pain necessarily connected with process, lasting, with brief in-

Pull Down Your Glove, n's glove is to her what a vest is to When a man is agitated or perplexed his vest buttons. A woman's vest mit of this, but her glove is always of inspiration and a refuge from ent. She smooths arranges the buttons, drags out the looks critically at the fit. and does tle things with her glove that allay

prious Treatment of Bables, of the most curious sights in St. urg is the Foundhug Hospital. This ure from established custom in s of the world that may be men-I am told that generally, when a wants to dry and clothe her offwhen a er a refreshing wash, she sits down s it in her lap. Here she does not course. At half a dozen points in were tables about three feet high, padded and covered with clean d when an infant has been duly one of the little baths that stood the nurse took it to one of these t down flat to receive a final and then proceeded to swath it in f napkins and bands and wrapintricacy of which I cannot attempt It seemed a very conven and drew forth the enconiums of the ur party.

Little Golden Heads.

said that some 'mothers' manage to bright golden hue in their children's long time," remarked a reporter to a nnected with a Chicago establishmen in hair goods, as she stood looking a ing crowds. yes," she answered, "that is so. I

lour in my little girl's hair until 15, and then she had vanity enough care of it herself. Her hair was very I ng when she was only 6 years old. n to turn dark ; so every other day it in soda and common soap, and was dry brushed it thoroughly, and led it. Once a week I rubbed the th a raw egg. Washing the bair is rious when it is thoroughly brushed ning dry."

reat many children passing by here autiful golden hair floating behind ame; how do you account for it?' reporter of the trafficker in human and bangs, as he entered the shop. it is usually artificial," said he. of wealthy parents have a French who washes their hair in salt water ittle potash, and puts it up in curl very night. Their hair does not curl y, you know. No, sir, I do not that salt water is injurious. I own children to possess very hair who had it washed in salt the days of babyhood. Then some admire dark eyes and light hair children's locks bleached. How accomplish it? Easily enough. it in lemon juice once a week. acid changes the colour. It almost proud mother's heart to see her boy's ringlets clipped off when he takes hat he wants close-cropped hair in look manly. Yellow, silken hair is for the petted youngsters of the d it is very much cultivated among

Tailor-Made Dresses,

alarity of the tailor-made dresses emains unabated both at home ad. These plain but accurately fittumes originated with the ever prac-l sensible English women. They were vere in style at fir-t, but have gone, numerous modifications at the hands New York tailors. Originally tailor. were made only of heavy cloth, and mtly wer. somewhat cumbersome to Now are employed in their manufac number of fabrics, including ladies' eviots, the London diagonal and is, just out ; a varied assortment of loths of light weight ; cheviots, areads of colour running through tinted background, and plain cloths

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.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

This ailment has been frequently alluded to lately, and the efforts made in Great Britain to secure the slaugher of a cargo of Canadian cattle, said to have been affected with it, makes the subject of more than passing interest to our farmers. Foot and mouth disease was unknown in the United States prior to 1869, but since then it has spread rapidly in many localities, being highly contagious, but not so fatal as is generally supposed. It occurs in cattle and sheep, and can be transmitted to pigs ; also to the human species. It is caused by a specific poison, but whether of a vegetable or animal nature is not positively known. The symptoms appear in from one to four days after the poison has entered the system, and are characterized first by feverishness, followed by an eruption of small plisters upon the tonby an eruption of small histers upon the ton-gue, inside the lips, on the roof of the mouth. In the fasure and around the corouets of the feet, on the heels, and in cows not infre-quently in the udders. The animal swallows with difficulty, moves the lips constantly, dis-tharges water from the mouth and eyes, and is generally igne. The blisters soon break, leaving raw surfaces, which sometimes heal, but in swere cases form hoers. Mild cases

quently in the udders. The animal swallows with difficulty, moves the lips constantly, dis-charges water from the mouth and eyes, and is generally igne. The bisters soon break, leaving raw surfaces, which sometimes heal, but in severe cases form ulcers. Mild cases require butlithe treatment other than to keep the animal stiphied with plenty of water in which powdered borax has been dissolved, in the proportion of one ounce of borax to three gallons of water. Saltpetre or chlorate of potash can be used instead of borax, and in the an proportion. The food should con-the an proportion. the same proportions. The food should con-sist of gruel made from the meal of either oats or corn. An excellent application for the mouth is made by mixing chlorate of potash with molasses in the proportion of one ounce of the former to four of the latter. Place a spoonful of this mixture within the three hours of the day. Add one pound of sulphate of copper, better known as blue vitriol, to one gallon of soft water, and wash the ulcers on the feet with this solution morning and night, using care to see that it comes in contact with the ulcers in the cleft of the feet. If the bowels are loose do not try to check them, as this is nature's method of expelling the poison from the system.

Dairy.

The Irish Farm says salicylic acid has proved of great benefit to animals affected. It has no power to stop the fever, but it greatly ameliorates some ot its most dis-treasing effects. Mr. Harper, a dairy farmer at Market Drayton, has given a dose of salts and nitre to some of his cattle directly they were affected, and at the same time commenced washing out their mouths at frequent intervals with a solution of salicylic acid in water. This disease leaves the mouth so blistered and sore that, when the appetite returns, the extreme pain prevents feeding, and most that die do so more from pros-tration than actual disease. Mr. Harper offered cattle mashes, &c., to all; but while biered cattle masnes, dc., to all; but while those that had no acid applied merely put out their tongues, without daring to take up any of the food, the others began to feed almost directly; and some that had been attacked with virulence on the Monday, under its influence had so far recovered that on the succeeding Friday they were eating the mashes, scalded bran, a little oilcake, &c., quite heartily, and the flow of milk was re

surning freely. SEED POTATOES.

Diseases of Domestic Animals, During the past summer Dr. Salmon, of the Agricultural Department, has been con-ducting a series of experiments intended to ascertain the causes and means of prevention of hog cholers and pleuro-pneumonia among cattle at the cattle station near Washington. About 30 cows have been the subject of ex-periment. Fifteen of them were inoculated to ascertain if the lung disease which prevails about Washington is contagious, but no, rer-sults tending to establish, that conclusion, have followed the inoculation. Other experi-ments were made to discover's system of vaccinations to protect hogs and chickens from cholers. The greatest obstacle encoun-tered was the lack of stability in the hog The question of the best kind of seed potatoes, large or small, or out or uncut, is being freely discussed by correspondents of the Country Gentleman. As far back as 1857 a practical farmer named Howatt introduced the system of using small potatoes for seed, only plaut-ing one eye in each hill, which, however, was woll manured. Since then he has from quently related his experiences, and although from cholers. The greatest obstacle encoun-tered was the lack of stability in the hog virus and its liability to deteriorate. The virus must be cultivated so as to keep it of uniform atrength, and, as the best means of doing this is yet unknown, it must be ascer-tained by further experiments. Better re-sults have followed the investigations into the character of the virus in chicken cholers, and Dr. Salmon expresses the opinion that a means of protecting chickens from that disease will soon be known.—Country Genilengly advocated, Mr. Howatt has found no occa sion to depart from his system. Others have used small potatoes for seed and claim that the yield was greatly below the average excepting when they were selected from some good variety, or "pedigreed stock," noted for its productiveness. One correspondent, who is a firm believer in plauting but one eye, asks Mr. Howait a pertinent question, and one that will admit of but a negative reply : "Will the weak puny eye from a small inferior po-tato send up a sprout as strong and healthy disease will soon be known. - Country Gentle-Keep Horses Healthy. Dr. C. E. Page gives the Medical and Sur gical Journal some suggestions on keeping horses in health, which are not only in agreein an unfavourable season as the large vigor-ous eye from a good-sized tuber ?" It is abment with the bestteaching, but sustained b his own and others' experience :--bus eye from a good sized tuber? It is ab-surd to expect such a good plant from an eye of an ordinary small potto in even favourable weather and with good cultivation as from an eye of some choice variety, and those who may feel disposed to try the experiment might as well abandon it, unless they aim to cultivate pottoes fitted only for hog feed. "The opstom of working or exercising horses directly after eating; or feeding after hard work, and before they are thoroughly rested; baiting at noon, when both these vio-lations of a natural law are committed; these lations of a natural law are committed; these are the predisposing causes of pinkeye and of most diseases that affect our horses. Keep the horse quiet, dry, warm, and in a pure at-mosphere, the nearer outdoor air the b-tter, and stop his feed entirely at the irst symptom of disease, and he will speedily recover. It has been demoustrated in tens of thousands of cases in family life, that two meals are not only ample for the hardest and most exhanst-ing lalours, breased or mental but alto-Another correspondent says he tested small potatoes planted whole, large ones cut in quarters, and also with single eyes. When he dug them this fall, contrary to his expec-tation, the yield from the hills planted with tation, the yield from the fills planted with small seed was 18 per cent. greater than from those planted in quarters, while the single eyes gave 30 per cent. leas than the uncut ones. This correspondent ing labours, physical or mental, but alto-gether best. The same thing has been fully favours planting uncut potatoes, but is in doubt as to the advisability of using small proved in hundreds of instances with horses, and has never in a single instance failed, after ones entirely for seed until he makes another test next season. a fair trial, to work the best results. An The report from the New York experiment station on this subject favours the single eye hour's rest at noon is vastly more restoring to a tired animal, whether horse or man, than a meal of any sort, although the latter may system, as it is affirmed, after various tests were made this season, that under favourable conprove more stimulating, "The morning meal given, if possible, early enough for partial stomach digestion before the muscular and nervous systems are ditions a single eye is capable of producing all the potatoes that can be expected to be grown in a hill. Whole potatoes rarely developed before the muscular and nervous systems are called into active play; the night meal of-fered long enough after work to insure a rested condition of the body; a diet liberal enough, but never excessive; this is the law and gospel of hygiene diet for either man or beast. I have never tried to fatten my horses, for I long ago learned that fat is dimense; but I have always found that if a horse does sold work enough he will be fairly plump if he has two sufficient meals. Muscle is the product of work and food; ist may be laid on by food alone. We see, however, plenty of horses that are generously—too generously—ied. all their eyes into growth, often no more vines being made than from a single eye, and the conclusion arrived at is that it is wastethe conclusion arrived at is that it is waste-ful to plant more than one eye. Another conclusion reached is that too many sprouts invariably caused a large yield of very small potatoes, even if one of the sprouts was a good, healthy one, as it drew too heavily on the soil for nutriment to give weaker sprouts a charge to record downlos a chance to properly develop. If single eyes are planted in rows about 18 inches apart, and the seed at intervals of seven inches, in land well-cultivated to the that are generously-too generously-fed, that still remain thin, and show every indicadepth of 12 inches, and moderately manured, t good yield is generally the result. But to becure this it will be necessary to thoroughly pulverize the ground by harrowing, which sheald be continued until the plants appear, and by this means the vines will be benefitted and weeds destroyed. tion of being under-nourished ; dyspepsia is a disease not confined exclusively to creatures who own or drive horses. But for perfect health and immunity from disease, restriction of exercise must be met by restriction in diet. Horses require more food in cold than in warm weather, if performing the same labour.

THE WEEKEY MAIL, TOBONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1888.

wheat is a poor crop to precede either corn or wheat. For the latter it is apt to make the soil too light and porous. The reason why corn does poorly after buckwheat is not apparent, but the fact is confirmed by enough apparents to make prudent farmers continue thing from his value, and this must be de-ducted from the apparent profit of his labour.—American Cultivator.

labour. — A merican Cultivator. The Rarai Messenger says the hog is very sensitive to cold, and should be well sheltered when the senson becomes severe. He will try to keep warm by burrowing into his litter, and when hogs are in large numbers they will orowd together or upon each other for the same purpose. This is injurious, as it is op-posed to a supply of pure sig. The same journal aiso remarks that potatoes should always be cooked when fed to hogs. The window of a cronting fat cattle is now apparent, but the fact is confirmed by enough experience to make prudent farmers cautious about adopting this rotation. The grains of corn that grow on the ends of stalks with the tassel will produce new varieties if planted by themselves. It is in this way that many curious and sometimes valuable novelties are accured. Varieties produced from seed grown this year ought to be adapted to unfavourable seasons if the conditions of the seed affect the future plant, as is generally believed. always be cooked when fed to hogs. The wisdom of exporting fat cattle is now called in question. It is asserted by a dealer just returned from England that the sending of our choicest stock across the ocean is not ouly disadvantageous to Canada, but it is financially a mistake. If the cattle were sent over half-fed and were, on their arrival, fattened on the rich pastures of Scotland or of England, they would give better meat, and would bring a higher price than do the fat oattle exported direct. There are many importers and breeders of

As is generally believed. After winter grain is sown, and before winter sets in, it is a good plan to take down movable fences on the west side of fields which might cause snow banks over the grain, with a tendency to smother it. Removing the top of the fence down to one or two feet from the ground will be sufficient. The snow bank that will form over so low a fence will be rather beneficial than otherwise.

There are many importers and breeders of English or Shire draught-horses in the United States and Canada interested in the publica-tion of a stud-book for this popular breed, and it is more than probable that a meeting will be called, at the time of the fat-stock show in Chinese for the number of consider rather beneficial than otherwise. An unusual amount of smuthy or syong corn is reported this season. It is in part probably the result of sudden changes of temperature, hot, moist weather, suddenly filling the stalks with sap to such an extent that the cells burst, and of course fungus quickly at-tacks the exceeding moisture. The smuth more commonly found on the ends of stalks, especially suckers, which, being in the shade are less exposed to air and light. A tail stalk bending down is pretty sure to be af-fected in this way.—American Cultivator. Save your seed corn this year before cold weather. Go through the field and select the best ears. Several Easketfulls should be hung up to dry in the barn loft or granary, and it will be valuable next spring. Many farmers weald have better corn crops this year, if they had taken this precaution early last fall. Attend to this important matter this month ; select the ripest and fairest ears as soon as the hunk begins to 'ripen. This course followed up for a few years will greatly improve your corn. with be called, at the time of the int-stock show in Chicago, for the purpose of consider-ing the feasibility of establishing a draught-horse association, for the purpose of publish-ing-astudy-book, and in other ways calling streation to the merits of this class of horses. —Breeders' Gazette.

To give alum or other astringent drugs is hurtful, and makes the trouble worse.-The

This course followed up for a few years will greatly improve your corn. Well-managed clay soil is known to be capable of yielding the largest crops of grain, and, if properly drained, with greatest cer-tainty. The reason usually given for this is that clay is retentive of both manure and moisture. But there is another reason of scarcely less importance. Insects that at-tack the roots of plants living unseen, and often unthought of or unsuspected, find it difficult to live or work in clay. They can not penetrate it, or they perish in it. And these insidious enemies are the worst that the farmer or gardener has to contend with. There are many farmers who,harrow their The number of swipe in the country is about sixty millions, which will give a porker to every man, woman, and child, and leave several millions for the tramps, who are not counted in the census; at least we have never seen that special industry referred to in its reports. As pork is a valuable dairy product, the fact might be herewith to the portion of the fact might be brought to the notice of dairymen that any well-bred pig can be made to yield one pound weight for every 10 lb, of skimmed milk fed to it, and that it is quite easy to get 350 lb. of pork from a nine months old pig, and yet how many people fail to do it, because of the large number of "land-pikes," "alligators," and "slabsides" that help to make up that sixty millions.—N, T. There are many farmers who, harrow their wheat in spring, and it needs only to be known how easily the work is done and how helpful it is to the crop to greatly increase the prac-tice. The slanting tooth harrow with the teeth set backwards is the best for this pur-This question of the percentage of wool to live weight is the one that more prominently than any other concerns the flock-master pose, finely pulverizing the surface without danger of tearing up the plants by the roots. On heavy soils it is better to have these harthan any other concerns the flock-master who raises wool for profit, and the one he rows weighted to cut more deeply. Thoroughly harrowing wheat fields in spring will produce such a mellow seed bed as to insure a good atch of clover.

who raises wool for pront, and the one he cannot safely ignore or lose sight of. Mere size, without the ability to produce a cor-responding amount of fleece, is no object, for abundant experience has proved that mode-rate-sized, compact animals, have much greater advantage in constitution when kept in large flocks over those that have been One of the most common mistakes in farm ing is the attempt to cultivate too much land. Too much work is laid out and too little done. forced to large size by artificial appliances, that weaken the constitution and ability to One man and one assistant for three or four months of the year will undertake to crop sighty acres. The ground is imperfectly pre-pared and poorly seeded. The whole work is rushed, and though the labour is performed late and early, the work is never overtaken. There is always more to do than can be done bear rough treatment in large flocks ; nor is it admitted that the large French sheep are as profitable mest-producing animals in large flocks as the hardier, more compact, but moderate-sized Spanish merino, *—Correspon-dent of National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.* Diseases of Domestic Animals,

than a cow I do not know what it it. It has was ever introduced into Illinois, Jows, and Wisconsin, and it will do as much for other States as it has for these."

tralis"

Bufter Making.

Busies' Making. Prof. Sheldon, of the Agricultural College of Salisbury, Eng. Aow in New Brunswick imparting instruction in butter making at the request of an exterprising firm of St. John, recently addressed a large gathering of farmers on the dairy' interests. Referring to butter making he said this butter should be thoroughly washed. Which, he said, could be best done when the butter was in parioles about the size of grains of whest. The cream ought not to be allowed to become sour, but it ought to be kept two or three days in the summer, and from four to six days in the sudded a great deal to the flavour of the butter. It was better when possible to nee butter-workers instead of working the butter by the hand. The best authorities agree that carbonic acid is generated in the skin, and

this injures the butter. The warmth of the hands also melts it. It is therefore better that, in working butter, not to touch it with the hands the hands.

No Guess Work in Cheese-making.

No Guess Work in Cheese-making. Guess work is poor work. It is very much so in the dairy, where exactness is indispen-sable. Dr. Voeloker, the distinguished Eng-lish chemist, says that, at one of his lectures to dairy women on cheese-making, one of them asked him if he could make a cheese. He told her he thought he could, and went to her home to try it. When the rennet was about to be put in, he asked the woman whe-ther the temperature was right, wherenoon about to be put in, he asked the woman whe-ther the temperature was right, whereupon she dipped in her hand and said, "Yes, I think that will do." The Doctor, however, inserted the thermometer, and found that it was just two degrees lower than it ought to be. Whereupon her husband, who was stand-ing by, said :--- "Oh, Sallis ! I tell you you have spoiled many a cheese for me by feeling the m lk with your hands instead of testing it with the instrument." At last a large cheese was made and worked, and when sold fetched more money than the good woman had been more money than the good woman had been in the habit of getting. After that all the farmers in that neighbourhood presented their wives with a thermometer apiece. Al-though the temperature at which the milk is set may be varied, yet it is important to know in each case just what the temperature

Coohins, eggs seven to the pound, lay 130 per annum; Black, White, and Buff Cochins, sight to the pound, lay 115 per annum; Plymouth Bocks, eight to the pound, lay 150 per annum; Houdans, seven to the pound, lay 140 per annum; La Fleche, seven to the pound, lay 130 per annum; Creve Cœurs, eight to the pound, lay 140 per annum; Black Spanish, seven to the pound, lay 150 per annum; Leghorns, eight to the pound, lay 160 per annum; Hamburgs, nine to the pound, lay 150 per annum; Bominiques, nine to the pound, lay 165 per annum; Game, nine to the pound, lay 130 per annum; Ban-tams, sixteen to the pound, lay 140 per annum.

Poultry Raising for Boys,

Poultry culture is by no means hard work, and can be conducted by the younger mem-bers of the family, and the money will go a long way towards paying for the heavy work of the farm. If you will place two hundred and fifty fowls in the bauds of the farm lad of fitteen

to seventeen years of age, with the under-standing he is to raise five hundred chickens, thereby making good the number in pullets in the fall, having two hundred and fifty broilers and two hundred and fifty old fowls for sale per year; exacting no other work from him; he taking his pleasures when his work is done; you by ro means interfering work is done; you by ro means interfering with those pleasures as long as they are pro-per; charging him with all grain and ex-penses, and giving him credit for all eggs or poultry used in the house or sold; you will find, ere long, that the lad takes more plea-sure in his business than his play, and be-comes more business-like in his habits, being "a man among men." Give him the books and papers that treat upon the feeding and raising of poultry, which, with his daily ex-perience, will work out for you a greater profit when the amount of money invested is considered, than many another industry you now are well satisfied with. -I. K. Felch. now are well satisfied with.-I. K. Felch.

Manitoba's Crops. The 'October bulletin of the Department of Agrioulture, Statistica, and Health has just been issued under the direction of Mr. Acton By the second from some 300 correspon-dents in different sections of the province. While the weather during the latter part of August and September somewhat interfered with the crops, rendering harvesting opera-tions later than usual, yet the yield was not materially damaged excepting in those lo-dents in usual, yet the yield was not materially damaged excepting in those lo-dents in the crops, rendering harvesting opera-tions later than usual, yet the yield was not materially damaged excepting in those lo-dents while the grain and roots suffered comments. Maying.—Very few for correspondents report has caused the crop to be short and in several prodition and quality of hay as anything has caused the crop to be short and in several prodition and well saved has been cut for all purposes. The quantity reported saved by the last returns shows an increase over hat reported as likely to be saved by returns received on the lat of August of over 8,000 tons. These figures apply to only prairies hay, which is that on which the farmers provide wholly rely. The average yield per per in prairie hay as given for the province is 1.93 tons. In other kinds of grasses 3,05

is given.

is 1.95 tons. In other kinds of grasses 3,004 tons are reported saved with an average per scre of 1.34 tons. Where the crop was cured before the fall of rain of the 18th August not a complaint is made of the condition of the hay, but some hay that was caught by that rain has been bleached. Wheat.—The frost of the 7th September Tushed, and though the labour is performed late and early, the work is never overtaken. There is a laways more to do than can be done is never the straight be varied, yet it is important to know in each case just what the temperature at which the milk is a traight be varied, yet it is important to know in each case just what the temperature at which the milk is a traight be varied, yet it is important to know in each case just what the temperature at which the milk is a traight be varied, yet it is important to know in each case just what the temperature at which the milk is a traight be varied, yet it is important to know in each case just what the temperature at which the milk is a traight be varied, yet it is important to know in each case just what the temperature at which the milk is a traight be varied. The result is a hard grant the quantity of remnet used may the other steps of the process properly arranged. *Herd, and Home.* **Houghing Matches.**A union-ploughing match, under the anspices of the provincial Agricultural and Arkham Agricultural Societies, will take place on the data the station on the farm of Hug Clark, lot 29, cont s, our product the to the stations of agricultural the station on the farm of the grant station on the farm of the grant station on the grant failing. There would, and is under the working of the farm of the farm of a station several weaks being in the other steps in the exist. There is hole in the oclared in the working of the farms of the eals to of the damage varying from 24 per cent. In some parts no damage what the work is of the specific time in the cellar will the protoce is pointed. The farm of the damage varying from 24 per cent. The sone parts no damage what the strate is a constantly on the set what the temperature is the inter integration of agricultural division No. A stat the second matcher is the inter the sit constantly on the second matcher the sit constantly on the second matcher the second matcher the sit constantly on the second matc where is reported, and where the grain was ripe and cut the frost has been powerless for harm. The earliest date on which the wheat harvest is reported as having commenced is in township 2, range 22 west, where it began on the sth of August. The average date on which it began through-out the province was the 29th of August, and ended the 19th September. Correspond-ents speak universally of the high quality of the sample of the wheat error, and where not injured by frost, is plump, clean, hard. and bright. In estimating the average yield per acre, correspondeuts were asked not to take the average of the best erop in the township, but the average of the total acreage under crop, even though the returns in some cases be no more than the seed sown. To this 255 have answered, showing an average yield per acre of 22.63 bushels. They were also asked to give the comparative quality of the grain as compared with the sverage of other years, 100 representing the general verage quality for the province at 102. All wheat standing at the time of the forst is reported miured according to its de-grae of ripeness, but to what extent a grae. In this equality for the province at 102. All wheat standing at the time of the forst is reported miured according to its de-grae of day and the date of ending the 10th of August, the harvest was not general will alter the grain is threshed. Bord August, the harvest was not general will be deginning of the harvest was not general will be deginning of the harvest was not general will be deginning of the harvest was not generally of the begrinning of the harvest was not generally re-pondents were asked to report on the average of the province of 31 bushels par acre, and the used the day weaker of June, but the sample is above that of last year with but for the argum agointy which show an average of he province of 31 bushels par acre, and the used the day weaker of June, but the sample is above that of last year, with but for the troy the space of it as being 31 below of the early part of reads as follows :-GRIMENT, AUR, S. Life or Death, --Armstroms I I have been in-which to visit the easiorn part of Canada for the same purpose that we visited the Donnelitys of Biddough, near Lucan, on the night of the And of Febuary. 1880. We was been the place where you lived on the night of the 29th inst. July, we have been off ed a large sume to dispatch you the same as the same of the 29th one of the friends of jus-ties and Burke, of Ireland, but we have not de-store asked us to dispatch you the same as the same of the dispatch you the same as Carin-dish and Burke, of Ireland, but we have not de-ties was a very successful one by which the fraction of the down of the friends, of jus-ties was a very successful one by which the fraction of the down of the the down of think it hese to warn you to leave the County of the fractions. We have been told to warn you the barry of the fractions to warn you to be ware the county of the fractions of the county to the other. We we have here have been told to be other, they we have the depart for the Western States but the down one part of the county to the esame is the same is latger sum of fractions of the county to the same of the boundelys. This letter will be compiled out to be one of the county to the same the sound of the sound be latger sum of the same the sound of the sound to the sound the sound the sound of the sound to the sound to the sound to the boundelys. This letter will be compiled on the boundelys. The sound to the sound to the sound the sound the the sound the sound the sound the sound the sound the sound to the sound to the sound the sound the sound the sound to the sound the

and the 10th August. The yield reported to an iteration of an "poor." No causes are assigned for the crop being what it is. Thus and the dry weather about the same time and later or, the potsto crop was in potent of the late formable weather appearing in July and August improved the result. Unfortunately the heavy rails of the intermediate within the same of the transmitter of August and the first few days of September have caused the roit to appear of September have caused the roit to appear to favor. The writing the with the later of the potent from the general site is reported from only two localities. Reports invariably speak of the potent crop in the most flattering terms. The sort of the prisoners, was the tops, but as the potent or to appear for the raise of the tops, but as the potent or the sort of the prisoner of the sort of the state formed his option for the greener is an abundant one so the there with a sease of the yield consequently leas, the work and the will be assed to the order of the sort of the sort

passed. . Roots.—Among roots, turnips are more generally sown, although all the varieties of field roots are reported. The dry weather of June appears to have affected field roots to a greater extent than potatoes, and flies too have added to a certain degree in retarding their acids program. the same person. Mr. LANCASTER then addressed the bench

THE GRIMSBY SENSATION.

Trial of the Godden Brothers for Threaten-ing Armstrong's Life, Trial of the Godden Brothers for Threaten-ing Armstrong's Life. GRIMSET, Oct. 12. --Ever since the Godden-brothers were arrested for threatening the life of James Armstrong by means of anony-mons letters and breaking into a school-house and destroying an organ belonging to a Mr. Merritt, the community has been in a fer-ment of excitement. Some have even gone so far as to say there is a baid of "destroy-ing angels" in the township who have wreaked their vengeance on Armstroug for some real or fancied wrong. The girdling of his apple trees, the burning of his barn, and the break-ing of his buggies and ploughs have been at-tributed to the same imaginary parties. The great majority of the farmers in this district laugh at the idea of the Goddens being sus-pected as the offenders. Some have even so-cused Armstrong of destroying his own pro-perty, while others point to Armstrong's remord, and tak if everything he says is to be taken as "geoget."

TAKING FROM HER THE SHOES. She died in a short time and was buried as

be did in a short time and was bured as a pauper. Besides the Oldham girl, Wilson had friendship for only one other person. Howard Kidd, an eccentric person. This friend, however, was never permitted to cross his threshold. Some months ago needed improve ments in the streets of Walden led to the Godden, arrived by an early train from St. Catharines, and at ten o'clock Justices W. Forbes, J. Doran, and A. Muir opened a court to investigate the charge. Mr. Me-Keown, County Crown Attorney for Lincoln, appeared on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Lancaster, of Grimsby, for the prisoners. ments in the streets of Walden led to the condemnation of the stone house, which was torn down. The miser, unable to find s shelter with any of the villagers or to rest s room, was forcedito buy a shelter. This was a miserable house in an isolated portion of the neighbourhood, where Wilson resumed his life of hermitage, his solitede being broken only by the visits of the young girl. He was found dead in his hut. His money, it is reported, he left to Minnie Oldnam, who is a respectable girl of 17. In appearance Wilson was a typical miser. He was over six feet high, with long matted hair and beard, and wore gaments made of endless ARMSTRONG'S EVIDENCE. The first witness was JAMES ARMSTRONG, who, on being sworn, testified substantially as follows:—I reside on lot 20, 3rd conces-sion, North Grimsby, and have resided there as a farmer for twelve years. I have known the prisoners ever since I came to live an my farm, and have not been on very good terms with them for several years. The first diffi-culty we had was some ten years ago, whon Godden's cattle came in amongst mine, and we had some hard words. The next was when one of my horses broke into Godden's property, and came back two hours later with a cut in the hip about ten inches long and three deep. I charged Godden with naying wounded my horse, and he denied with an oath that he knew anything about it, but said "I can't say anything for Bill." (This, however, was refused as evidence.) Then there was another difficulty regarding a line fence. On 29th July last I hown over the mountain. On the 8th Au-cut and hacked and one of the wheels thrown over the mountain. The first witness was JAMES ARMSTRONG, beard, and wore garments made of endless patches of all sizes and colours. French Horses-What the English Say, The British Quarterly Journal of Agricult fure says :----''The horses of Normandy are a pairal race for hard work and scanty fare. Have never elsewhere seen such horses at the collar. Under the diligence, post-carriage, or cumbrons cabriolst, or on the farm, they are endoring and energetic beyond descrip-tion. With their necks cut to the bone they dinch not. They keep their condition when of reatment.'' The superiority of French stal-tions for crossing on the common marce of America is established. This fact has caused the development of the two largest importing and breeding establishments in the world, M. W. Dunham, having imported from France scales when farm " at Wayne, III., now hav-ing there on hand about 500 pare breds, and 2000 marces, and 21 imported Percheron stallions on Colorado ranges. French Horses-What the English Say, thrown over the mountain. On the 5th Au-gust, 1882, I received an anonymous letter. The letter was then shown to the witness who, after some hesitation, recognized it. It reads as follows :-- GRIMSBY, Aug. 8.

on behalf of the prisoners. He argued that there was no evidence whatever against Wm. there was no evidence whatever against Wm. Godden, and that against Holden was insuf-ficient to warrant his committal. He there-

The appears to have an access and files of the progress. The mean average in turnips is 467 bushels; and many of the second to be access the many of the second to be access the many of the second to be accessed to accesed to be accessed to be accessed to be accessed to be

HIS QUARTERS IN THE GARRET of an old stone house, a dilapidated building of an old stone house, a diapidated building with only one window. There he lived the life of a recluse. The only person who was suffered to enter his room was a girl. Minnie Oldnam by name, the daughter of a poor infouring man of the village. She had been a special favourite of his from babyhood. She looked after his wants and performed such here build duties as he sended meeting but is looked after his wants and performed such household duties as he would permit her to do. The only other person who ever crossed his threshold was a tax collecter, who forced an entrance, and succeeded in collecting the first taxes Wilson had paid in 15 years. Many efforts were made by visitors to see the home of the miser, but he was always on guard, and met all callers at the foot of the mokety stairs, and they could go no further. guard, and met all callers at the foot of the rockety stairs, and they could go no further. The mother of Wilsou lived in Walden until some years ago, supporting herself until she was 80 years old by all sorts of drudgery. When she was unable to work any lenger she applied to her son for support during the remaining years of her life. He purchased her a pair of shoes and then walked her twenty miles to the poor-house, where he de-livered her to the authorities, first

decided change in the tailor dress ir finish. At hrst this consisted of ore rows of stitching only. Now ching is gradually but surely disapto make way for the present fancy nohair braid. This braid is put on in vs ; stitched on flat in rows or else so as to present the appearance of a

tailor dresses seen at leading houses the close-fitting cost sleeves finished tton and buttonhole at the wrists and high on the shoulder. The bodice for dress as a rule is made single-breast-ing up the front with small bone buthed at the neck by a little collar. It is needless to say must fit as perfectly as possible are still made plain, with long draped on them so as to present a effect at the back below the waist ain, there are plaited skirts and skirts ich falls short apron drapery. or suit includes, of course, an outside

Judging from the coats already ppears there will be for the most -breasted, with rolling collar and itted somewhat after the fashion of oat from which arises the name given to these garments. To tle later in the season are in proc cture long, close-fitting cloth coats th nearly to the bottom of the skirt. mer specimens are to be trimmed the bottom and up the front with fur.



To cleanse the Skin, Scalp. and Blood of Itch-ing. Scaly. Pimply. Scro-fuous. Inherited. and Contagious. Humors, Blood Poisons, Ulcers, Abscesses, and Infantile Skin Tortures. the Curr-cura REMEDIES are in-alilible. Curroura Re-solverst, the new Blood Arifler, Diuretic and Accelerate, expels disease erms from the blood and the removes the complexion. A Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautiner a Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautiner

cers and Sores, restores the Complexion. 2A SUAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier et Requisite, is indispensable in treating susses, and for rough, chapped, or greasy ackheads, blotches, and baby humors. 7A REMEDIPS are the only infallible rifiers and skin beautifiers.

Houghton, Esq., lawyer, 28 State Boston, reports a case of Salt Rheum is observation for ten years, which the patient's body and limbs, and to all known methods of treatment had philed without benefit, which was com-plied without benefit, which was com-uned solely by the CUTHOURA REMEDING, a clean and healthy skin.

Mrs. Everett stebbins. Belcher s., writes :- Our little boy was terribly with Scrofula, Sait Rheum, and Ery-er since he was born, and nothing we e him helped him until we tried CUTI-NMEDIES, which gradually oured him, s now as fair as any child.

Carpenter, Henderson, N.Y., cured of s or Leprosy, of twenty years' standing, ICURA REMEDIES. The most wonderful record. A dustpan full of scales fell from ly. Physicians and his friends thought die. Cure sworn to before a Justice of we and Henderson's most prominent

Wm. Taylor, Health Commissioner, says:-After three months' use of the the REMEDIES, and twelve years of as suffering from Scrofulous Humor of neck, and scalp as was ever endured, I hat I am cured, and pronounce my case remarkable on record.

all druggists, CUTICURA, 50 cents ; RE-, \$1; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG EMICAL Co., Boston, Mass. "How to Care Skin Diseases.

ROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Der

CURA SOAP. Absolutely pure, highly medicinal, indersed by phy-preferred by the clite. Sales, 1831 and 1000 cakes. Sold everywhere.

and weeds destroyed. LIVE STOCK.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillbarst, Compton, Que., has lately received a large shipment of Angus cattle from the Waterside, Methlick,

sick."

THE FARM.

and other herds. Gibson & Winthrop, of Delaware, Ont., will sell by auction, in London, on the 31st inst., thirty-five head of choice Shorthorns

of the most popular families. When a calf coughs and appears to be in danger of choking it is troubled with para-sitic worms in the air passages and throat. The remedy is to give a t blespoonful of tur-pentine in some milk early in the morning, at least one hour before feeding. Repeat daily until cured.

until cured. Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, Quebec, has made application to Secretary Fisher for accommodations at the Exposition buildings, Chicago, for seventy head of imported Here-ford, Aberdeen-Angus, and Galloway cattle, which will be on exhibition at the fat stock show, to be held on November 14th to 21st.

When a horse gets past his twelfth or this-teenth year he is not usually profitable to keep. He may do a good deal of work after that date, but it will require more care and better feed to keep him in the best condition for work. Each year will also detract some-

the East York and Markham Agricultural Societies. The fields have been selected with great care to accommodate at least 100

ploughmen. The provincial ploughing match for the The provincial ploughing match for the county of Essex will be held on Wednesday, Oct, 31, at about one-quarter of a mile west of Essex Centre. At this ploughing match there will be \$400 given in prizes and a sup-per to all ploughmen and their teams after the work is done. The entries must be made with Mr. T. Rush, of Essex Centre, and will be free. It is expected that a large number of the yeomen of the county will take part in the matches. The local committee are:---Messrs. G. Leek, T. Plant, G. Morse, and Major Wagstaff, from any of whom informa-tion can be obtained.

Storing Potatoes,

Storing Potatoes,
The conditions to be filled in keeping potatoes, the Indiana Furmer says are :--1. A temperature that shall be a little above the freezing point. Freezing is fatal to the potato, thaw it as we will. Apples, and many vegetables may be frozen, and if thawed slowly in the absence of light, will suffer little or no damage; but a potato once frozen is ruised. On the other hand, a temperature above 50 ° will encourage sprouting if it does not induce rotting. Potatoes should be excluded from the light.
2. A medium degree of moisture. An atmosphere so damp that the potatoes will appear wet on handling will promote rotting; or if so dry that the potatoes ahrivel, or appear wilted, will injure the quality of the group and diminish the weight, though they may not rot or sprout.

may not rot or sprout. 3. Potatoes should not be stored in large heaps, or bins, and these should permit free ventilation. To fill these conditions potatoes may be kept in a vegetable cellar, for vege-tables should not be kept in a cellar under a living room ; but if so kept it will be safer b store them in barrels, or bins not more than store them in barrels, or bins not more than three feet deep so that they can be inspected frequently. But, if the crop is very large and is intended for the spring market, it will, perhaps, be cheaper and safer to store them in piles or holes, covered with earth, in the primitive way. About 50 bushels of potatoes may be piled in a conical shape, as steep as they will lie. This should be covered with a good coat of straw, and on this ten inches of earth of straw, and on this ten inches of earth should be placed; or better if dry sawdust can be procured, that four inches of this be spread over the earth covering, which may be reduced six inches. The pile should now be covered with corn fodder, or with boards, so as to keep it dry.

THE DAIRY.

The Ayrshire is a particularly heavy, long milker, giving five times her own weight per warm weather, in performing the same indoctri. In case of a warm apell in winter, I reduce their feed more or less, according to circum-stances, as surely as I do the amount of fuel consumed. I also adopt the same principle in my diet. The result is, that neither my aniseason. The milk is somewhat low in specific gravity and per cent. of cream, but it is over the average in cheese production. The Ayr-shire grade is not improved in any respect ex-cept in duration of milking season.

nals nor myself are ever for one moment Here is an idea :- The length of time that

a young heifer keeps in milk after her first calf is likely to measure her staying qualities for all after life. For this reason young heifers should have their first calf in the fall. Alexander Heron, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, has trained a potato plant by cutting off all but one stem at the top until that single stem is now as By good care and proper feed an abundant flow can more easily be kept up the next summer. If beifers calve in the spring they thick as one's wrist and rises to a height of nine feet and five inches. are very liable to go dry early in the next J. S. Leaning, who produced the cor

alecting each year the carliest and largest ears for seed. Continuing this practice thirty years, he secured a variety which produces large ears with only a moderate-sized stalk. fall. A lady correspondent of the New England Farmer complaius that she can't prevent her tin milk pans and other tin vessels used in the dairy from feeling greasy, and wants to know what is the trouble. The matter is simply that they are not washed clean, it an-swers. Hot water is the remedy, and if that does not work it will be because you do not use enough of it or don't have it hot enough. At a recent dairy man's convention one of Any farmer that desires to have a pleasant Any tarmer that desires to nave a pleasant, prosperous home, clear of mortgage, must take care of his farm machinery. The ordi-nary life of a reaper, mower, thresher, and in fact of most farm implements, is, with good care, about ten years, while, with poor care, from three to five years is the limit. At a recent dairyman's convention one of the members during the course of his remarks, among other hints about farm economy, said : -"If there is anything under heaven that will raise the mortgage off y. ur farm quicker. And pepper. Eggs and Breeds. Average weight and number of eggs laid by the various breeds of foxl, says the Poultry Monthly, is :--Light Brahmas and Partridge Farmers have generally found that buck.

to market. There is hole in the cellar wall where the air constantly enters, the tempera-ture is constantly changing, and the outter changes too, or gets fainted. If farmers will make their butter well, then put it where it will keep, it will do much better in the end. Perhaps the soil of 'a man's farm is low, springy, and wet; then the feed will be sour, and 'you cannot get good butter out of that, either dairy or creatify. The flavour of the butter depends largely on the flavour of the feed. In order to make fine butter in the winter time the utmost cleanliness must be feed. In order to make fine butter in the winter time the utmost cleanliness must be observed; must wash the ow's udder in warm water and dry with a cloth. If the atmosphere is bad your milk will be tainted. It depends upon circumstances whether it is safe to set your milk down in an improperly cleaned or an improperly ventilated stable. As soon as the milk comes to the exact tem-perature of the surrounding air it absorbs the impurities therein.

impurities therein. THE POULTRY YARD.

There is just as much difference between the eggs of fowl allowed to roam and forage for themselves and those which are fed regu-larly on good nutritions food as there is be-tween a leg of Southdown mutton and that of a common, half-starved sheep.

To secure hens for profitable laying, cross a large and a small breed together. It is better if the male be of the small breed. If breed, ing is continued from the same fowls a subse-quent year, it is then desirable to get the male from a large breed, and thus alternate

male from a large breed, and thus alternate each year. Keeping hen houses well, provided with dry earth where the fowls can dust them-selves daily, and scatter it over the floor, is a good preventive of hen lice. But where they once get a foothold nothing is so good to ex-terminate the pests as thorough cleanliness and the liberal, and even lavish, use of kero-sene oil in every crevice and on all woodwork. sene oil in every crevice and on all woodwork. The wings of a towl may be so trimmed as to appear unout when folded. This is done by cutting all on one wing except the two longest, the hen being as effectually disabled from flying as though the chire wing was clipped. Do not cut the wings of large fowls, as it does ne good, but interferes with their getting on and off the roosts. Wings that are cut will remain in that condition until the fowls moult.

The lowis mount. Farmers who have kept strict account with their stock say that "a pound of poultry can be made for less than a pound of pork, yet the labouring man who has to buy both feels than he cannot afford to buy poultry very often as it costs more than other meets. This would indicate, that the poultry growing business may be much extended yet before the market will be overstocked so as to bring the price down to where it will not bay to

the price down to where it will not pay to raise it.

This letter was without a signature. The reading of the letter created quite a sensa tion in the court-room, and all eyes were

tion in the court-room, and all eyes were turned on the prisoners, who, however, smiled as letter after letter was read. The others, seven in number, were of about the same tenor as those already given. They referred to provious warnings and renewed the old threats. To cross-examination the witness said it was last spring he concluded the prisoners were the authors of the letters. He had burnt through political spite. (The witness volanteered to give a picture of his family the time the first letter was read, but the court spared him the trouble by ordering the investigation to proceed.) The political spite he referred to would come from some Con-servative, he thought. The Goddens were Reformers, at least he thought they leaned that way. the price down to where it will not pay to raise it. When a man keeps fowls and keep no ac-count of the cost, nor of the daily return from them, he is more inclined to neglect their wants than a careful man will be, and then to think that neglect don't hurt them much. But half freezing to death in cold and damp quarters, and the neglect of regular feeding, tell very quickly on the egg yield. No man deserves shocess with politry who thinks it of no account to look, carefully after the comfort

beginning and ending of the oat harvest vary no account to look carefully after the comfort of his flocks. A writer in the Farmer's Review says :-"Fourteen months ago my little wife bought 22 head of poultry for \$6.50-Buf Cochn, light Brahma, white Leghorn. She has raised 440 chicks, selling most of them at 15 cents a head at three months old; egg, 15 to 25 cents; for eggs and chicks, \$55; 80 head yet on hand, less 22 head old stock, leaves 58, worth \$20; grand total, \$75 net gain. Cost of feed, \$15, which was pead in eggs for the family to use during the tame, 30 head killed to eat. The feed was commeal cooked, corn-bread, bran, wheat, sunflower seed, cheas, and pepper. **Eggs and brueds**. **Eggs and brueds**. **Figs. - Light Brahmas and Partride**

In a recent work Dr. Willis gravely as nounces that "mothers-in-law are not large ed at in Persia." This is nothing startling Indeed, the information would be more sup prising if Dr. Willis could tell us in what country mothers-in-law are laughed at. H would truly be a brave man who woul hazard such an experiment, for, in such a cass "to laugh were want of goodness and of grace.



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failing. One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhi Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one paol age, forming a complete restment, of all dra gits for S1. Ask for SanFord's Rangeral CUR Portras DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.