

THEY GOT ONE.

The Tamshechs Win a Game at Hamilton—Sporting News in General.

LONDON, May 22.—The Hamiltons and London played off a postponed game here this afternoon. Although the game was miserably played by both sides, still it was rather interesting, because it was anybody's game until the last man was out. The Londoners scored one run in the first on Dowie's fumble, Friel's sacrifice and Sales' error; two in the second on Park's single, a base on balls and Hiland's safe hit. Dowie's error and Spies' hit threw yielded the visitors one run in the fifth, and a hit by Friel, fumble by Petty, Lutenberg's sacrifice and hits by Wright and Parks netted three runs in the seventh. A base on balls, a steal, errors by Parks and Lutenberg, and Casey's safe hit gave the Hamiltons three runs in the third and a hit, two steals and Parks' error netted one in the fifth. The Hamiltons earned one run in the sixth on Cartwright's and Dowie's safe hits, two stolen bases and Spies' sacrifice. The Hams scored one in the eighth on Cartwright's hit and steal and Foulkrod's single. The score:

	HAMILTON.	A.B.	R.	H.	E.	P.O.	A.	E.
Fulmer, 1st.....	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Powell, 2d.....	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Casey, 3d.....	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Sales, 4th.....	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Cartwright, 5th.....	2	0	1	3	4	2	2	2
Foulkrod, 6th.....	4	0	0	5	1	1	1	1
Spies, 7th.....	4	0	0	5	1	1	1	1
Petty, 8th.....	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	35	6	7	24	9	9	9	9

	LONDON.	A.B.	R.	H.	E.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hiland, 1st.....	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Leitch, 2d.....	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Friel, 3d.....	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Roche, 4th.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lutenberg, 5th.....	4	0	1	13	0	0	0	0
Wright, 6th.....	4	1	1	4	4	0	0	0
Parks, 7th.....	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Culver, 8th.....	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Maguire, 9th.....	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	35	7	6	27	11	5	5	5

Hamilton.....0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 6
London.....1 2 0 1 0 3 0 7 7
Earned runs—Hamilton 1.
Sacrifice hits—Spies 1, Friel 1.
Stolen bases—Fulmer 1, Powell 1, Casey 2, Cartwright 2, Dowie, Lutenberg, Friel, Roche, Leitch, Wright, by Petty 1, by Maguire 1.
Hit by pitched ball—By Petty 1, by Maguire 1.
Struck out—By Petty 4, by Maguire 5.
Double plays—Parks to Wright to Lutenberg 2.
First on errors—Hamilton 3, London 5.
Left on bases—Hamilton 5, London 5.
Time—1:50.
Umpire—W. Curry.
Attendance—25.

THURSDAY'S CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE. R. H. E.
At Detroit.....0 0 2 1 0 2 2 1 0 8 9 2
Buffalo.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Smith and Benning; Dunning and Oldfield. Umpire—J. Wells.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. R. H. E.
At Boston.....0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 8 11
Cleveland.....0 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 5 11
Batteries—Gardner and Havlic; Beatin and Zimmer. Umpire—McDermott.

At New York.....0 1 0 3 0 0 0 9 14 17 3
Pittsburgh.....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 5 11
Batteries—Russell, Somers and Buckley; Sowers and Miller. Umpires—Powers and Zacharias.

At Brooklyn.....0 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 4 11 5
Cincinnati.....0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 8 3
Batteries—Rhines and Harrington; Carruthers and Stallings. Umpire—Lynch.

At Philadelphia.....0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 5 9 4
Chicago.....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 5 11
Batteries—Sullivan and Kittredge; Gleason and Shirve. Umpire—McQuinn.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. R. H. E.
At Syracuse.....0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 9 3
Columbus.....0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 8 11
Batteries—Casey and Briggs; Gastright and O'Connor. Umpire—Emslie.

At Brooklyn.....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 8 10 11
Louisville.....0 2 0 2 4 7 0 0 15 13 13
Batteries—Mattison and Bower; Stratton and Ryan; Goodall and Weckbecker. Umpire—O'Brien.

At Philadelphia.....1 0 1 0 1 5 1 2 1 12 11 6
Toledo.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 5 11
Batteries—McMahon and Robinson; Cushman and Sage. Umpire—Duescher.

At Rochester.....0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 4 5 1
St. Louis.....0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 3 10 7
Batteries—Callahan and McKenough; Whitrock and Mangum. Umpire—Jannum.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE. R. H. E.
At Boston.....1 2 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 4 8 11
Pittsburgh.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 8 11
Batteries—Daly and Kelly; Murphy, Maul and Quinn. Umpires—Jones and Knight.

At New York.....0 2 0 2 0 2 1 0 0 10 9 4
Chicago.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 11
Batteries—Daly and Kelly; Murphy, Maul and Quinn. Umpires—Jones and Knight.

At Brooklyn.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 11
Buffalo.....1 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 6 12 9 4
Batteries—Kneel and Milligan; Gruber and Sutcliffe. Umpires—Holbert and Ferguson.

At Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 2 3 0 1 0 6 8 4
Cleveland.....0 1 0 1 0 4 3 2 12 11 6
Batteries—Kneel and Milligan; Gruber and Sutcliffe. Umpires—Gunning and Matthews.

THE ADVERTISER CLUB.
While London is a city which can boast of many crack amateur baseball organizations there is always room for one more, so the ADVERTISER employs have organized a team which will play other local nines on Saturday afternoons and holidays during the summer. While not guaranteeing to win every game played during the season they will keep the best of their rivals moving. Their suits consist of light-colored flannel trousers, white blue stock-ings, black and red belts, red and blue caps and white knitted shirts. The officers are as follows: President, J. M. Symonds; treasurer, C. F. Adams; secretary, Frank Womacott; captain, Edward Wallace. The nine so far as placed is as follows: Neil, s.s.; Jones, c.f.; Hawthorn, c.; Tiliaferro, 1b.; Wallace, 2b.; McTherson, 3b.; Wootton, 4b.; Claypole, r.f. They play their first game with the River-rides, who have also purchased new suits, on Ward's field near Springbank tomorrow afternoon. Captain Foster will convey the nines to the ground, and quite a crowd of the general public will no doubt attend.

FLYBS.
Hartford tried hard to get Reidy, London's new third baseman, but they were a little late.

The Waterline Baseball Club, of this city, will play a match with the Alerts, of Stratford, in that place, on Monday.

The baseball club of the Seventh Fusiliers played a friendly game of ball with the "D" Company Baseball Club on the latter's ground yesterday. "D" Company was victorious by a score of 14 to 8.

A game of baseball was played the other day between a nine from London West, captained by E. Ware, and the "D" Company nine, resulting in a score of 15 to 10, in favor of the London West club.

Comiskey's new racket is to walk up to the umpire and say: "Mr. Jones, don't think I'm kicking. I only want you to endeavor to use more discretion in the matter of balls and strikes. That's all." Then the umpire faints.

Donovan resumed his place at center field for the Boston National League team on Wednesday, when the game was won from Cleveland by 1 to 0 in ten innings. Patsy made one of Boston's six hits, had a sacrifice and two put-outs.

The challenge issued by the baseball club of Court Forest Queen, A. O. F., to play the team of Court Brighton, South London, has been accepted, and the game will come off at Springbank on June 23, when Court Brighton celebrates its anniversary.

Mr. L. Felcher, the Toronto diamond prince, who has created quite a sensation during his stay in Saginaw, was engaged yesterday with Miss Anna and Kate Felcher and Miss Emma Gearinger, of the 10th ward. When opposite the residence of Chauncey Wisner the horse became frightened, either at the flash of diamonds or the electric car and upset the carriage shaking the inmates up severely. They were cared for by Miss Wisner, who kindly loaned Lem a silk hat to wear home.—[Saginaw Journal.]

THE WHEEL.
Mr. Frank Asbury, the champion bicycle rider of the stone town, rode to Delaware last Sunday on his wheel. He made London a distance of 26 miles, in three hours.—[St. Marys Argus.]

FOOTBALL.
The Aylmer public school has organized a football club and challenges junior teams throughout the county to a friendly match.

A football team from "D" Company, I. S. C., this city, went to Aylmer yesterday and played a club in that place, the game resulting in a victory for the Aylmer team by 13 to 0. The "D" Company's team was composed of Capt. Williams, Sergts. McCann and McCann, Privates Honner, Miller, Austin, Washburn, French, Ketch, Beal, Steinhoff and Morgan.

THE OAR.
A sculling match has been arranged at Sydney, N. S. W., between Kemp and McLean to take place in July.

THE TURF.
LONDON, May 22.—The Newmarket second spring meeting closed to-day. The race for the Payne stakes was won by Lord Hartington's Marion, the Duke of West's minister's Blue Green second, Rose Belmondio third. The race for the Bedford 2-year-old plate was won by Lord Durham's Peter Flower, Smith's Bumpkins second, Coep's Crinoline third.

THE RING.
NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—Billy Myer, the "Strator Cyclone," who claims the title of light weight champion of America, met Andy Bowen, a local light weight, in a finish fight for \$3,000 with five-ounce gloves in the evening of the West End Athletic Club this evening. Bowen won in the 25th round.

CRICKET.
High scoring has already commenced in England. At Oxford, Magdalen College made 557 against Hertford this month. T. B. Case obtained 171, F. J. N. Thesiger 119, and R. D. Bulworth 96.

The revolution the American plan has caused in cricket circles in Philadelphia has set others thinking of improvements which might be effected in the Marylebone rules. News comes from the West Indies that they contemplate playing the game in a single-wicket style. Each man goes to the wicket alone and the game is played, so far as he is concerned, under single-wicket rules, with the exception that hitting behind is allowed, and the distance to be run is halved, so that he has to return to the wicket before a run is scored. New York cricketers are loath to accept any of these "improvements" preferring to continue under the rules of the game which have stood the test so many years.

THE SOUTH END CRICKET IS SET.
The cricketers in South London will be out for practice on Saturday afternoon—the late rains having quite flooded the ground. Those numbers of the L. C. C., who are also members of the L. C. C., can have some practice on Saturday on the grounds of the L. C. C., which are in better condition. The Asylum Club ground which is well laid and well drained, is in capital order and a good game will be witnessed between the L. C. C. and the Asylum C. C. on Monday afternoon (weather permitting.) A drive to the beautiful grounds at the Asylum will be a pleasant way for South Londoners to spend the afternoon of the holiday.

The Raw, Cutting Winds
Bring to the surface every latent pain. A change of even a few degrees marks the difference between comfort and pain to many persons. Happily disease now holds less sway. Science is continually bringing forward new remedies which successfully combat disease. Nelson's Nervine—nerve pain cure—has proved the most successful pain relieving remedy known. Its application is wide, for it is equally efficient in all forms of pain, whether internal or external. Ten and 25 cents a bottle at druggists.

Park, the shirt man, has got his customers guessing, and purposes giving three No. 1 white shirts, made to measure, on May 24, valued at \$80.

A. O. F. Excursion to Detroit Monday, May 26.—The city office of the Michigan Central Railroad, 395 Richmond street, will be open Saturday evening, May 24, until 10, for the sale of tickets for the above. Get your tickets early and avoid the rush at the depot. 34 c

Why pay for shirts when you may get them by guessing at Park's London Shirt House, on Saturday next?

Whoever is conscious of faithful, earnest efforts should regard his temporary failures with a calm and untroubled spirit. Regret them, but learn lessons from them; he may, but to sink into despair because of them is both unreasonable and unmanly.

The best guesser on Saturday next gets three best white shirts made to order free. JAS. W. T. PARK.

Old folks will find no stairs to climb at Westlake's photo studio, 201 Dundas street.

Six dollars worth of shirts made to order free to the best guesser on Saturday, May 24. JAS. W. T. PARK.

For photos of all kinds go to Norton's corner Dundas and Richmond streets. All work guaranteed first-class. ywt

THE BACKWARD SEASON has so far been very bad in Straws and we are determined to give the public bargains. This is a chance before Queen's Birthday that is seldom met.

SIGN OF BLACK BEAR

A REAL ROMANCE.

Surprising Sequel to a Village Elopement Ten Years After it Occurred.

BATH, May 22.—The little village of Wynkoopville, Lawrence county, has a sensation that is unique in its way. Ten years ago the wife of George Axmiller, a carpenter of Wynkoopville, ran away with a young lawyer named Samuel Graves, the son of a prominent citizen of the county. The runaway woman was only 17 years of age, and had been married to Axmiller less than a year. She was remarkably handsome, but of an illiterate family. Axmiller was an industrious young man, well thought of. He spent all the money he could raise trying to find his wife, of whom he was passionately fond, but to trace of the runaways was never discovered. Young Graves' father died within a year after the elopement, and left his property, valued at \$75,000, to a distant relative, as his wife was dead and the runaway son was his only child. The old man, in his will, disowned his son.

Nothing was ever heard of the eloping couple. Axmiller remained in the village and worked at his trade. Last Sunday night a carriage stopped in front of the village postoffice, and a man who was in the carriage asked a passer-by where George Axmiller lived. The house was pointed out to the stranger, who drove on. This was about 9 o'clock at night. On Monday morning, when Axmiller came out of the house he found he had a passenger in the carriage. He picked it up. It was addressed to him. He opened it and found that it was a package of bank notes. On the top note was a piece of paper, on which was written the following:

Amanda is dead. Five years ago. Since then I have saved the elopement. If it is any recompense for the injury I did, for God's sake let me hear what is the percentage? All through the paper it is apparent that Prof. Barnard has kept clearly in view the important consideration—cost of production and the many causes by which it is influenced. He points out that while the yield of milk increases with the size of equally good cows, the percentage of increase is not the same, small cows, as a rule, giving more weight for weight than the largest. On the other hand, and the point should not be forgotten, he says it is well proved that the smaller the cow the larger the ration she will absorb for maintenance per 100 pounds live weight, while the ration for production remains the same whatever be the weight of the animal, and should be composed of the same chemical elements which form the produce. A table is given showing that one animal of 3,000 pounds live weight, or 90 animals of 10 pounds each—900 pounds in all; or 50 small animals weighing 8 pounds each—400 pounds in all, consume exactly the same productive ration per day. As an example, 500 young mice in a granary would consume per day as much food as would fatten an immense 3,000-pound ox, gaining perhaps three pounds per day. By contrasting the worst milk cows that give about double their own weight in twelve months with those yielding thirteen times or more, Prof. Barnard shows the importance of testing every animal in the herd by weighing the milk at regular intervals. After the milking qualities of the herd, he ranks perfect and frequent milkers—(how many times per day?); then cleanliness, pure air and water. Next comes moderately warm stables, where economy of food is aimed at. According to another table given it is shown that 50 per cent. of the maintenance rations may be lost where animals are in a constantly changing temperature and exposed to sudden cold, and even more to 50 per cent. where frost enters the stable. Starting out with a reference to the ideal milk-producing food—abundant, sweet June grass—Prof. Barnard alludes to Jules Crevat's valuable work, in which are given the exact proportions of solids, of sugar or purely heat producing food, of digestible protein and fats required by animals, for the various animal products. A lengthy table of great importance follows showing the chemical contents of various dried fodders, green fodders, roots, grain, straw, etc. With regard to the question of scientifically balanced rations, now under this title to be said. In the everyday work of cattle-feeding by the general farmer success will probably depend more on practical skill in selecting, preparing and combining foods in such a manner as to insure the largest of a constant and most complete digestion and assimilation than upon any nice adjustment of chemical elements, due regard of course being had to the objects, general conditions in each particular case, foods available, etc. In the practical management of his herd of cows, Prof. Barnard is able to show an average yield of 7,575 pounds of milk a mature cow per annum, valued per 1 cent per pound, \$75, cost of food consumed, \$31.64, giving a net profit of \$43.36 per cow, the manure, which is all saved, going as a fair compensation against the labor increase in the milk flow consequent upon improved conditions and care is strikingly illustrated by one instance, amounting to as much as from 1,129 to 3,682 pounds per annum per cow in a small herd. The herd in question is stalled the year round. For seven months out of twelve the cows are tied to a stanchion all the time, except at calving, when the cow is allowed the range of a comfortable box stall for from one to three weeks, which is the average time these cows go dry. Calves are entirely hand-fed. Next follows Prof. Barnard's system of milking, a sketch of which from his own pen appeared last winter in the ADVERTISER. During the last winter Prof. Barnard's herd (Canadian Jerseys) received the following ration:

25 pounds ensilage at \$2 50 per ton..... 312 cents
5 pounds hay at \$5 per ton..... 250 cents
15 pounds cotton seed meal at \$25..... 375 cents
15 pounds crabs at \$1..... 150 cents
20 pounds bran at \$1..... 200 cents
Fed to 22 cows..... 618 cents

Average cost of ration per day for cows in milk..... 11.30 cents

The tables, rules and various hints given are such as will enable an intelligent feeder to proceed upon scientific lines in his work and if he couples good natural judgment and skill therewith no doubt, as Prof. Barnard remarks in concluding his paper, a very considerable economy in food and increase in production may be the result. That farmers generally will speedily adopt the methods indicated is hardly to be expected; but as leaven permeates the whole mass, so in time may these truths find a wide-spread and practical application. It is to be hoped that Prof. Barnard's paper, illustrations and all, will appear in permanent form and secure general circulation in the dairy districts of Canada.

Among the pains and aches cured with marvelous rapidity with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, is ear-ache. The young are especially subject to it, and the desirability of this Oil as a family remedy is enhanced by the fact that it is admirably adapted not only to the above ailments, but also to the hurts, disorders of the lower and affections of the throat, to which the young are especially subject.

Dried beef, sausages, bolognas, black pudding, smoked hams, bacon and lard. New stock, new store. M. A. ANDREWS, pork, butcher, Richmond street, near Dundas.

It is a pity that gruff old Thomas Carlyle is not alive to see the logic of facts knock his "Sartor Resartus" sky-high. A rich Shasta county (California) miner named Lightner died and won Amanda. Most likely when he escorted her in all her bridal splendor to the altar he wore his old mining suit, apparently having forgotten to don his wedding attire. When the minister asked if any one objected to the union Amanda, with eyes flashing scorn, cried out: "I do. Look at those clothes!" Poor Lightner! His unbecoming shabby suit of old clothes, he had to a foggy, flannel suit with "blue ruin," and would have ended his life with laudanum if it had not been for a doctor and a stomach-pump. To sensible people it would seem that Amanda was too busy. Had she waited until she was mistress of his person and purse she could have "dressed him down," or up, to suit her fancy.

ANNA C. BRACKETT, who has been searching into the subject, says that previous to the time of Richard II. (1377-1399) all the English women who rode at all rode like men. Richard married Ann of Bohemia, the eldest daughter of Charles IV., Emperor of Germany, and it is to her that we owe

the introduction of the side saddle. It is stated that she was deformed and therefore could not ride with ease on the usual saddle. "These are the historical facts, and dispose of the theory that women cannot ride like men if they choose. The third 'pommel,' or 'leaping head,' now found on all side saddles, which has done away with the high pommel, and which renders a woman's seat much more secure than that of a man, is a French invention, first used some 30 years ago. Of course no woman would be safe on a man's saddle until she had had much more practice on it than was necessary to make her feel secure on her own. After that practice she would be as safe as a man is if he were as strong as he, but she would never be as secure as she is at present."

RATIONAL CARE OF MILK COWS.
A recent number of the Illustrated Journal of Agriculture contains in full the valuable paper presented at the Dominion Dairyman's Association meeting in Ottawa by Prof. Ed. A. Barnard, of Quebec. It is entitled "The rational feeding and care of milk cows," and the problem which Prof. Barnard sets out to solve is "how to obtain the greatest quantity of rich milk per annum from each cow at the lowest cost for food and care."

It is admitted, says Prof. Barnard, "by the best practical men, that a cow which gives ten times her weight of normal milk in the year, is a superior cow." In the foregoing sentence and elsewhere, the expression, "normal milk," is used. No one has added interest and completeness to the paper had the able author indicated in express terms what constitutes normal milk? and if better fat or total solids in the measure, then what is the percentage? All through the paper it is apparent that Prof. Barnard has kept clearly in view the important consideration—cost of production and the many causes by which it is influenced. He points out that while the yield of milk increases with the size of equally good cows, the percentage of increase is not the same, small cows, as a rule, giving more weight for weight than the largest. On the other hand, and the point should not be forgotten, he says it is well proved that the smaller the cow the larger the ration she will absorb for maintenance per 100 pounds live weight, while the ration for production remains the same whatever be the weight of the animal, and should be composed of the same chemical elements which form the produce. A table is given showing that one animal of 3,000 pounds live weight, or 90 animals of 10 pounds each—900 pounds in all; or 50 small animals weighing 8 pounds each—400 pounds in all, consume exactly the same productive ration per day. As an example, 500 young mice in a granary would consume per day as much food as would fatten an immense 3,000-pound ox, gaining perhaps three pounds per day. By contrasting the worst milk cows that give about double their own weight in twelve months with those yielding thirteen times or more, Prof. Barnard shows the importance of testing every animal in the herd by weighing the milk at regular intervals. After the milking qualities of the herd, he ranks perfect and frequent milkers—(how many times per day?); then cleanliness, pure air and water. Next comes moderately warm stables, where economy of food is aimed at. According to another table given it is shown that 50 per cent. of the maintenance rations may be lost where animals are in a constantly changing temperature and exposed to sudden cold, and even more to 50 per cent. where frost enters the stable. Starting out with a reference to the ideal milk-producing food—abundant, sweet June grass—Prof. Barnard alludes to Jules Crevat's valuable work, in which are given the exact proportions of solids, of sugar or purely heat producing food, of digestible protein and fats required by animals, for the various animal products. A lengthy table of great importance follows showing the chemical contents of various dried fodders, green fodders, roots, grain, straw, etc. With regard to the question of scientifically balanced rations, now under this title to be said. In the everyday work of cattle-feeding by the general farmer success will probably depend more on practical skill in selecting, preparing and combining foods in such a manner as to insure the largest of a constant and most complete digestion and assimilation than upon any nice adjustment of chemical elements, due regard of course being had to the objects, general conditions in each particular case, foods available, etc. In the practical management of his herd of cows, Prof. Barnard is able to show an average yield of 7,575 pounds of milk a mature cow per annum, valued per 1 cent per pound, \$75, cost of food consumed, \$31.64, giving a net profit of \$43.36 per cow, the manure, which is all saved, going as a fair compensation against the labor increase in the milk flow consequent upon improved conditions and care is strikingly illustrated by one instance, amounting to as much as from 1,129 to 3,682 pounds per annum per cow in a small herd. The herd in question is stalled the year round. For seven months out of twelve the cows are tied to a stanchion all the time, except at calving, when the cow is allowed the range of a comfortable box stall for from one to three weeks, which is the average time these cows go dry. Calves are entirely hand-fed. Next follows Prof. Barnard's system of milking, a sketch of which from his own pen appeared last winter in the ADVERTISER. During the last winter Prof. Barnard's herd (Canadian Jerseys) received the following ration:

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RATIONAL CARE OF MILK COWS.
A recent number of the Illustrated Journal of Agriculture contains in full the valuable paper presented at the Dominion Dairyman's Association meeting in Ottawa by Prof. Ed. A. Barnard, of Quebec. It is entitled "The rational feeding and care of milk cows," and the problem which Prof. Barnard sets out to solve is "how to obtain the greatest quantity of rich milk per annum from each cow at the lowest cost for food and care."

It is admitted, says Prof. Barnard, "by the best practical men, that a cow which gives ten times her weight of normal milk in the year, is a superior cow." In the foregoing sentence and elsewhere, the expression, "normal milk," is used. No one has added interest and completeness to the paper had the able author indicated in express terms what constitutes normal milk? and if better fat or total solids in the measure, then what is the percentage? All through the paper it is apparent that Prof. Barnard has kept clearly in view the important consideration—cost of production and the many causes by which it is influenced. He points out that while the yield of milk increases with the size of equally good cows, the percentage of increase is not the same, small cows, as a rule, giving more weight for weight than the largest. On the other hand, and the point should not be forgotten, he says it is well proved that the smaller the cow the larger the ration she will absorb for maintenance per 100 pounds live weight, while the ration for production remains the same whatever be the weight of the animal, and should be composed of the same chemical elements which form the produce. A table is given showing that one animal of 3,000 pounds live weight, or 90 animals of 10 pounds each—900 pounds in all; or 50 small animals weighing 8 pounds each—400 pounds in all, consume exactly the same productive ration per day. As an example, 500 young mice in a granary would consume per day as much food as would fatten an immense 3,000-pound ox, gaining perhaps three pounds per day. By contrasting the worst milk cows that give about double their own weight in twelve months with those yielding thirteen times or more, Prof. Barnard shows the importance of testing every animal in the herd by weighing the milk at regular intervals. After the milking qualities of the herd, he ranks perfect and frequent milkers—(how many times per day?); then cleanliness, pure air and water. Next comes moderately warm stables, where economy of food is aimed at. According to another table given it is shown that 50 per cent. of the maintenance rations may be lost where animals are in a constantly changing temperature and exposed to sudden cold, and even more to 50 per cent. where frost enters the stable. Starting out with a reference to the ideal milk-producing food—abundant, sweet June grass—Prof. Barnard alludes to Jules Crevat's valuable work, in which are given the exact proportions of solids, of sugar or purely heat producing food, of digestible protein and fats required by animals, for the various animal products. A lengthy table of great importance follows showing the chemical contents of various dried fodders, green fodders, roots, grain, straw, etc. With regard to the question of scientifically balanced rations, now under this title to be said. In the everyday work of cattle-feeding by the general farmer success will probably depend more on practical skill