moment the words were out. "If I wasn't se poor and lonely, and if Dorcas wasn't so terribly trying to live with!"

The steel bead under Mr. Means' eyebrows glittered.

"Well, now, that's good, that's nice, that's firs'-rate!" he cried, heartily. "You aren't engaged, ma'am, I suppose!"

Mrs. Whalen blushed like Aurora Borcalis.

"Not positively," she began. "Squire Linton—"

Mr. Means' cautious spirit again took ready alarm.

My whalen blushed like Aurors Borealis.

"Not positively," she began. "Squire Linton—Mr. Means cantious spirit again took ready alarm.

"Bagaged anywhere to housekeep, or the like?" said he.

"No, I am not engaged anywhere to housekeep, or the like? said he.

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"No, I am not engaged anywhere to house was a looke of the sugar in; so, with an ingratiating mile, which was meant to be broad and deep enough to drown all memory of pork from home. My sixter-in-law is subject to sick spells and needs me. Besides," added the sugar with a look at the garden, which theresteed an early frost to the vegetables of you."

Mrs. Whalen passed the sugar with renewed anyown family and friends. Squire Linton, poor man, is left with aix children. His wife was a particular friend of mine, and he did try to make some kind of an arrangement; but I haven't quite decided yet."

The double bow-knot quivered with outraged dignity.

"A double bow-knot quivered with outraged dignity."

In double bow-knot quivered with outraged dignity.

"A second time! You and t am sure yos had no reason to regret and to go and I am sure yos had no reason to regret and to go and I am sure yos had no reason to regret anything."

"True, vary true. Ann was a roble soul, far too good for me. I was a very fortunate woman, "Yoe, and she was so god for me. I was a very fortunate woman, and contrasted woman, and contrasted the decided of the sure and the sure and an early when she envised. Mrs.

"I hank you do have prime bread, Mrs.

"You do make prime bread, Mrs.

"Yoe, and he was a fortunate woman, "quoth Mrs. Whalen, and contrasted the decided and sure and contrasted the decided of the sure and contrasted th

commy by most that the other power of the common the control of the common the control of the common most the control of the control of

"Well, really," said she, aloud, having them, of all ages, from two to thirteen." "Well, really," said she, aloud, having the press of haying. But I don't know but I'd better go, just the weather for cheese, and no weather at all for butter.

"So I should think, sir. Have a fan!" said Mrs. Whalen, her mouth looking as if butter wouldn't melt in it even in dog days.

"Mrs. Whalen!" said Mr. Mesns, accepting the fan, and with it the right thumb of the somewhat embarrassed lady "Mrs. Whalen!" said Mrs. Well, really, "Set the had kept the fan; she began to feel the had kept the fan; she began to feel the had kept the fan; she began to feel the had kept the fan; she began to feel the had kept the fan; she began to feel the had kept the fan; she began to feel the reed of a bresth of fresh air.

"Mrs. Whalen, I suppose you may be aware, ma'am, that I,—ahem—called with a view to—"

Mr. Weans made a double period, looked up to the ceiling for the rest of the sentence, and not finding it flashing out there as in the days of Belshazza, beat an appealing glance at the widow, who was certainly in no state to help him out.

"Ah! Oh!" she faltered, while her comely brunctef face, showed, a fine combination of solferino and Bismarck! ''Oh!

Ah!" Means saw the betraying colour with his quick gray eyes.

"Haw the press of haying. But II began a day advonger, Mr. Means, if or, in case a time was the two in the was a time when the material was a day not be a stonished proprietor of the chesses.

Mrs. Whalen's face glowed like a maple three in Carbon was a day not seen the med of the satisfied, the was disastinged, the was disastinged, the was disastinged.

"What Whalen!" said Mr. Means, accepting the fall really will be a state of the satisfied, the work of mentions are fall to the satisfied, the was described to stay a day on the same was on the point of exclaiming heartily, "Set the satisfied, the will be a state of the satisfied, the was disastinged, the satisfied, the was disastinfed, the was disastinged.

"Mrs. Whalen!" said

GOING ON TRIAL

STATE MERCHY, MAIL TORRONDO, PRIDAY, MARCH, PR. ARER

STATE OF THE CONTROL OF TH

Service Schemel, If you say the form the service state of the service st

AGRICULTURAL

OUR FARMERS' CLUB. LIME AS A MANURE. Knowing that you take an interest in anything that affects the welfare of the farmer, I avail myself of the opportunity of

farmer, I avail myself of the opportunity of asking you a question which many of the farmers are deeply interested in. We are desirons of using lime upon our farms, believing it would be of great advantage in restoring them from their somewhat "run down" condition, but by so doing we shall have to pay tolls at three gates, amounting in all to fifty cents a load, which, in addition to the high price of lime and the distance of hauling, makes it quite an obstacle in the way of its use. Will chap, 152, sec. 94, and chap, 184, sec. 4 of the Revised Statute be applicable in our case? and if Statute be applicable in our case? and inot, what would you suggest for our benefit. Hoping that you may have convenience for an early reply.

ONE OF MANY March 18th, 1878. We referred this question to two lawlime for manure comes under the operation gate free, but as there has been no decision the question they of the Act, and should go through the tollae question they cannot say positively

ERRORS IN COOKING FOOD. The difference of opinion among farmers as to the result of cooking food for stock arises very largely from the different methods of cooking. Mr. Hoffman, an excellent farmer, is reported lately, in the Elmira Farmers' Club, as giving his experience in this mode of preparing cattle perience in this mode of preparing cattle food, in which he says:—''In a smal dairy I tried cooked food a short time, took corn ground in the ear and poured on boiling water, letting the mess stand until cool enough to feed, when it was given to the cows a week. They were then changed to dry feed a week, and then returned to the cooked meal, se alternat-ing for four weeks. I measured the milk carefully, and found no advantage if favour of the cooked feed. There was n perceptible difference between the weeks when the cows were fed on raw and when en cooked meal. If the product of the on cooked meal. If the product of the dairy affords any criterion by which to judge what the effect of cooked meal would be when given to make flesh, I must conclude that fuel and labour would be wasted. I must conclude that cooking hay is a resitive injury." positive injury."

Here is a frank statement of opinion from

the facts given, and the only error in his conclusion is that he called this cooking meal. But if he ever eats corn pudding commonly called "hasty pudding," would be like this method of cooking applied to the work should take If the cook should take a quart it. If the cook should take a quarter meal in a pan and "pour on boiling water letting it stand until cool enough to eat, would he call that cooked pudding? He would be likely to use a very different term would be likely to use a very different tern in describing its condition—not complimentary to the cook. Yet it appears from the candour of this statement that Mr. Hoonsidered this as testing fairly the system of cooking cattle food, and he pronounce final judgment upon it in a club whos proceedings have wide publicity. This clearly shows the necessity of coming to some conclusion as to what cooking cattle food is. Cooking meal must mean subjecting it to boiling water or steam until a

food is. Cooking meal must mean subjecting it to boiling water or steam until a parts of the mass have been penetrated be a boiling temperature and the grains of starch burst by expansion.

Pouring boiling water on a mass of mea will not heat a hundredth part of it to the boiling point; and it will become cooled before the whole mass is saturated, down to a temperature of about 110°, or a little above blood heat. It only heats the mas enough to produce a rapid fermentation enough to produce a rapid the benefit of fermentation. It is, in fac only a mass of meal moistened in warn water, with a thin layer on top heate nearly to the boiling point; but this sma advantage of warm water is fully balance by the fact that the cow can and do advantage of warm water is fully balance by the fact that the cow can and doe swallow this soft foot without mastication and without exciting a flow of saliva. I has been pretty well proved that if mer is to be fed alone, it should be fed dry unless thoroughly cooked by boiling a least thirty minutes. If fed dry the co cannot swallow it before moistening it wit saliva, and this saliva performs on important part in preparing the food for digetion. Meal alone, in nearly all cases, go directly to the fourth stomach, and hanot the benefit of the macerating preess of the first stomach. But if mixe with cut hay or straw it will be carried the ruman and have the benefit of remast eation. So it will be seen that no advantage could be expected from wetting with hot water in the manner mentioned, ever though the experiment had been properly tried in other respects. Had the cookin been properly done, this experiment, as detailed, would have proved nothing, since some weeks' time could decide nothing any system of feeding. The effect of particular kind of food for one week migh properly be expected to exert an influence over the alimentary system the followin week. Experimenters in cattle feedin would not now regard any time less that three weeks as furnishing reliable dat and four to eight weeks would be still most satisfactory. Feeders need to study mer closely the philosophy of animal nutrition and these experiments are greatly to be disired.

Mr. Hoffman's statement, at the end

ired.
Mr. Hoffman's statement, at the end Mr. Hoffman's statement, at the end the paragraph quoted, that he "believ cooking hay is a positive injury," presen no evidence of any detriment, and must supposed to rest upon the same slend foundation as that referring to meal. It a little strange that so intelligent a farm should pronounce such an emphatic opinic upon so little evidence. Had he take pains to know the settled opinion of tho who have thoroughly cooked and fed he to herds of 20 to 100 head for from six fifteen years, he would have hesitated attempt to upset these careful experimen with an opinion based upon the use of ittle hot water for four weeks.—E. W. Sin Country Gentleman.

MARES WITH FOAL.

A mare not intended to be kept at we should not be turned into a pasture so ri and succulent as to disagree with her ston ach, or make her unwieldy from fat. Instention to this point may result in miscariage, whilst, on the other hand, if the pature be too poor, the mare will become thin, and will starve her foal in its growt lif the animal has been highly fed, a should have a feed or two of oats dail after she is six months gone. Hay and oa with a few carrots given sliced in a br mash every night, will be found good, t animal being thus kept free from inflat mation, and the foal well nourished. Extended that the six and the foal well nourished. It is a common source of "slipping" to toal, and it is well to remember that of mare miscarrying will probably affect othe in proximity to her. Only when absolute necessary should purgative physic be give and after bran mashes and other changes food have failed to produce any effect, it very mildest aperient likely to answithe purpose should be used.

Treatment after Foaling.—If there is no plenty of grass the mare should have carots, bran mash, and a feed or two of oat which for a time may be given in the for of gruel. At weaning time she may required the start of the s

a dose of or two cooling medicine, if she not as dry as a mare usually is by the time; generally, however, no interferent is required.

Early Treatment of the Foal.—As so as the foal comes it should be examined, order to ascertain whether the limbs as other organs are perfect. See especially the state and length of the umbilical corras, if this is broken or torn off too short, so near the abdomen that the urine flot through it, and inflammation is cause thereby, we have a very serious disease treat, and iff it is not attended to immediate our cooked, you should give artific itength, and administer chemical food loses from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful to a tablespoon loses from a teaspoonful to a tablesp three times a day. About the time