## AMERICAN NOTES.

The population of New England is 4,011,-

The capital in the United States is estimated at \$32,000,000,000, and the average annual income \$165. A dead pauper's coat, at Fort Scott, Kan-sas, was found to be lined with \$500 in good money, which goes to the State, no heir ap-

The city authorities of Chicago and the street car companies are fighting over the validity of an ordinance imposing a tax of \$50 on each street car.

According to the Oil City Derrick, Sara Bernhardt hung up her stocking on Chr stmas eve and the only thing Santa Claus could put in it was a lightning rod.

There were twenty-five homicides com-mitted in San Francisco last year, some of them of peculiar atrocity, and not or perpetrators has yet been convicted. A young French couple, who do not under-stand a word of English, were married the other day in Texas by a Justice of the Peace,

unced the ceremony in English. Eastport, Me., exported 65,000 cases of sardines last year, worth \$650,000, against 25,000 in 1879. Seven new factories were erected, making thirteen now in operation. Three car-loads of silk worms, valued at

\$1,000,000, arrived at New York over the Erie railroad on Wednesday last. They came rom China by the way of San Francisco, as were shipped to France the next morning. "What do you ask as salary?" said an American hotelkeeper to a young man whom he proposed to engage to attend his bar. "Five dollars per week with the run of the till," he replied, "or fifteen dollars without."

Some Chicagoans have bought at Boston a whale weighing forty tons, and are taking it by rail to Chicago for exhibition. The car-case, fifty-five feet long, is imbedded in ice on two platform cars, and two tons of ice have been shovelled into its stomach.

Somebody advertises in a Utica paper a valuable gold pin, found by him and two companions in a street of that city August 12th, 1831. The pm bore two initials, with Obt., 17 Oct., 1819," and the advertiser ays that possibly there may be still living in Itica some person who has mourned for the oss of the pin, as it is evidently a mourning in for some aged person.

Speaking of the gigantic crops of wheat, the American Miller remarks that few people, even in America, realize how inexhaustible their resources are for wheat-growing. The total area of lands available for wheat cul ure in the United States is not less than the past year, phenomenal though it was, would not supply seed enough to sow so vast in area of wheat lands. 470,000,000 acres. The entire wheat crop of

There is a sharp trader developing among the Boston boys. A growing boy the other lay sold a companion two pairs of brown pigeons as "dun tumblers." The purchaser tched the birds for a week, and was disapinted in the tumbling part of the program so he went to the boy who sold him the birds and complained of having been cheated.
"Why," said the seller, "they are just what
I warranted, they are done tumbling, and on't do it any more."

There are 130,000 owners of cotton plantations in the ten states constituting the cotton belt of the South. They produce 5,000,000 bales, worth \$225,000,000 in the raw state. Phis cotton spun into yarn is worth \$450,000,-000. The cotton spinners of Great Britain, whither the cotton is shipped, pocket the fference between the raw and the manufac-ired article. This fact leads L. R. Cockrill, e-president of the Mississippi valley nters' association, to advocate the erection spindles where the cotton is grown and retention of \$225,000,000 in the South. The high art mania is cutting high jinks in soston, and the house-painters have become firmed impressionists. A Highland Dis-ct man who wanted his house repainted led upon one of the craft, "Well," said the 'what's your taste? I can give you harmony in green and white, or a symphony a lavender and brown, or a nocturne in yel-ow and blue." And the house-holder, whose ow and blue. And the nouse notice, life had been given up like that of the late arles Sumner to the amelioration of the condition of the races of mankind, was ter-ribly embarrassed and obliged to say he didn't

A gentleman was going home at a late hour A gentleman was going nome at a late nour recently, when he was suddenly confronted by a footpad, who, with pistol pointed at his nead, demanded his money. The gentleman assured the fellow that he had no money issured the fellow that he had no money— that he had "been to a fair." Before he bould say more the rascal dropped his pistol, but it in his pocket, and presently took out his wallet, and crushing something into the itizen's hand, said, in grief-broken accents, as he turned on his heel, "Been to a fair I coor fellow! take that—I wish it was more." was soon lost in the night. Upon aproaching a street-lamp the gentleman found at the miscreant had given him a \$10 bill.

verily, one touch of nature makes the whole world kin.

A little boy called at one of the Hartford anks on Christmas morning, and standing a tiptoe so that he could just look over the nter, said: "Wish you a merry Christ"The bank officer to whom it was adhas !" The bank officer to whom it was adressed, having been greeted thus about six
ozen times in the last half hour, paid no atention. But, noticing that the little fellow
till stood his ground as if expecting somehing, the bank man sand: "Well, sonny,
what is it?" "Wish you a merry Christnas!" repeated the lad. "Oh, well, I wish
ou a happy New Year. And that makes us
bout square, don't it?" answered the bank
nan. This was a set-back to the boy, whe
lood for a full minute evidently trying to n. This was a set-back to the boy, who od for a full minute evidently trying to leet his thoughts. Finally the little boy's a brightened as though a happy idea had ruck him, and he said: "Mister, you ruck him, and he said: "Mister, you shed me a happy New Year," and reaching er the counter as far as his little arm could, continued, "Here's a penny for you." e dropped the coin and ran out of the bank fast as his legs could carry him, doubt-s fully satisfied that he had done the proper

James Stephenson, sometimes called "Mo-coc Jim," is a member of the Omaha Comon Council, whose overpowering interest in train city sewer contracts, declared by the apreme Court of Nebraska to be illegal, has cured for him a sound thrashing, and probaty expulsion from the Board. Stephenson expulsion from the Board. Stephenson up in meeting on Monday last and out-eously abused the members of the Supreme ageously abused the members of the Supreme Jourt. When remonstrated with by the resident, James E. Boyd, Stephenson applied vile epithets to him, and charged that a had been bribed. Mr. Boyd threw off his oat, saying, "No man can charge me with ishonesty or doubt my veracity and live," and advanced on Stephenson, whom he threw the floor. Stephenson said he wanted to xplain. Mr. Boyd yelled, "I want no explain. Mr. Boyd yelled, "I want no explain. Do you charge me with dishonkplain. Mr. Boyd yelled, "I want no extention. Do you charge me with dishonsty? Yes or no is all I want." Stephenson, noroughly scared, cried "No," when Boyd leased him, and apologized to the Gouncil r his part in the affair. Stephenson has sen asked to resign, and may be called to count for his language in regard to the apreme Court, that body having power to be and imprison him for contempt.

EPPS'S COCOA. -GRATEFUL AND COMPORTg.—"By a thorough knowledge of the tural laws which govern the operations of gestion and nutrition, and by a careful appearation of the fine properties of well-select-Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breaktables with a delicately flavoured bevers which may save us many heavy doctors is. It is by the judicious use of such artists of diet that a constitution may be gradularly built up until strong enough to resist. built up until strong enough to resist built up until strong enough to resist stry tendency to disease. Hundrear of unbmaladies are floating around us ready to make wherever there is a weak point. Way escape many a fatal shaft by keeping selves well fortified with pure blood and a perly nourished frame. "Civil Service sette. Sold only in packets labelled AMES EPPS & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, adon, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Choose Execute for after some and 101.25

## THE FARM

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Mount Forest Confederate complain that the railway meeting in that town was "packed by people from the country." This was shameful. What right have farmers to express an opinion on a great public issue? Our opponents are never happy unless they can exclude the country people and admit the townsmen by ticket.

The sea-serpent season closed with great éclat, and the lovers of snake stories patiently resigned themselves to the torpid period, un til the summer sun should again warm the reportorial imagination, and lightly turn the reportorial mind to thoughts of reptiles. But
this is an exceptional season, and some brilliant mind at Halifax takes advantage of the
fact to telegraph the history of a snake which
name forth in the night and sucked a tarmer's
now. The serpent died next morning by the
larmer's hand. This was evidently not a
larmer who sold milk in the city, else the
make would never have lived till morning.

The Philadelphia Record is not over well leased with the tariff on lumber, and laments he stripping of the Pennsylvania forests, while we have such vast tracts untouched. while we have such vast tracts untouched. It is an ill wind, however, that blows nobody my good, and the tariff which places a check spon the importation of our lumber into the United States will eventually work to our advantage, if, indeed, it is not even now of benefit to us in keeping us from laying waste our forest lands to the extent that would be some were there ao restrictions on the trade. In the future, when our neighbours' woods are hepleted, will come our turn, and then high prices will pour money into the country.

Scotland has it—the land reform fever. A public meeting was held recently at Inverness, at which a member of Parliament prejded, to consider the depopulation of the Highlands by evictions. Resolutions urging reform of the land laws and condomning the svictions were unanimously and enthusiastically agreed to. Wales has yet to be heard from, but one thing becomes more and more assured every day, namely, that no Irish Land Act can be passed without being followed by an Act applying to the rest of the United Kingdom. The obnexious laws of entail are doomed, and if the mobleman of the future wishes to hand, his estates down to future wishes to hand his estates down to his posterity, he will only be able to do so by living himself within his rent roll.

The Columbus State Journal declares en phatically that "at least ten thousand youn Ohio farmers do leave the State every year In their view they must leave the State-or change their occupation. They know by personal observation that we have merchants, traders, and drovers enough—more than enough. Hence, when the average Ohio farmer rears four sons, three of them must new homes and new farms somewhere." If Sir Richard Cartwright were an Ohio politician, this would afford him a rare opportunity for his "Cassandra in pantaloons" ess. The newspapers of the older States know that such movements of young men are inevitable in every free and growing country but most of our Reform contemporaries would glost over such an admission as damaging to their country and its Government.

Commissioner LeDuc is making vigorous preparations for his experiment in tea growing in the United States. Two hundred across land have been purchased in South Carolina, and a gentleman who has had experience in tea culture in India will superintend opera-tions. Mr. LeDuc says "it will take three years for the garden to reach a bearing con-dition. At the end of this time we expect to have test to put upon the market, and at the end of five years, if the soil comes up to our expectations, the yield will be about 400 pounds to the acre. Up to seven years the plants will give an increased yield, and they will not be required to be renewed for many years. The renewal is made by cutting down the plants and allowing them to grow up from

Agreed of the result of the cuttor of the control o

## FOR FARMERS.

Useful and Instructive Notes The annual meeting of the Ottawa Agricu aral Society will be held on the 19th inst. The Bracebridge Gazette reports the death It is asserted that the dairy products he United States have twice the value

the United States have twice the value of the wheat crop.

It is estimated that the amount of grain frozen up on the canals and the Hudson river is I,663,000 bushels.

There is no crop raised which yields a large an amount of food, and with so little labour, as Indian corn.

Farmers in New Jersey and Pennsylvania are giving considerable attention to the cul-sure of jute plants.

ture of jute plants.

The most fertile farms in New England today are, as a rule, those that are devoted to
stock and dairy farming.

A Kentucky firm contracted to furnish
100,000 turkeys to the eastern markets during the season of Christmas helidays.

Plants grown in the house are best kept
in good shape by pinching the end buds of
those shoots that grow too vigorotisly.

The popping properties of corn depend upon
an oil which expands on the application of
heat and bursts open the seed.

It is not merely for laying on fat that oil
meal is valuable, but also in the ancrease of
the fertilizing qualities of the manure pile.

Now is the time to thin out poultry; call

Now is the time to thin out poultry; call out all, the hens over two years old, and keep no more cocks than are wanted for next sesson's use.

Decayed grain of any kind is highly injurious to stock. It has a paralyzing effect upon the animal fed with it, oftentimes causing death.

A company has been organized in New Orleans, with a capital of \$100,000, to main-facture jute bagging, which has hitherto been Irrigation and drainage are often successfully united. Water from drains in uplands can be successfully employed in irrigating the lands below.

The entire length of the intestinal canal of the horse is ninety feet, the small intestines being sixty-six feet in length alid the large ones twenty-four.

The proprietors of many private gardens in England spend from \$25,000 to \$50,000 per annum in labour and materials alone in beautifying their grounds. An Oregon farmer made considerable syrup from watermelons last year. The melons were run through a cider mill and the juice strained and boiled down.

Good sweet milk contains one-fourth mor sugar than butter; this sugar turns to acid, and if this acid is too much developed before churning the coveted aroma is destroyed... At the Board of Trade at Little Falls. N.X., there was sold during the season of 1880 cheese to the value of \$1,714,863.82

being \$565,297.32 more than was sold in 1879 A new variety of grape vine, which grows and produces fruit in the open air at Warsew and Riga, has lately been brought to the notice of the St. Petersburg Horticultural So-

Farmers in the Ottawa district report a scarcity of horses in the country, the unusual demand for teams for the shantles and the good wages paid having drawn away a great

American agents are buying up hay, pork, and poultry in all directions in the Ottawa district, and as a consequence all these articles command high prices, and farmers rejoice exceedingly. The value of exports from the Belleville consular district during the past year was \$1,382,014.63, an increase of \$733,549.41 over the previous year. The principal items were lumber and barley.

The following may be accepted as an ap the following may be accepted as an approximate to the average quantities of milk given by the different breeds, of cows:—Natives produce annually 1,794 pounds: Jersey, 3,820; Ayrshire, 4,300; Holstein, 4,527.

Ashes are, for many soils, a standard fermitter. Places where a tree or brush-neap has been burned often show the effects of the manuring for years. It is an old saying "The land never forgets ashes."

fied that it is worse than lost labour to grind cobs for cattle, and that corn should be ground as fine for stock as for bread, the object being to so reduce the grain that it can be most readily acted upon by the gastric juice of the stomach.

A distressing water famine prevails at Orange, N.J. Nine-tenths of the wells are dry, and the farmers have to drive their cattle miles for water. The liverymen are carting water from a running stream and selling it at \$2 s load to the tactories for use in their boilers. Street sprinklers are mounted on

reward of fifty dollars. The colt was running out, and Wednesday morning was found on the bank of the canal feeder, 's few yards above the junction, cold and dead, from a number of stabs by some sharp instrument in the abdomen, from which the intestines protruded.

OLD SUBSCRIBER, Pakenham.-What will

OLD SUSSCRIBER, Pakenham.—What will cure a scab round the eyes of my calves? There are seven of them, all with it. It is soommonly called a ringworm in this part of the country. Answer—Apply a little iodine cintment every second day, to be well rubbed over the scabe. The cintment to be made as follows:—Iodine, two drachms; iodide of potassium, two drachms; lard, one cunce and a half. Keep the animals clean, and allow plenty of good food.

A correspondent of the Western Stock Journal says he once had a valuable heifer which was an exceedingly vicious kicker. To cure her of the habit he put a common garden hoe end in front of her off hind leg and behind and above the gambral joint of the nigh hind leg. Then sitting down on the right to milk, he put the handle of the boe well up under his arm and began milking. The heifer could not streither hind leg, and after one week she could be milked safely without fettering, and proved to be a valuable and gentle animal.

Mr. Crittenden, of Chicago, is shipping

Mr. Crittenden, of Chicago, is shipping turnips from Guelph to the former city. Last week he shipped three car loads, and this week will ship four car loads more. Each, car is furnished with a stove to keep the turnips from freezing. Mr. Orittenden says that he intends to ship four car loads every ten he intends to ship four car loads every ten days so long as he can buy turnips, and also says that if the farmers in picking their tur-nips would sort them out and trim them they would brings higher bries in the market. If turnips were so prepared over 50,000 bushels could be shipped every season, averaging from 50 cents to \$1.75 a bushel in Chicago.

50 cents to \$1.75 a bushel in Chicago.

It is said to cost less per pound to raise turkeys than to raise chickens. You cannot raise fine, large poultry from small, ill-formed hens, no matter how large the cock is. It is true that the cock has the greater influence in determining the external points, but the size and weight depend mainly on the hen. The bronze turkey is the largest and hardiest of its species, and will give better results at the close of the season than any other. It should be, therefore, as it is, the favourite. In preeding this magnificent fow care should beatthen to procure large birds of a suitable age. The older the better, up to three years.

The Management of Sheep.

loes not gain in well ese advantages of

age. The lumane sixtictle of age. The female burrows into of scab, the object is to kill the insect which causes it, and those remedies found useful in itch are effective in scab. Sulphur has long been the itch remedy, but this, not being soluble, is best applied in accommand. A form difficult to use upon sheep. Tobacce water with sulphur diffused through it has long been used with success. As infusion is made with tobacce stems or other cheap form of tobacce, using four ounces to each gallon of water. Bolling water is goursel over the tobacco and allowed to stead in a warm place for a few hours, the liquid is then poured off, and an ounce of flowers of sulphur for each gallon is added. This dip is used at a temperature of 120 deg., and in such a vator other vestel as will allow of complete immersion. The sulphur, not being soluble, will soon settle, hence the liquid should be well started for each animal. Since the introduction of carbolic and creeyin acids, and other coal-tar products, these have been found efficacious in treating scab. Buchan's Cresylic Sheep-Dip has been before the public for some 12 or 15 years, and has become a standard article. Whatever dip may be used, the application should be thorough, making sure that it penetrates quite to the skin, and that the wool is well saturated with the liquid If hardrenusts of soab have formes, they are to be carefully broken up and removed. In ten days the dipping is to be repeated to destroy the mites that may have hatched ance the first operation. Caution. Some of the dips that are sold owe their affency to arsenic. There is no doubt that this poison will kill the scall insect, but sit is altogether too dangerous to the operators to be commended, especially when preparations which do not contain this virulent poison are perfectly satisfactory. American Agriculturist.

application should be thorough, making sure that it penetrates quite to the skin, and that the wool is well saturated with the liquid, if hardwrusts of seab have formed they are to be carefully broken up and removed. In the days the dipping is to be repeated to destroy the mites that may have hatched smoothe first operation. Caution, some of the dips that are sold owe their affeasy to arsenic. There is no doubt that this poison will kill the scal isseet, but at it is altogether too dangerous to the operators to be commended, especially when preparations which do not content this virulent poison are perfectly satisfactory. American Agriculturist.

Mixed Feed for Cows.

A correspondent of the Newark (N.J.) Advertiser, who attended the recent meeting of the State Board of Visitors at Rittgers College, New Brunswick, gives the following account of the Experimental Agricultural Station located at that place. The Director of the Station has a room free, of rent irom the college, and in this committee is a perfect warpting, laboustory, where analyses are made and experimental are conducted. This missing has a proport of what the station has a commplished into its organization, less than a year age. The station has a room free, of rent irom the college, and in this committee is a perfect warpting laboustory, where analyses are made and experimental and but that inortizage covered house, and have them analyzed free of expense. The Director of the Station and Professor Neill, who is the chemist here, devoted considerable time the past season to the subject of fertilizers. There are considerable time the past season to the subject of fertilizers. There are recognized to the subject of fertilizers.

teach the Americans to pack honestly if they wish to keep the trade.—Horicultural Magazine.

Importing Large Horses.

While the fast horse mania has had full swing for the past twefty years or more the large, strong, and slow horse have not been lost sight of smong men who have something to do besides taking drives for pleasure ever good reads in parks or on the tracks. Within the past to years hundreds of the French Pegcheron horses have been brought to this country, and not a few of the Olydesdales, from England. These horses are all large animals of immense strength, and especially adapted for heavy work, and not for speed. The farmers of the Western States are apparently taking the greatest interest in the Percharons, and importing them in considerable numbers, which we take to be an indication that there is to be mere deep ploughing on the farm, and fewer trials of the speed of horses on the road in the future than in the past. Ploughing matches are fully as useful as horse reeing at fairs or cleswhere.

Ireland's Great Land Owners.

The following figures in regard to the ownership of Irish land are interesting. One man owns 170,000 acres; there men own 100.000 acres each; innetly men, 29,000 acres each; 135 man, 10,000 acres each; sold conses; the Eishmongers, 27,000 acres; the Merchants, 21,000 acres; the Eishmongers, 20,000 acres; the Fishmongers, 20,000 acres; the Fishmongers, 20,000 acres; the Fishmongers, 20,000 acres; the Fishmongers, 20,000 acres; the she amount Irish rental, at least £12,000,000 acres; the Fishmongers, 20,000 acres; the she amount Irish rental, at least £12,000,000 is spent out of the country, and where, as in the case of Ireland, the country is not wealthy, and has me other industry except agriculture, this state of things, until remedied, will be productive of water fairs.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifure of the world, white in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.

The Death East of our country is getting to be fearfully starming the average of life being lessand every year without any reasonable dame, death resulting generally from the most insignificant eright. At this seesan of the year especially scool insuon a common thing that in the hurring every way life we are ast to dwellook in dangers astanding it, and often find the last that a leyer or into item.

THE CHE CHE CHILL THE SHAPE

A PRETTY DISE OF EGGS.—Break some eggs into a test dish, without breaking the yolks, or laying one over the other; dapp on them some warm butter, and lightly strew over some crumbs of bread; put it into the oven till the whites are set; serve with a wreath of paraley round the dish. paraley round the dish.

LEMON CREAMS.—Take enough of the whipt cream to fill two moulds, add the juice of two lemons, and the rind of one rubbed on sugar, and scraped off into it, five ounces powdered white sugar, add two cunces isingless dissolved in a little boiling water; stir well together, and fill in the moulds.

Orsers Ferrens.—To two or three beaten eggs and a pint of milk, add salt and enough sited flour to make a good batter. Cut up some oysters each in three pieces, mix with the batter, and try quickly in hot lard. Make the fritters very small, a piece of the oyster in each. Drain and serve garnished with parally.

came from Spain, and were landed at the Island of St. Domingo by Columbus, in November, 1493. After this, Spanish settlers took them to other West India islands and different parts of the continent. It is not stated what colours and points of form characterized these swine, but being selected from the domestic herds of Spain, they probably differed little from those now found there. Some of the above importations were soon turned loose in the forests after landing, where, finding plenty of indigenous food, they multiplied rapidly. In half a century they had spread from the twenty-fifth degree of north latitude to the fortieth degree of south. By this time they had lost the variety of colour which characterizes domestic swine, and generally assumed that of pure black, with occasionally a white band reschings up the back. In the wagner latitude a few herds were found of a teddish colour, like that of a young peccary. On the high mountains of Paramos the climate is so cold that the swine running there dwindled to a small size, and instead of hair and bristles, the skin became covered with a thick fur, beneath which in some few would be found a species of wool. In all the above climates these animals changed to the form of the European wild boar, the legs and jaws having become considerably clongsted, the ears erect, the head of anlarged size, vanited on the upper part. Noting these, we may infer that most of the domestic swine of Europe, at least up to the time of Columbus, were descendants of the domestic swine of Europe, at least up to the time of Columbus, were descendants of the domestic swine of Europe, at least up to the time of Columbus, were descendants of the domestic swine of Europe, at least up to the time of columbus, were descendants of the domestic nament in favour of this that the changes which have taken place and are still floing on, with horses, cattled size, and are still floing on, with horses, cattled size, and are still floing on, with horses, cattled size, and are still floing on, the farm i Paraley.

GINGER BISCUITS.—Half a pound of butter. General Bescutts.—Half a pound of butter, five ounces of sugar, three ounces of ginger, one egg, and a quarter of a pint of cream. Take as much flour as these ingredients will make into a stiff paste; roll it out very thin, and cut them with round cutters any size you perfer. Bake them in a moderate oven on plates on which flour has been sifted.

SETOLITE WATER.—Take twenty and a half ounces of water, acidulated in the usual apparatus with thrice its volume of carbonic acid gas; about two drachms of sulphate of magnesia; dissolve and bottle for use. If it be wanted stronger, double the quantity of the sulphate and hydrochlorate of magnesia.

GROUND RIGE FLUMMERY.—Five ounces of GROUND RICE FLUMMERY. - Five ounces of GROUND RICE FLUMMERY.—Five ounces of ground rice, one quart of milk, quarter of an ounce of cinnamon, boiled in the milk a few minutes, a quarter of a pound of loaf sugar, and six? bitter almonds, pounded fine; the whole to be boiled together till a proper thickness, then put into a mould and turned out when cold. To be ornamented with preserve or jelly when sent to table.

Looking into the fire is very injurious to the eyes, particularly a coal fire. The stimulus of light and heat united soon destroys the eyes. Looking at moulten iron will soon destroy the sight. Reading in the twilight is injurious to the eyes, as they are obliged to make great exertion. Reading or sewing with a side light injures the eyes, as both eyes should be exposed to an equal degree of light. The reason is, the sympathy between the eyes is so great, that if the pupil of one is dilated by being kept partially in the shade, the one that is most exposed cannot contract itself sufficiently for protection, and will ultimately be injured. Those who wish to preserve their sight should preserve their general health by correct habits, and give their eyes just work enough, with a due degree of light.

Hee-Keeping in 1880.

The hee-keeper has experienced many draw-backs and losses the past season. The spring was very cold and windy at the time of the first flawers, the willow, which is the first great honey producing source, causing delay of the whole work of the season. When the clover season came on the bees were not in a condition to make the best of it; many stocks were so much reduced that took the whole season to recruit, without producing a clover season came on the bees were not in a condition to make the best of it; many stocks were so much reduced that took the whole season to recruit, without producing a swarm of any surplus honey. At the time for the early swarms in June, wet weather set in and swarming was delayed. When fine weather came they came out in numbers, uniting and analgamating with other swarms and stocks, making it necessary to shut off and divide them, consequently causing a loss of queens in the process, moving of inves to equalize stocks and selfing late swarms being accessary. The surplus honey has not been up to the average, although some stocks havedone well. The buckwheat season was very good, late swarms and second boxes being well supplied. Queenless, stocks are usually to be found by the small amount of bees in the hive. Such stocks ahould be opened up and the honey extracted before cold weather sets in and the bees left to clean out the comb, which should be left for next year's use. There is an increased demand for honey in this country, and its culture is therefore of the greatest importance. Enquiries are also made for honey to send to Enqland. The comb honey is very attractive. Some attempts have been made at exportation, but to succeed the honey should be put in glass and tin boxes, then soldwred to prevent leakage. Prices have been well maintained, and large quantities have been sold at rates equal to those ruling at New York, namely, from 15 to 20c, per lb. Winter preparation is the most important part of bee-keeping. It is well to make deuble-walled hives on the summer stands sheltered on the north, well chinked with paper, and a layer of paper under the caps of the hives, paper being the best material for the purpose. A warm spell in the winter is a great benefit to bees, the frost which collects around the hive giving way and affeuding the bees an opportunity to bring feed from outer combs to the centre of the cluster for bree fiing purposes. Bees require a fly on warm have not been my hard and out the bottom Canadian Apples in England.

In Covent Garden I shear a very good account of Canadian apples, and was surprised to learn they were beating the American produce out of the field. There seems some reason for this, as the Canadian apples are better packed; the American barrels are neually "topped up," in market parlance—a layer or two of good fruit at the top, and then fruit of a poor quality below. On the other hand, the Canadian fruit is generally fairly good throughout, the barrels are well packed, and considerably larger than those of the Amescans. A very excellent apple, which has been coming in large quantities, is what is called the Golden Russet, it has a high and rich flavour. In some sales lately Canadians, where compared with Americans, were in the proportion of over six to one. This must be very encouraging to the Canadians, and should teach the Americans to peak honestly if they wish to keep the trade.—Horticultural Magazine.

How to Have lee Next Summer.

A great many people do without ice in the summer—though the ponds and streams at their doors furnish an abundant supply every winter—simply because they imagine that an expensive ice-house is needed to hold the ice. A gentleman, who one a laboured unter the same delusion, describes in the Tribune the experience by which he was led to store his summer supply of ice su cessfully, without an ice-house, after paying dearly in disappointment, loss of ice, and loss of money, through having "too much ice-house." He was convinced of his error by the circumstance that the more pains he took with the ice-house the more rapidly his ice melted, while

vinced of his error by the circumstance that the more pains he took with the icehouse the more rapidly his ice melted, while a neighbour who had no ice-house at all 
always had plenty of ice. The practice of 
the latter was simply to pile his ice, in a 
square body under a cow-shed, having a 
northern exposure, the first-layer of ice being 
raised above the ground, so as to secure good 
drainage, and the whole covered thickly with 
sawdiest. Boards set on and around the icepile served to keep the sawdust in place. The 
gentleman referred to says:—

A pile of ice six feet high, eight feet wide, 
and eight feet long will make three inundred 
and eight feet long will make three inundred, 
and eight feet long will make three hundred, 
and eight feet long will make three hundred, 
and sughty-four cubic feet. And this is 
enough for an ordinary family for the table, 
and to cool the cream, etc. Six teamloads fill an ite-house which contains about 
four hundred cubic feet. The blocks 
should be cut as smooth as possible, 
and square, so they will fit closely, and 
than ice must be chopped up fine and chowded 
in between the pieces, so as to make a solid 
mass. The closer the ice is packed, and the 
noire solidly the mass is united together, the 
better it will heep. When an ice house is too 
close, there is a great deal of cendensation, 
which makes the whole contains wet and 
dripping, and causes the ice to molt mpfdly. 
The air must be kept as dry as possible, one 
secret of ice being plenty of ventilation. The 
more ice there is in a pile the better it will 
keep. A small quantity must be covered 
desper and thicker than a large mass. A 
large mass will almost keep itself. It does 
not require the protection of sawdust, but 
straw or a double wall of boards will be 
ample. Every person who makes butter 
ought to have toe. It will note than pay for 
use in the dairy, and then for the family it is 
fluxury every provident man should supply.—Schröfe ascroon.

VEGETIME.—The great success of the VEGE-MINE as a cleaner and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate

DR. CLARK **JOHNSON 3** 

Medical.

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9.000.000 Bottles This Syrup possesses Varied Propiet it Stimulates the Ptysilne in the which converts the Starch and Sugar food into glucose. A deficiency is Peauses Wind and Souring of the foor stomach. If the medicine is taken in ately after eating the formentation is prevented. It opens the poves of the sain and is Realthy Ferrylection. It neutralizes the hereditary tain, or poison blood, which generates Scrotula, Erystpelas, manner of skin diseases and internal humony. There are no spirits employed in its manufact ft can be taken by the most deficate babs, or ared and feeble, are only being required to see

**TESTIMONIALS** 

CANADIAN LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA. Burford, Brant County, Ontaria,
Dear Sir,—I wish to state that your INDIA
BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me a
tyspepsia. I can safely recommend it to all.
MRS. ALICE SHALLS.

CAN'T BE BEAT FOR DYSPEPSIA. Victoria Harbour, Simeos Co. Out.
The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be best fe
Dyspepsia. I could not work for some time to
ore I got that bettle of BLOOD SYRUP, and
am now well and hearty. THOS COURTNEY

am now well and hearty. THOS. COUBTNESS.

SA VIE SAUVEE.

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES. Temisconata. Quelles.

Cher Monsieur.—Depuis pres de quatre are, j'etajs affilire d'une tousse accabiante, avec pietendence a la Consomption. Je ne pouvai presque rien mange, ne pouvant repose ni jour al multiple decade de la Consomption. Je fus conseiller de me servoir de votre, BLOOD SYRUP, et apres es avoir depense trois petities bouteilles seulement, 'e me suis trouve grandement soulage et je peu dire presque gneri. Vous pouvez vous servir de men nom, et je suis pret a attesta tout le aonling de ma lettre.

Votre tout devoue Serva.

Jehn G. Seton, Temoin.

Si l'on desire plus de testimonies ou informa-tion en regard des merites de la BLOOD SYRUI d'addresser a notre AGENT. PAINS IN THE SIDE.

VICTORIA HARBOUR, Simcos Co., Ont.

I had to quit weark for two weeks owing to
pain in myside, one bottle of the BLOOD SYRU
has removed it. It is wonderful for giving a
appetite.

CHAS. DEADMAN.

HEART DISEASE CURED. HEART DISEASE METERINGTON.

I suffered very much from paintistion of the heart, and the doctors told me I was liable to drop off at any minute, I tried your ELOON SYRUP and was cured. I believe it to be the best medicine ever introduced.

MOSES HERINGTON.

CRAMP IN STOMAGH.

Cross Hill, Waterloo County, Cot.

I was troubled with cramps in my stomage and loss of appetite. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP effected a speedy cure. NANOY LEE BOTHWELL, Kent Co. Out.

BOTHWELL, Kent Co. Out.

BLOOD SYRUP for theumatism, and it cure me after numerous other medicines failed.

CATHARINE HIGGINS.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Cas.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your va.
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely,
me of Dyspepsia.
WILLIAM CROZZ me of Dyspepsia.

Liver Complaint

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Cas.,
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your values
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually currence of Liver Complaint, after all other meddein
failed.

MRS. JOHN RINNEY.

Sciatic Rheumatism.

I had been troubled for years with solation and tried everything I could hear of : nothing relieve me except the RLOOD SYRUP. I am now the from pain, can sleep well and havegained save pounds in two weeks.

Yours truly, DELANA CLEWS.

Sturgeon Bay, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Sturgeon Bay, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Ind. Harbour West, Halfax Co., S.C.
Dear Sir.—I was troubled with Dyspepsia an
Indigestion, and your INDIAN BLOUD SYEW,
proved a most efficient remedy. It if the be
medicine in the country. MRS. ROWAN.

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
WESTPORT, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1878.
Dear Sir, I have taken your INDIAN BLOWS
SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion as
Nervous Headache, and have derived gree
benefit from its use. G.F. REYNOLDS, Paints

benefit from its use, G.F. REYNOLDS, Painta.

Dyspersia and Ridney Complaints.

Westport, Leeds Co., Jan. 23, 1878.

Dear Sir.—I have been suffering for year with Dyspersia and Indigestion and added Complaint, and have tried a great many roundies, but without effect. I became very had arcould not leave my bed. I sent to your area william Dier, for a bottle of your INDIA BLOOD SYKUP, and I do not hestage to a that it saved my life. I am completely cure and feel like a new man. Last week my a was taken sick with severe headsche, and a feel doese of your valuable medicine cured him.

DAVID BLACK.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

East Ha wkesbury, Present Ca.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia.

After all other medicines failed. I advise all

similarly afflicted to give it a trial.

North Mountsin, Dundse Co., Ont., Can.
Dear Sir.—After trying doctors and various medicines for Salt Rheum, without effect. I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which entirely cured me.
MISS ELIZABETH CHRISTIE.

Saved Her Life.

Kelvin, Brant County, Ontario
Dear Sir.—I had been under the doctor's had
almost continually for eight years, this ye
being the first I have not employed a physicial
After using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP'
a brief space of time, I was enabled to do all
work. I truly believe it was the means of si
ing my life.

MRS. MARY LEGNARD

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Hampton, Durham County, Ont
I had dyspepsia, indigestion and hillous
10 years. I had to give up work. I an
come of your BLOOD SYRUP, and was 0
stored to health in a short time. I gapounds in three weeks. I recommand
enuine stomacheleaneer and polood pure
CAPT. R. H. BU