenience of candidates, subjoin the following lists of books of reference, which contain a few of the works that may be studied with advantage, and from which a selection can easily be made which will meet their present requirements. List No. 1 is for all candidates, and No. 2 for those intending to write for second-class

l. First Principles of Agriculture (Farmer); Hand-book of Agriculture, embracing soils, manures, rotation of crops, and live stock (Wrightson); Canadian Farmer's Manual of Agriculture (Whittombe); Soil of the Farm (Sir J. B. Lawes and others); Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology (Johnston)—new edition by Cameron.

of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology (Johnston)—new edition by Cameron.

2. New American Farm Book (Allen); Talks on Manures (Harris); Chemistry of the Farm (Warrington); Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology (Johnston & Cameron); Stock-Breeding (Miles); The Complete Grazier (Youatt & Burn); American Cattle (Allen); Manual of Cattle Feeding (Armsby); The Shepherd's Own Book (Youatt, Skinner & Randall), Harris on the Pig; Veterinary Adviser (Law); Harris's Insects Injurious to Vegetation; Insects Injurious to Fruit (Saunders),

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS. The Ontario Bureau Preparing for the Next Return,

Next Return.

The Secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, Mr. Blue, has issued to his correspondents blank forms to be filled up for the last report of the present season, and in doing so impresses upon them the necessity of returning the schedules prior to the 30th instificial it is intended to issue the report about the 10th prox.

The schedule calls for the average product in bushels per acre of grain, roots, etc.; the quality of spring and fall wheat, harley, oats, rye, and peas and what injury grain has received from rain, rust, insects, or irost; acreage of fall wheat sown as compared with this

age of fall wheat sown as compared with this year's crop, condition of the ground at seeding time, quality of seed grain, present appearance of the crop, and damage by the Hessian fly; condition of corn, beans, buckwheat, and sorghum; and how damaged; of clover for seed, and damage by frost or midge; clover for seed, and damage by frost or midge; of potatoes, turnips, and roots, and effect of potatoe rot; of fruit trees, cause of failure of fruit this year, extent of loss and causes, and of what fruits is there a surplus; condition of fall pastures and of live stock, progress of fattening cattle and sheep and hogs, and prospect of supplies for market; effects of frosts and rain upon this year's crops on drained and undrained lands, delay of seeding caused by lack of drainage, and what progress has been made by farmers in under-draining this year.

has been made by farmers in under-draining this year.

The secretary says the clover seed midge has been spreading over the province at a rapid rate during the past two seasons. It is desirable to know the extent of its ravages, and whether it destroys the seed of the Alsike as well as of the red clover. Two broods are usually hatched out each season, the eggs being deposited in May and August, when the flower or head of the red clover begins to form. The larva hatches out in ten days, and feeding on the young seed it attains full growth in about thirty days. Then, entering the chrysalis state, it emerges in ten days a perfect insect. The second brood are consequently much more numerous and destructive than the first. In size and colour the larva resembles that of the wheat midge.

Execution of Hovey for the Murder of His New York, Oct. 19.—Edward Hovey, who murdered his aister-in-law, was very restless last night, and begged constantly for waiskey. He was given half an ounce, but he refused tood. He arose this morning much prostrated, and could not eat, but Father Duranquet and Rev. Dr. Golbert induced him to sip coffee, He had been given chloral, but wanted whiskey, and it was deemed best to give him some stimulant before he went to the gallows. At eight o'clock the shariff's deputies arrived. The death warrant was read and the prisoner's arms pinioned. He was led out, supported by the deputies, placed on the scaffold, and the rope quickly out. Very few persons were present.

Shortly before he was led to execution a hypodermic injection of morphine was given him. He expressed himself resigned, and said he would meet death like a man. He had forgiven all who had injured him, and hoped

said he would meet death like a man. He had forgiven all who had injured him, and hoped those whom he had injured would do the same. Hovey expressed sincere contrition for his crime. Services were conducted and the Sacrament administered to him in his cell. The impression prevailed among the speciators that Hovey was intoxicated at the time of the hanging, but this is denied by the sheriff and Hovey's spiritual adviser.

" CAN SPEAK ONCE MORE."

Physicians, as well as sufferers, who have been somewhat skeptical regarding the WON. DERFUL CURES performed by the surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute using Dr. M. Souvielle's invention, the Spirometer, for the cure of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, can be convinced, beyond doubt, by cailing upon Miss Wray, 270 Church street, Turonto, where she is boarding, or addressing her at Freeman P. O., Ont. Hers is a case of Laryngitis and Bronchitis, with a strong family tendency to Consumption. There was a COMPLETE loss of voice, could not make the slightest whisper for over seven months, great weakness and debility, a Physicians, as well as sufferers, who have

Sanford's Radical Cure. Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head. Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved.
Choking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and hearing restored, and revayes checked.
Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strenth and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.
One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for \$1. Ask for SanDoron's Radical Cure, a pure distillation of Witch Hazel, Am. Pine, Ca. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

For the relief and prevention, the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuragia, Sciatica. Coughs, Colds. Weak Back, Stomach, and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hystoria, Female Pains, Numbness, Hystoria, Female Pains, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Billious, Fever, Malaria, and Epidemics, use Collins' Plasters (an Silectric Sattery combined with a Percus Plaster) and laughat pain. 25c. everywhere. LYMAN, Toronto, Dominion Agents.

Wistar's Balsam IN LONDON.

We, the undersigned druggists, take pleasure in certifying that we have sold Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD OHERRY for many years, and know it to be one of the oldest as well as one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints. We know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and we do not hesitate to recommend it. London, Ont., June 20, 1882.

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J. C. SHUFF, London East.

M. SPRINGER, Strethroy, Ont.

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