AN ATTACK UPONTOURISTS

Wandering Yankes Acoused of Vul-garity, Finnhylem and Bruth, He-publican Candor—An Anti-American Logge Suggested—Comments by Traveller. Americans travelling in Fabout by an atmer were given much as a class by a writer tack made upon London, whose communicain Vanitadpled into the English papers of

tion and into various papers in England. The following is the communication, which The following is the communication, which was addressed to the editor of Vanity Fair:

I cordially agree with your recent appreciation of a Isahionable party where "there were no Americans," for in truth London is becoming utterly demoralized and deteriorated by the autumnal plague of wandering Yankees. The masal twang is heard in all our streets, and the keen, vulpine face stares from every hotel window. Really, an extradition treaty ought to be put in force, and these very objectionable visitors should be shipped back to their own land like the Irish paupers, even supposing we paid the return passage money. For speaking calmly and dispassionately, every one must acknowledge that the Americans, as a race, are simply unendurable. For ward, obtrusive, inquisitive and impertinently familiar, without the slightest idea of the reticence and savoir faire that marks the gentleman, yet with all his assumption of a brutal Republican candor, the American has the soul of a funky and grovels before a lord. For the American mind is totally deficient in dignity, reverence and grace, and the manners of such a people must be, and must remain, irredeemably vulgar.

Active measures, therefore, should be taken in time to repel this inroad of migratory dry goods men and wall street speculators, or they goods men and wall street speculators, or they goods men and wall street speculators, or they and answering their questions should be marked at ence, and doomed to social extinction.

They come among us as an army of spies, with or eleverness beyond. was addressed to the editor of Vanity Fair:

They come among us as an army of spies, without any idea of wit or cleverness beyond an attempt to succerdown everyone and everything that stands above their commonplace level. And they permeate our homes and take noise of our doings and tayings in order to repay our hespitality by personal ties and deformation.

repay our respitantly by Personal and the famation.

Culture has never gained anything from America. Their third-rate literature is made up of piracy and bosh; their press lives upon the rags and garbage of society, and their playful mirth is nothing but the hideous groissque of buffoors. America, in fact, is of no us-to civilization, and it was a great mistake of Europe to discover it. The red Indian is a far nobler specimen of humanity than the lean, lequacious Yankee; and a herd of buffalces is incomparably of greater value than a horde of American special correspondents let loose upon the world, like so many rattlesnakes, all jingle and polson.

poison.

It is very sad to think how rapidly this dread-ful, irrepressible American rate is increasing. Carlyle in his day pronounced them "30,000,000 of the greatest bores Creation ever produced," and now E),(00,000 of the vulgarest, shallowest, measiminterssting people under the sun are ready and eager to swoop down on us and an-nihilate our ancient and courtly civiliza-tion.

Non.

Let us, then, be wise in time, and repel America from our shores, with all her sprawling magazines, her shoddy literature, and her shady aristocracy. I do not mean to be hard upon them; but the influence of Americans is decidedly injurious to good taste, good feeling, and gentle and gentlemanlike manners.

"The article provoked much good-tempered discussion wherever Americans met," said a returned tourist. "It was generally pro-nounced unjust. Some thought that there was a grain of provocation in two criticism as applied to the 'vouducted parties.' These companies of Americans go over by contract because it is one or two hundred dellars shaking up to the steady-paced, placid folk of the other elde by their energy and speed. there is to be had of Europe for the money ever do of anything else. They are constantly expecting to experience some new physical or mental sensation, and they are constantly disappointed. Then they get an idea they are not getting their money's worth and they besiege people with questions. The English ere not a ready race. The ordinary guard of the railroad train, head waiter of the botel, or custodian of the museum, not to American as being about the most stupid persons he ever met. It takes fully five minutes for a Yankee question to percolate into an average Englishman's brain, and five minutes more for him to frame an answer. In the mean time the American is tretting at the loss of time. The custom of tipping every one who does a slight service is a most annoying one to Americans, who never know just exactly what to give and are disposed to first inform themselver as to what is expected of them in this respect. It is indeed remarkable how little the mass of Americans know about Europe. A Congressman this summer on being shown Westminster Abbey from one of the windows of the House of Parliament asked if the Queen lived there. The questions put about the English form of government are enough to set an Englishman wild, and when he gets his anger at fever heat, he wants to know why the Americans don't hang O'Donevan Rossa for his dynamitish plots against her Majesty's Government. This proposition was gravely advanced in my presence by the Ohlef of Police of one of the largest cities of Great Britain. This same individual frankly disclosed his impression that money could do

soul of a flunky and grovels before a lord?" "Alas, I fear that the American colony in London gives a bad reputation to the coun-he thought the latter had made a mistake, socially speaking, by shoosing the Charing Cross Hotel as his place of temporary residence. There is a so-called American institution in the Strand, the head of which is a notorious tuit hunter. Every American of wealth who takes his famlly to Europe feels ostracized if he doesn's get to shake the hand of a peer, and dossn't get his wife and daughter presented to the Queen. Perhaps it is only a form of the abounding energy of the Americans, but the means employed to get the nod and smile of nobility suggest the words of the critic. It is a curious fact that while American young genfind their way paved for them by a deft Am- | 25 do 117.

anything in America—change the Judge's

mind, stay the hangman's hand, make Justice blind and deaf, and Truth idiotic."

"But is it true that the American has the

erican hand, and they are loaded down with invitations, their sayings are repeated flat-teringly, they are made to believe that they alovere works of nature, and that England has. No wonder their heads are turned, and that their friends who follow them to London seek for the same sort of social pleasure.

MILITIA GENEBAL ORDERS.

OTTAWA, October 13.—The following sppears in the Canada Gazette to-day :-

A step of local rank in the army has been granted to the following officer employed in the Royal Military College of Canade, from the date specified:—Captain Edward Raban, R.E., to be major, from 4th September, 1883. Lieutenant Sinart Davidson, R.E., is appointed instructor in fortification, military engineering, geometrical drawing and dedescriptive geometry at the Boyal Military College, from 6th September, 1883, vice Baban, promoted professor.

The following candidates have been admitted to practice the notarial profession:— J B Demers and Etienne O P Guy, Montreal; L F Larose, St Francois Xavier de Vercheres; D Nap Prefontaine, St Mathieu de Belœii; L O Tasse, St Laurent; Pierre J A Bidegare, St Roch de Quebec; Alexandre Blohardson, St Michel Archange; L J Bernbe, St Anne de la Pocatiere; Hector Lafond, Berthier en haut; Albert Andrew Dunton, Bichmond, and AJO whole they may be called fair for the season. Beaubien, Cap St Ignace.

OBITUARY.

Bichard Coatelle, chief clerk in the Post Office at Belleville, died on October 10th, from inflammation of the lungs. Deceased was twice cleeted alderman for Ketcheson Word, and was for some time a member of the Roman Catholic Separate School Board.

William Cullen, of Montreal, was found dead on the rollway track at Famham. Que. on Sunday morning. Heart disease, brought on by exposure, is supposed to be the cause.

"A DROP OF JOY IN EVERY WORD.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffale, N.Y :- Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your "Golden Medioal Discovery and "Purgative Pollets" and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time that I could not be cured. Aithough I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. Yours truly,

JAMES O. BELLIS, Flemington, N.J.

"Discovery" sold by druggists.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE,

TUE: DAY, Oct. 16, 1883. The position of the cotion trade continues to be discussed, and it is thought that country chear z than if they should go leisurely and] mills who have been in the habit of shipping com . obly, and so they are marked through goods to Montreal and drawing bills against Europe has are in an unending fiet until the shipments to pay their operatives and they get only beyond the right of foreign running expenses generally, will suffer the it was a mistake to blame the National Policy, as each cras will occur in all trado centres, There is a determined air to get all and it is only a question of supply and demand. Unfortunately there is no export outexpended, and an insatiable hunger for the let, as English and American manufacturers next eight. The senention of seeing the have crowded their goods into every sights along the braten path of travel does foreign market, including Brazil, with not meet the average American's expectation. | which county we are now regularly connectmuch satisfaction out of a little bedroom of that the business of the firm last year Americans press in to hear the talk of of the cotton in the country passed through the guide and grow nervous and iret- his hands and immense quantities of woolers. ful when they find him relating ancient Experienced bankers smiled when the history. Americans make harder work amount was mentioned to them and said of European sight seeing than they half that sum would probably be greatly in excess of the facts. It was whispered the firm would show a surplus of \$300,000, in cotton and cotton stocks, not in money. Another report was, that the meeting to-morrow would decide to shut down all the large cotton mills in the country for six months, and reduce the staff in the woollen mills. A banker told our reporter he would not be inclined to favor such a policy spook of the police, more stupid here then at the meeting. He thought, however, that elsewhere, impresses the nimble brained the production would be lessened much more the production would be lessened much more than it already has been and the staffs further reduced. The stock of the Canada Cotton mill (Cornwall) opened to-day at 50% bid and advanced to 60 bid at mid-day with 65 asked. Montreal Cotton (Valleyfield) was at 60 bid. We are informed to-day that the Bank of Toronto is not interested. Molsons, Federal, Jacques Cartier, Proples, Commerce, Exchange, are only down for small amounts.

THE STOOK MARKET. Stocks were less active up to noon than

they were yesterday, and some were inclined to re-act and be stronger. The losses yes-terday were great, with corresponding gains on the " bear" side. One wide awake operator raked in \$12,000. A glance at the prices of stocks to-day and a fortnight ago exhibit the serious decline that has occurred. The following table shows the quotations on the first instant and at noon to-day :-STOCKS. Montreal..... 1974 190

Ontario 1154 Peoples 67 Molsons 1151 1131 174 Merchants..... 1201 Commerce..... 1:30 1254 Federal...... 160 150 118 Telegraph 129 Biohelieu 65½ Passenger 1181 165 Canada Cotton..... 70

The following were this morning's stock sales: -250 Montreal 190, 25 do 1903, 50 do 1903, 95 do 191, 25 do 1903, 180 do 1903, 180 Merchante 1154, 25 Molson's 114, 25 Ontario 112, 200 Torento 1741, 50 do 1741, 50 do 174, 175 Commerce 126, 375 Federal 150, 50 Jacques Cartier 112, 50 do 110, 300 Telegraph 118, 250 Gas 166, 1,000 do 165, 155 Passenger 118, 700 Pacific 521, 225 Richelieu 551, 100

The local stock market this afternoon closed demoralized. Afternoon Stock Sales. -- 385 Montreal

190; 40 Ontario 111; 100 do 110; 50 Toronthemen apparently don't care a cent for English girle, their sisters are half cray for chants 115; 54 Commerce 126; 5 do 125; 50 lot being sold at \$1 55 to \$1 60, a sitentions from Englishmen of the arise do 125; 40 Federal 150; 25 do 147; 500 lot being sold at \$1 45. An advance in line tocracy. A certain American in London 165; 50 do 165; 75 do 166; 125 Canada seed oil is reported of 18 64 in English. make himself useful to the aristocracy by | Cotton 60; 175 Telegraph 118; 10 Biobelieu giving points on the American matrimonial 55; 20 do 543; 125 do 544; 25 Passenger market. Girls with millions in prospect 118; 125 do 1172; 25 do 1173; 25 do 1173;

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

An unsettled feeling has prevailed all week were in trouble and could not stand unless they amalgamated, and it was elso reported that cotton mills were in trouble because they could not sell their products. The climax was resched on Monday, the 15th, when it was published that D. Morrice & Co., a great firm of cotton and woolen mill agents, was embarrassed and had called a meeting of its bankers for Wednesday following. It is gold to have a million dollars locked up in cottons and half a million in woollens. The Bank of Montreal is interested for a million, the Merchants' Bank for two hundred thousand and the Molsons, Toronto, Commerce and Federal Banks for smaller amounts. Several small mills in the country will suffer severely, as they were in the habit of shipping their product to the firm and drawing bils against the shipments to pay their employees, etc. The market being overstocked, Morrice & Co. could not place the goods they had on hand, hence the trouble. The fall trade throughout is below the average of the past two years though fairly large. Some departments re-port a failing off in remittances, while others find them exceptionally good, and on the The warm weather of the past few days has militated against the wholesale dry goods business, but merchants would sconor see that kind of weather now than during the latter part of the month. Manufacturers of furs are very busy, and a good volume of business has transpired in hats and caps. The pig iron mar-ket ruled quiet, but hardware has been somewhat more active. In the leading lines of groceries an increased movement has been experienced at generally steady rates. The spirit and wine trade has not developed any activity, although a fair business has resulted. In cils a very quiet feeling is reported, the only feature worth noticing being an advence of 18 6d in linseed oil in England. Refixed petroleum has further advanced under a good enquiry. In fish, some large cales of uninspected Labrador herring have taken place, for shipment to the United States, but otherwise the market generally is quiet. Several of our leading boot and shoe manufacturing houses are very busy, having to work over-time, one of which is working on English orders. Prices are steady and unchauged.

GECCREES. - There appears to be no re-lexation in the demand for refined sugars, the city refineries being taxed to their utmost in order to meet the urgent calls from their customers. At an advance of \$c to 1c per ib upon lowest rates, there seems to be as sharp a consumptive demand as ever. Granu. lated has changed hands at 8%o for large lets, and we quote 90 to 9ho for smaller quantities. Yellows are firm at 7c to 86c, as to quality. Molasses partakes of the firmness of the sugar mar-ket, although it possesses less actirity. Syrups are firm and in good request at the advance. In fruit there is not much doing on spot owing to general coarcity. Sales of ordinary Valencia raisins have taken piace to arrive at 6%c, choice brands bring quoted at 70 to 7%c. On spot as high soil on the consward trip. They give a good most. A leading cotton man told our reporter as 8c to 810 has been paid. The market is bare of currents. Advices from Denia quote Valencias steady at 24s 6d. Tho ten market is in better shape and a larger business is reported. A demand has sprung up on New York account for low grade Japans at from 130 to 20c, and we hear of the sale of an invoice at 17c. Extra fine green teas are in demand, and from London advices there is a He firds a castle used as a barracks with only ed. Mr. David Morrice, we are told, has not very active market there, as the brokers one or two old rooms of historic interest left his cifice for three days, and is actively here representing English houses say nearly open, and it takes a livelic imagination than preparing a statement for the meeting of all green teas over 1s 8d are cancelled on goes with fired limbs and weary brain to get bankers to-morrow. Some people believe their list and prices up from 2d to 21d on all that are left. Black teas are easier. some queen where some king was born, espc-amounted to the fabelous sum of eighty Ping Suey greens are easier. The coffee cially when one hundred other tired, restless million dollars, and it is a fact that the bulk market is steady, and we here of round lots of Mocha selling at 25c to 264c. Blo and Jamaica are firm. Spices are generally firm ; the sale of a round lot of black pepper took place at 15%, and prices range from that upward. Other spices are steady. Bice is still at \$3 50 to 4 00, as to quality.

LUMBER.—Another very quiet week was passed in the local market, the only enquiry of any note being for laths , certain kinds of hardwood, chiefly cherry and ash and clear lumber. Leths are firm at the late advance, with business at \$1.70 per 1,000. There is an enquiry for hardwood on American account, but dealers here maintain they have little more than will be needed for the home trade. Deals continue to move out freely to British ports, and the season's shipments will be by far the heaviest of any previous year. Freights are quoted at 65s to 67s for United Kingdom ports, and at \$15 to \$15.50 for lumber to South American ports. We quote prices here at the yards as follows:— Pine, 1st quality, per, M \$35 to 40; do 2nd, \$22 to 24; do shipping culis, \$14 to 16; do 4th quality deals, per M, \$11 to \$12; do mill oulls, per M, \$10 to \$12; spruce, per M, \$10 to 13; hemlock, per M, \$5 to 10; ash, run of log oulls out, per M, \$20 to 25; base, run of long oulls out, per M, \$17 to 20; oak, per M, \$40 to 50; walnut, \$60 to 100; cherry, per M, \$60 to 80; butternut, \$35 to 40; birob, per M, \$20 to 25; hard maple, per M, \$25 to 30; latb, per M, \$1.70.

LEATHER.—The market is unchanged for both sole and black leather, and we quote as follows: - Spanish sole, No. 1, B A, 250 to 27c; do No 2,BA,22c to 24c; China No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 19c to 21c; Buffalo No. 1, 20c to 21c; do No. 2, 18c to 19c; slaughter No. 1, 25c to 28c; rough (light) 250 to 28c; harness, 20c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 37c; do do medium and heavy, 33c to 36c; grained upper, long, 35c to 37c; Seotch grained upper, 38c to 40c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebbled cow 12c to 15c; aplits, medium, 22 to 27c; do, junior, 19c to 210; caliskin, light, 60e to 750; do, heavy, 75c to 85c; French calfekin, \$1 05 to \$1 35; English kidekin, 60e to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 16½c.

Hidas.—The only change during the week has been in green butchers' hides which have cracking. An ointment made of two ounces declined during the week to per pound.
Other hides are quiet. We quote:—Green butchers' hides, 70, 62 and 50 per lb, for Nos.
1, 2 and 2 respectively. Inspected hides are sold to tanners at lo advance upon the foregoing figures. Toronto hides 90 to 910 No. 1, and 80 to 810 No. 2 Western green salted-No. 1 baff 9\cdot 0 0\cdot 2; No. 2, 8c to 8\cdot 0. Dry
salted 16\cdot 0 1, and 14\cdot 8 no. 2; lambakins,
55c; caliskins, 10c per lb.

Ous.—Cod olls move slowly and prices
or queted less firm. Seal oll is steadily

are quoted less firm. Seal oil is steadily held, but the demand is by no means brisk. Linseed oil is quiet with very little business. Cod liver oil is firmer at \$1 55 to \$1 60, a sale of 100 barrels coi oil is reported at 57½c. We quote:—Linseed, boiled, per imperial gallon, 57½c to months of spring. The effect upon clay coil 60c, and raw 540 to 57½c; olive, \$1 to \$1 05;

cod, Newfoundland A, 6010 to 6210; Halifax, 8710 to 600; Gaspo, 600 to 620; seal, refined steam, 7210 to 750; lard, extra, 900 to \$1; do No 1, 750 to 800; cod liver, \$1 55 to \$1 60. Figh.—Labrador herring have been sold at \$6 for No. 1 and at \$6 for No. 2. About 3,500 bbls have sold uninspected for Western An unsettled feeling has provented at the Brook Exthe manufal circles, and on the Brook Exthe process was steadily salling. It is, 500 bbis have sold uninepected for Western was reported that several summer French banks

States. Cape Breton are in good demand at steady prices, which are quoted at \$5.85 to \$6.00. Dry cod \$5.50 to \$5.75, and salmon at \$20, \$19 and \$18 for Nos 1, 2 and 3. New scaled herring 27c to 280.

SALT.—Demand continues fair with sales at advanced prices. Beceipts centinue light. We revise quotations as follows:—Coarse, 4710 to 500 twelver, 5210 to 550 elevens, 600 tens; factory-filled, \$1 35 to \$1 50; Eureka, \$1 40; Turks Island, 35c per bush.

PETROLIUM—The demand for petroleum is increasing and prices have an advancing tendency. We quote prices here as follows: Petroleum refined, 170 to 1710 in cars; in broken lots, 1710 to 1710, and in single barrelf, 10c to 190.

Hora-Growers are still holding back, as the recent low bids they received on samples lately submitted did not meet their views and prices are more or less nominal at 200 to 25c, the only sale of 1883 growth we hear of since our last report being that of a small lot at 23c.

LOCAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKET

We have to report very little improvement in the demand for flour, and lower prices seemed to have no attraction for buyers. A few car lots of superior seld at \$5.65. Extra is quotable at \$5.55, and spring extra at \$5.25. Fine has sold at \$4.05. The prices of wheat are unchanged as follows:-No 2 Chicago spring wheat, \$1041; No 2 2'oledo red 1121; No 1 Detroit white \$113; No 2 Canada red, \$1 22 to 1 23; No 2 white \$1 17 to 118; No 2 spring \$1 18 to 119; pear 970 to 98c; oats 33c; rye 65c to 67c; and corn 60c. Butter—The butter market was quiet and steady, with holders asking full rates for choice stock on which the tone is firm. On the low and medium qualities, however, there is an absence of supporting influence in the way of demand. We quote:—Creamery, choice, 23½c to '24c; do fair to good, 19; to 22½c; Townships, choice, 20½c to 21c; do, fair to good, 17½c to 19½c; hierrisburg, fair to choice, 175 to 20%; Brookville, fair to choice, 16c to 191c; Western 14c to 161c. Cheese—There are few buyers willing to operate, and business is consequently light. We quote August make 10c to 10% and September 11c to 11%. Provisions—Both pork and lard are dull. We quote Western mess \$14.75 to \$15.00, Lard, western per lb, 11% to 11%, Hams uncovered per lb 140 to 144c, Hams canvassed per lb 150 to 160 Bacon per lb 130 to 15c Tallow per Ib 9c. Eggs—Buyers were not very numerous, but the demand fully exbensted the supply at firm prices. We quote 21c to 22c per dozen. Ashes-The condition of the market for pots has not varied, and we quote \$4 60 to \$4 70 as to tares.

DAIRY PRODUCE STATISTICS. This week 29,521 boxes of choese and 6,191 pkgs of butter were exported from Montreal against 36,007 cheese and 9,954 butter the previous week.

The shipments from the commencement of the season to date were as follows, compared with those of the corresponding period for

the	icut	previous years:		
		-	Chaese.	Butter.
To	date	1883	737,723	Butter. 55,272 35,682 105,761 136 574 128,454
11	**	1882	529,390	35,682
11	61	1881	473,265	105,761
61		1880	454,763	136 574
"			420,341	128,454

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Demand for export cattle was good at 5c to 510 per lb, live weight, as to quality. Export sheep sold at 410 to 410 per lb, live weight. Hogs were in offering at 510 to 60 live weight, as to quality. There was a large supply of butchers' cattle sold on local account, prices ranging from 30 to 410 per 1b, live weight, as to quality. At Viger market the receipts were about 400 head of beet cattle, which met a good demand at steady prices. All the offerings of cattle were disposed of at 3c to 41c per lb, live weight, as te quality. There was about 800 head of sheep and lambs offered, prices ranging from \$4 to 8 50 per head for sheep, las to quality, and \$2 50 to 4 50 for lambs.

The following were the experts of live stock from the port of Montreal for the week ended October 13, with comparions :-To

7 07	~~		~ and ob
Dorset	.Bristol	. 74	900
Titania	∃lasgow	. 336	*222
Lake ManitobaLi	verpool	. 337	692
TorontoLiv	verpool	. 230	496
Buenos Ayrean	lašgow	. 512	••••
Totals		1,556	2,088
Last week		2,514	5.041
Corresponding week	x 1882	1.007	1,690
Total to date		45,765	85.084
Total te corresponding	Ante 1882.	010,EE	67.515
Motel to corresponding	data 1881	38,981	55.456
Total to corresponding	CHICA TOOL	00,001	00,400
	-		
			1

AGRICULTURAL

FARMWORK FOR NOVEMBER.

Surface drains made in autumn carry off the excess of water during fall and winter months. They will also remove valuable fertilizing material, especially if well decomposed manure has been applied as a top dressing to land. Deep, open drains may be dug during late autumn. It is better to finish the work in a thorough manner, as far as the drains go. A small part of a wet field, well drained, is better than half made ditches over a la:ger ar. a. The great mistake in constructing drains is, to partly dig them one sesson with the expectation of finishing the work at some fature time. Corn is hushed with the greatest case and

comfort while in the field, if this work is done before cold weather sets in. There are saveral devices for the fingers to aid in removing the hueks. A very good husking-hook may be made from a piece of strap-from, with leather loops for the fingers. A simple wooden peg is all that some good huskers wish. It is important to wash the hands thoroughly after each half day of husking, and use some substance to keep the skin soit and prevent ened by cold weather and raw winds. If this or a similar cintment is applied to the hands warmed in at evening and eld kid gloves

dug until there is danger of their being frozen fast in the soil. The tops make fine fodder for live stock when given with hay and

Fall plowing may be done so long as the weather will permit. Every acre turned in

ous, and facilitating important chemical changes. Fall plowing is one of the best methods of cradicating out-worms, wireworms, and many other insect pests, which pass the winter in the soil.

NOTES ON LIVE ETOOK.

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

Cows, which are to give milk through the winter, need to be fed with special care at this time. If possible, the flow of milk must not be permitted to decrease. Mangels and augar beats are excellent, out in slices and sprinkled with bran. The rule, that good feeding brings good manure, should be kept in mind in a judicious care of farm animals during the winter. Good feed in abundance is not enough; it should be given with regularity. The habits of different animals have to be studied, and treated accordingly.

Scarcely any two cows or horses have the same appetites. It is important to so mix and change the feed, that nameness may be avoided. A variety of food encourages healthful digestion, and upon this the profits of the owner largely depend.
Sheep will bear more exposure than any

other domestic animal, but even they winter poorly without a good shelter. Sheds and yards should now be put in order, that there may be no delays in getting the flocks into their winter quarters. Ewes should now be with young, excepting when late lambs are desired. Half a plat of corn per day will aid in keeping each owe in a good condition. All weak sheep should be placed by themselves and fattened for market. It does not pay to keep second-rate unimais.

Pigs are most profitable if fattened and sold before mid winter. A large part of the food is used up in simply maintaining the animal during coldest winter weather. Wellbred swino will sometimes lose in weight during a severe storm. Give the pigs all the corn or other feed they will eat during the fattening period. Keep the pens clean, with an abundance of litter, and supply all needed pure water.

WORK IN THE ORUHARD AND NURSERY.

Over a large extent of territory November is one of the most uncertain of months; it may be the beginning of a nevere winter, or the end of a delightful autumn. The first object must be to scoure the crops; the next to prepare the orchards for winter, and, lastly, if the westher allows, to do whatever work may save a day in spring.
The Care of Fruit—Winter apples and pears

should not be taken into the cellar until there is danger of freezing. They are much better off under a shed, so long as they can be kept there with safety. The fruit in undergoing the changes which take place in ripening gives off heat, and the temperature of the cellar will rise from this cause. A thermometer should be kept in the cellar, and consolted. When it rises above thirty-five degrees, the windows abould be opened. If fruit is stored in the house-cellar, establish, if possible, ventilation through a chimney.

Draining the Orchard.—A wet soil is a most unfavorable site for an orchard. Fruit trees are often planted on such land with the intention of draining it the next year, or soon after. Half-done work is rarely completed. Other work seems more pressing and the trees remain, year after year, with their roots in an unsuitable soil. As a consequence, the orchard is said out" before it has reached its full productiveness. Such orchards may usually be restored by draining, and in many localities no season is more favorable for laying drains than the precent. Other work is not so pressing as in spring, and laying drains may be continued until cold weather prevents.

NEW BOOKS.—THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang, 12 mo. 112 pp. Price. free mail, 25 cents.

SHORT MEDITATIONS to aid plous sonls in the recitation of the Holy Resalt, 24 mo., 335 pp. Price, bound, free mail, 50 cents. FR. PUSTET & CO., Publishers, 52 Barelay St., New York.

BIRTH.

O'DEA.—At 50 St. Radegondo street, on October 9th, the wife of Jas. O'Dea of a son. 87 1 GIBBONS—In this city, on the 10th inst., at 129 McCord street, the wife of Mr. Patrick Gib-BOURQUE.—At St. Charles, on the 10th inst., the wife of Mr. H. Hourque, of a son.

MARRIED.

McNally-McLynn-AtSt Patrick's Church, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., John McNally, to Lizzle, youngest daughter of the late John McLynn. KEOGH-GRANT.—At Belleville on October 11th, at St. Michael's Church, by the Right Rev. Monsignor Farrelly, assisted by the Rev. M. Spratt, of Toledo. John W. Keogh, of Salt Lake City, to Mary A., daughter of the late Jas. Grant.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—In this city, on the 9th instant, of consumption, John Bradley, aged 25 years and 1 month.

ANDREWS.—On October 9th, at the age of 59 years, Maria Halcro, widow of the late Robert Andrews, Esq.

Wincipeg papers please copy.

85 2

MOLLOY.—At 106 Cadioux street, this city, on the 10th inst., Isabol Mostrn, aged 26 years, beloved wife of C. L. Molloy.

Kingston, Brockville and Almonte papers please conv. please copy.

please copy.

GLEESON—In this city, on the 10th instant John Michael, aged 18 years, youngest son of the late John Gloeson.

JOYNT—On the 8th instant, at 0.80 p.m., Johannah Lynch, aged 58, a native of Limerick and relict of the late John Joynt, Quebec. 87 1 DONLON-In this city, on the 10th inst., Mary Farrell, aged 8; years, widow of the late Peter Donlon.

McGOWAN-At 206 McCord street, this city on the leth inst., Mary, aged 3 years and 19 days, beloved daughter of Patrick McGowan. FLYNN.—At 15 St. Henry street, Point St. Charles, on Thursday, October 11th, Ann, the beloved wife of Francis Flynn, aged 82 years. Kingston papers please copy.

DUEOIS.—In this city, on the 10th inst., J. B. Durois, barber, aged 30. BURKE-In this city, on the lith inst., Katie, aged 9 years, only and beloved daughter or Patrick Burke.

SUPPLE.—In this city, on the 18th inst. Richard, aged 9 months, youngest son of Daniel

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A LDERIC BLEAU, butcher, of Hookelaga, in the District of Montrest, has this day been sued by his wife, Maria Georgiana Paquin, for separation as to bed and board and as to property.

ONG PRE & DAVID,

Attorneys for Plantiff.

Montreal, 6th October, 1882.