FARMERS INSTITUTE

Some of the Papers Read at the Recent Meeting.

President Kernighan Fully Discussed the Question of "Rotation of Crops"—Mr J. C. LeTouzel on "The Apple."

In our report of the Farmer's Institute meeting last week some of the papers read were unavoidably crowded out. This week we reproduce two of the papers that elicited considerable approval as well as criticism.

Mr J. N. Kernighan, President of the Institute took for his subject, "The Rotation of crops, and expressed himself as follows: Rotation of crops is a system adopted by the farmer by which a particular crop can occur only once during a prescribed number of years. The idea of a rotation is not new, it is old as nature itself, in fact, it is one of her fundamental laws. We see it in operation at the present day. If we visit those parts of our own country which have been devastated by forest fires, we shall find that the vegetation which has been destroyed is not replaced by another of similar, but of an entirely different, character. The same thing can be seen by the observer of nature in our standing forests where the place of the older and full-grown trees is taken by young trees of another variety, as for instance maple is succeeded by beech, and beech by maple. Rotation, as applied to agriculture, is also of very ancient date. We find that one of the directions given through Moses to the children of Israel was "Six years shalt thou sow thy field and six years shalt thou prune thy vineyard, and gather in the fruits thereof; but in the seventh year shall be a sabbath of rest unto the land, a sabbath for the Lord. Then shall thou neither sow thy fields or prune thy vineyard, and if ye shall say, What shall we eat in the seventh year? Behold we shall not sow or gather in our increase, then I will commence my blessing upon you in the sixth year, and it shall bring forth fruit for three years, and ye shall sow the eight year and eat yet of old fruit until the ninth year, until her fruits come in ye shall eat of the old store"—Lev. chap. 25. The same principal was recognized by our early Saxon ancestors, as according to Prof. Rogers, of Oxford, the usual division of land throughout England in the 13th century was one third winter grain, one-third summer grain, and one-third bare fallow. I think the lack of a rotation of crops is more observable among us than of any one thing, going to make up what is called improved farming. I do not think that a regular rotation of crops is observed by more than one farmer in a hundred in the county of Huron. Whatever crop is supposed to offer the best return in money, is grown almost to the exclusion of all others. One example of this shortsighted policy has been seen in the great dependence hitherto placed on wheat, and I am inclined to look upon the immense production of that cereal in our Northwest, and its consequent low price, as rather a blessing in disguise, as tending to discourage a too great reliance on any one source of income, and inciting to a more diversified system of husbandry. One reason why rotation of crops has received so little attention amongst us is no doubt due to the great fertility of our soil, it has yielded remunerative results to the labors of the farmer, even without the rest and change to which it was entitled, but this could not go on forever, and as I have already said, the low price of our great staple will force us to adopt a wider rotation whether we will or no, and perhaps in the end prove as profitable as wheat growing. The few following remarks which I shall make on the advantages of a rotation, are to be understood as entirely suggestive, and intended more as a text for those who may speak after me on this subject than as an exhaustive essay on that question, and I would invite the freest criticism and discussion, as I do not pretend to be an authority on that, or indeed, any other subject. The necessity and advantage of a rotation of crops consist chiefly in the fact that the constituents of all crops are not the same; therefore to grow the same crop upon the same piece of ground year after year would impoverish that piece of ground very seriously in the ingredients which go to the formation of that particular crop, while the same piece of ground might be comparatively rich in the elements of plant food for other crops. Another advantage of a rotation is the better distribution of the elements of fertility over a whole farm, so owing to the bulky nature of farm yard manure, and the labor involved in hauling it to distant fields, there is a great temptation to neglect those fields lying at a distance from the barnyard, while those nearer to it receive more than their just share. This, of course, would be impossible where a system of rotation is carried on, as in that case each field would receive its proper share of manure in turn. Another reason for rotation may be found in the fact that different plants search for their foods differently, some finding it near the surface while others dig much deeper in search thereof. A familiar instance will occur to all in the case of barley and wheat—the former finding its support quite near the surface, while the roots of the wheat plant penetrate to a considerable depth. This was abundantly proved by an experiment conducted by Messrs Lewis and Gilbert, by growing these plants in separate pots of the same depth. It was found that only one fibre of barley found its way through the bottom of the pot, but the wheat threw out such a mass of ramifications that the whole surface of the dish in which the pot rested was covered with a thick network of roots, as also was the bottom and, to a great extent, the sides of the pot itself. A further benefit is, that a proper rotation tends to the cleanliness of the land, and the destruction of weeds, I think I may safely assume that the existence of weeds is the greatest single drawback to profitable farming. The labor involved in the destruction of weeds is almost as great as that required in preparing the ground for the reception of the seed. One great compensation, however, is found in the fact that the labor necessary to destroy the weeds assists at the same time as a preparation of the seedbed. As every one knows, a succession of grain crops is favorable to the growth of weeds, as such a crop occupies the land during the whole growing season, thus entirely preventing the destruction of the weeds at the time when that may be most easily accomplished, viz: during the time of their growth. If, on the contrary, a succession of grain crops if broken up by roots, pasture, hay, or fallow, it will be found that the weeds have been checked to a degree that would have been impossible in the former case. Another advantage is found in the fact that a rotation divides the farm labor more evenly over the entire season. I have no need to tell any one here of the overwork and anxiety which the time of seed time and harvest involves to the farmer, and anything which will lighten the strain at these seasons will be found a blessing. If our crops consist chiefly of two or three kinds, all our work must necessarily be contracted into the time devoted to the sowing and reaping of those particular crops, but if, on the contrary, we seek to grow all these crops (using the word in its widest sense) which can profitably be grown in our soil and climate we will have our labor more evenly distributed over the whole growing season. Another advantage is found in the fact that a rotation gives an order and system to farm operations which is sadly lacking in this locality, and not in this part of the country only, but I am inclined to think the same thing is observable throughout the whole province. I was much struck upon referring to the report of the Agricultural Commission of 1881 to find that in that comprehensive compilation there was nothing whatever bearing upon this subject. The effect of the orderly and systematic carrying out of a rotation will soon be seen in all the operations of the farm. The last advantage I shall mention is that a rotation of crops lessens the farmer's risk of loss. If we build all our hopes of success upon two or three crops, and these should all (as they may) prove unremunerative, the loss will be found to be very severe, whereas had a wider selection of crops been adopted, the chances of loss would have been very much lessened. My experience has been that no one crop is so much more remunerative than another as to make it a wise proceeding to rely upon it chiefly or exclusively. I may, I think, reasonably suppose that in the propositions I have just laid down many of you have agreed with me, but when I proceed as I now do, to describe a particular rotation, I expect to be met by endless differences of opinion, and I am prepared for this from the fact that a rotation which would be well adapted for one kind of soil and one size of farm would, under other conditions, be entirely unsuitable; all that I contend for is that a rotation of some kind be adopted and adhered to. The following is a rotation I have followed for 16 years, and after the lapse of that time I feel quite satisfied with it. I might say at the outset that my farm is clay loam, 100 acres, 80 acres cleared, divided into 10-acre fields. Commencing with one field as a sample of the rest my rotation is as follows: The field has lain in sod three years. Plough up in spring and sow with oats; 2nd year, peas; to be followed the 3rd year with fall wheat; fourth year barley and grass seed; 5th year, meadow; 6th year, meadow; 7th year, pasture, to be again broken up. Thus of the eight fields there will be each year 1 of oats, 1 of peas, 1 of fall wheat, 1 of barley, 2 of meadow and 2 of pasture. This is the plain way of stating it, but in reality it is somewhat different. It will have been observed, no doubt, that the foregoing rotation does not include roots, but as roots are an indispensible requisite I make provision for them as follows: The second year, instead of sowing the whole ten acres in peas, I plant 3 or 4 acres in Indian corn, heavily manured, followed the next year with turnips without further manuring, and I may say that throughout the 16 years I have scarcely had a failure of that crop; so that instead of having 10 acres of peas and 10 of fall wheat, I have seven of peas, 3 of corn, 7 of fall wheat, and 3 of turnips. Of course, the proportion of corn and peas can be varied to suit each person, only whatever proportion is desired for roots must first be devoted to Indian corn. I have not thought it necessary in preparing this paper to give my reasons for adopting this particular rotation, put if any person wishes to ask me any questions on the matter I shall be happy to answer them to the best of my ability.

The following paper was read on "The Culture of the Apple in the County of Huron," by Mr J. C. LeTouzel:—Mr Chairman and gentlemen—In view of the fact that the cultivation of the apple has become such an important consideration in this county, and that the profits arising therefrom have materially aided to counterbalance the losses which have been sustained, by the opening of other fields where our former staple product, wheat, is raised more cheaply than we can raise it now to a profit, it becomes us all to consider the situation and seriously think what is our position as a fruit-growing centre, and our chances for its future development. As this paper refers exclusively to the apple, I shall limit my remarks to: 1st, The varieties; 2nd, the markets, packing and packages; and 3rd, the mode of cultivation. 1st. The varieties—It has been a too common error with our orchardists to go into the growth of many varieties, instead of limiting themselves to a few suited to our soil and climate. As the business of shipping is, comparatively speaking, a new one, and our orchardists have had to buy their knowledge at the dearest of all schools, viz.: experience, it is hardly fair to judge too harshly of their shortcomings, for the error is easily traceable to the fact that our earlier apple growers had no choice of stock, beyond seedlings, but what they could get from a few nurserymen, who, like themselves, had no experience as to the capabilities of our soil and climate, and certainly could not forsee the magnitude of the business of which they were the pioneers. With them the object was *to grow apples*; the important consideration of quality was not so much what was sought after as what it was to have a fine orchard, and he who had as an appendage to his farm such a desideratum as one or two hundred trees was considered a lucky man, and his property was the envy of his neighbors. But, sir, things have changed. It is not now the number of trees or extent of varieties that give an orchard value as was the case formerly, but it is the fruit best suited for shipment that is sought after by the shipper and middle-man. An orchard of seedling apples or unshippable varieties is practically of no more value than so many forest trees, and as a source of profit has been completely distanced by the introduction of the truncheon, and fruit that will keep to ship to the markets, where Huron county apples have made our name famous whenever introduced. The important question as to the best varieties to grow is one that is not easily answered, for there are the different markets to supply and the many tastes to cater to and prejudices to compete with. One thing is certain, however, that no early apple is profitable for shipment, and should not be grown but for local use. That reduces the requirements to so small a compass that a few early harvest, red Astrachan, Snows and one or two other varieties are all that are needed for local consumption until the bulk of the crop comes in to keep up the rotation. A sweet apple is practically of very little value, and positively is of no profit as a shipping variety. I do not mean to say that some few sweet apples should not be grown, for there are some who prefer sweet to sour for cooking and other purposes; but my remark applies to the fact that the best of the sweet varieties known so far are deficient in keeping qualities, and have not the showy appearance that is required to make them profitable as shippers, and hence my objection to the extensive culture of the sweet apple. If I were asked which is the most profitable apple to grow, I should undoubtedly say the Baldwin, although I consider it far from being the best flavoured variety; but it fills the bill as far as dollars and cents are concerned. In my opinion our soil and climate are admirably suited for that variety, and we grow it to perfection. As a paying variety I know of none to surpass it for productiveness, keeping qualities, uniform size, showy appearance, and, in fact, every quality that is required that an apple should have to make it profitable to the grower. It is not my intention in this paper to enumerate the different varieties that have come under my notice as good shipping varieties, for there are many, and each have points peculiar to themselves, but I will just state that the Baldwin as compared with the King—the best flavored and most showy of all our varieties—will yield two barrels to one of the latter variety on the same given space in the orchard, and so long as the standard of excellence with the grower is in the dollars and cents, (for no two prices are paid by the shipper) so long will the Baldwins carry the day, for they can raise two dollars worth of Baldwins to one dollar's worth of Kings. The Spy, so largely grown in this section, is indeed one of our best flavoured and best keepers, but has the serious fault that it is too tender in the skin to be a good shipper. The Fallawater and 20 oz. Pippin, also much grown here, have the serious fault that they do not cling to the tree very well, and the first storm of wind blows them off before they are ripe. I might go on enumerating many more varieties that come under my notice, and perhaps my remarks might appear to savor of prejudice, but I talk as I find, that no apple that I know of is as profitable to grow as the Baldwin. Possibly before long some apple may come up that will supersede it in flavor and have the qualities enumerated above; if so, that will be the apple for the future, and intending orchardists should be alive to the fact that "something new coming up every day" is a proverb that is applicable to pomoculture as well as to every other branch of industry. I shall now pass a few remarks on the second heading of my article, viz., the important subject of the markets, the packing and packages. The first of these, the markets, is of sufficient interest for us to give it our serious attention, for a business that has within a comparatively short period of time developed itself into a money value of no less than $100,000 for the county during the last year is no small affair, and that, sir, is in my opinion but the commencement of what our favored soil and climate will do for us as time rolls on. Undoubtedly our best customer at present is the English market, and for that market the demand is practically unlimited; but those Britishers are just a little fastidious in their tastes, and will have things their own way, so it becomes as growers to study those tastes, and success must inevitably follow. It is folly to suppose an act on the supposition that we know better than they what they require, for experience will soon teach us that they know they have the money to pay for our products, and as such feel they are masters of the situation. When it is considered that probably one-half of those who consume our apples have never seen an apple tree and all they know or want to know about our fruit is that it is a palatable and a fine looking article, we must admit that our county in the eyes of the average Londoner is a very small consideration indeed. Our British customers are partial to a red-skinned apple, in fact to the average consumer an apple with a green skin suggests the idea of an unripe article which should have been left longer on the trees to ripen and acquire colour, and for that reason we should send them no fruit but what is suited to their tastes. Our Greenings and others, though much better in quality than some of the redskins do not fetch as much as the Baldwin, simply for the above reason and should be sent to other markets. Our next best market is the Northwest, but the demand as yet is limited. As that large country gets populated, and settlers more wealthy, the demand must be large, for they will never be able to grow apples successfully owing to the coldness of the climate. I confidently look for a good market from that quarter and when we have communication by a direct line of boats from Goderich in connection with the C. P. R., which I trust will soon be here, our harbor, during the shipping season will be headquarters for fruit to the great West. Now, already that business shows development in that direction, for I am creditably informed that some 20,000 barrels left our port for that distant market during the last fall. I now arrive at the important subject of the packing and packages. The old adage that a good package is half sale is applicable to apples as well as to any other merchandize, but I am sorry to say that that idea has not always been the consideration with our shippers. To get together a large number of barrels without due regard to the perishable nature of the contents has been too much the way that our apples have been sent away. I maintain that the most of the fruit should be gathered a little on the green side, say eight or ten days before they are ripe, but that is just where the real difficulty lies, for scarcely any two varieties ripen at the same time, and at certain seasons—periods of drought for instance—the fruit will mature eight or ten days before other seasons. The common practice of leaving the fruit exposed to all weathers for days and often weeks after they are picked must seriously affect the sample and injure their keeping qualities, and the shipper who does not foresee, that that is not the proper way of handling a perishable article, is indeed blind to his own interests. I wish to offer a remark on the package, viz: the barrel how in use. For the bulk of our produce it certainly is the best that can be used for bringing our fruit to the door of the masses at a cheap rate, but for the safe and proper handling of our large and finer dessert apples I confidently say that it is not the right package. Such fine apples as the Kings, Fallawatar, Spies, and others deserve better treatment than to be dumped anyhow into a barrel and pressed out of shape before they leave the orchard, as is the case at present. By way of illustration I would ask you who saw our magnificent display at the late Northwestern Fair, if the fruit exposed on the tables had been dumped into barrels and the lids pressed down to keep the fruit from moving during the time of transit, (which is never less than 3 or 4 weeks) in what condition would you expect them to arrive at destination after being pressed out of shape before they were started on the voyage? Why, no person can hesitate to answer that, to say the least, they would be materially injured by such a mode of package, and of course would be depreciated accordingly in value, I maintain, sir, that large and valuable apples, especially when sent across the Atlantic, should be packed in boxes, each apple wrapped in paper and treated precisely the same as the oranges that come to us from the Southern and Straits growers. Why! an apple is of infinitely more value than an orange if we only knew it, and our samples for beauty and flavor can compete with anything that the world can show, so it remains with us to take advantage of the prestige that Nature has given, and make the most o our advantage. The cost of boxes cannot be more than that of barrels and the papering of course will entail some trifling expense, but I feel convinced that the enhanced value the fruit will realize will repay the labor and leave a handsome profit. My closing remarks on the mode of cultivation will be brief. When an industry shows signs of being the profitable concern, that pomeculture has shown itself to be, our growers soon get alive to their own interests and devote more attention to what pays them best. I am pleased to see that our young orchards are better attended to than formerly, and that the all important questions of pruning, draining and fertilizing are recognized as essential to profitable fruit-growing. The insect enemies that infest the trees are still a source of annoyance and loss, capecially so, the much dreaded codling moth, that pest, that no amount of care or attention can keep down. The loss entailed by that one insect is fully ten per cent of the whole product of some of our orchards. On the whole, our apple interests are in a flourishing condition, and if I may judge by the number of new orchards and the more systematic mode of cultivation, it is but a question of time before the business of apple growing, will be one of the leading businesses for our County.

Important to Working Men.

Artizans, mechanes and laboring men are liable to sudden accidents and injuries, as well as painful cords, stiff joints and lameness. To all thus troubled we would recommend Hrgyard's Yellow Oil, the handy and reliable pain cure for outward or internal use. 2

Another of the respected pioneers of this district has gone to his long home. Mr Alexander Ross, of the London Road, Stanley, died on Sunday night. He had reached the good age of 74 years and 4 months. Mr Ross has been in ill-health about two months, dropsy combined with bronchitis being the diseases which caused his death. He was a native of Rosshire, Scotland, and came to this country when quite a young man. He took part in the rebellion of 1837. He settled on the farm, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, over fifty years ago, and was one of the first settlers in this district. He had a family of 16 children, 11 of whom survive him, as does also his aged partner in life. He was a warm-hearted, generous and honorable man, and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him, and like many of the early pioneers of this district he succeeded not only in making a comfortable home for himself but has been able to give his children a good start in life. The funeral took place on Wednesday and was largely attended.

Hay fever is a type of catarrh having peculiar symptoms. It is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membranes of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucous is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes. Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy that can be depended upon. 50cts. at druggists; by mail, registered, 60cts. Ely Brothers, Druggists, Owego, New York. 1y

Josh Dennison and W. Adams, working in the employ of Geo. Thomson, Zetland, got some of their fingers badly bruised while unloading logs in the mill-yard. Thomas McDonald, of the same firm, got his hand cut while working in the bush.

COUNTY CURRENCY.

Pencillings and Scissorings from Exchanges.

Items from all over Huron County, Culled Clipped and Condensed—Pith and Point—The Pick of the Grist from our Exchanges.

The Minskimmings farm was sold by auction, on Tuesday, at Belgrave, for $4010, Alex Clarke being the purchaser.

Messrs Jewitt and Errington, Morris, have loaded over five car loads of wood this season. This is pretty good considering that they are but boys yet.

The Ament Bros, Brussels, with their customary push, have purchased the sawmill in Grey township from Smith Bros., and will operate it this winter.

The other day while John Ross, an old man about 80, of the 2d con., of Stanley, was walking around, he slipped down on the ice and dislocated his shoulder.

Rev Mr Hill has sold his driver to Mr Sam Switzer, and bought another from John Stewart, of the Bayfield line. He paid about $140 for the latter, but it is a splendid driver.

James Jarrot, jr., has disposed of his 50 acre farm in Hay, to Henry Reichert. John Cochrane, jr., has removed from the Parr line, Hay, to his farm on the 5th con., Stanley.

Mrs R. Winter, Seaforth, had the misfortune to meet with a very painful accident, on Wednesday last, by falling down the cellar stairs at her home, and fracturing her wrist.

Donald Lamont, 7th con., Grey, had the misfortune to break his right arm while unloading sawlogs in the mill yard at Ethel last Monday. The patient is doing as well as could be expected.

Diphtheria is doing its fatal work in Wawanosh. Karl Gaunt, son of Jas. Gaunt, died suddenly on Tuesday with it, at the residence of Mrs Wm. McDonald, East Wawanosh, near Marnoch.

On Thursday of last week J. D. Ronald, Brussels, had his left leg severely injured between the knee and ankle by a wheel falling against it. He is still incapacitated from fulfilling his customary work at his office.

Be on Your Guard.

Don't allow a cold in the head to slowly and surely run into Catarrh, when you can be cured for 25c. by using Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. A few applications cure incipient catarrh; 1 to 2 boxes cures ordinary catarrh; 2 to 5 boxes is guaranteed to cure chronic catarrh. Try it. Only 25c and sure cure. Sold by all druggists. 1y

Bees are still the order of the season. Last Friday David Clark, Hill's Green, had a wood bee at which the boys cut 40 cords of wood. On the same day Arthur Stephenson had a few teams hauling firewood to his home in Clinton.

A REWARD—Of one dozen "TEABERRY" to any one sending the best four linrhyme on "TEABERRY," the remarkable little gem for the Teeth and Bath. Ask your druggest or address

"More Trouble May be Expected.

If you do not heed the warnings of nature and at once pay attention to the maintainance of your health. How often we see a person put off from day to day the purchase of a medicine which if procured at the outstart of a disease would have remedied it almost immediately. Now if Johnston's Tonic Liver Pills had been taken when the first uneasiness made its appearance the illness would have been "nipped in the bud." Johnson's Tonic Bitters and Liver Pills are decidedly the best medicine on the market for general tonic and invigorating properties. Pills 25c. per bottle. Bitters 50 cents and $1 per bottle, sold by Goode the druggist, Albion block, sole agent. [b]

J. WILSON'S

Prescription Drug Store.

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The Cheapest House UNDER THE SUN.

GOING OUT OF

Pictures, Picture and Room Moulding, Window Shades, Fancy Goods, Jewellery,

Bring Along Your Pictures, and Have Them Framed.

SAUNDERS & SON.

Next Door to the Post Office.

Goderich, Dec. 6, 1887.

"Did n't Know 't was Loaded"

May do for a stupid boy's excuse; but what can be said for the parent who sees his child languishing daily and fails to recognize the want of a tonic and blood-purifier? Formerly, a course of bitters, or sulphur and molasses, was the rule in well-regulated families; but now all intelligent households keep Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which is at once pleasant to the taste, and the most searching and effective blood medicine ever discovered.

Nathan S. Cleveland, 27 E. Canton st., Boston, writes: "My daughter, now 21 years old, was in perfect health until a year ago when she began to complain of fatigue, headache, debility, dizziness, indigestion, and loss of appetite. I concluded that all her complaints originated in impure blood, and induced her to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine soon restored her blood-making organs to healthy action, and in due time reestablished her former health. I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla a most valuable remedy for the lassitude and debility incident to spring time."

J. Castright, Brooklyn Power Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "As a Spring Medicine, I find a splendid substitute for the old-time compounds in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, with a few doses of Ayer's Pills. After their use, I feel fresher and stronger to go through the summer."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

A Free Gift.

Around each bottle of Dr Chase's Liver Cure is a medical guide and receip book containing useful information, over 200 receipes, and pronounced by doctors and druggists as worth ten times the cost of the medicine. Medicine and book $1. Sold by all druggists.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

NASAL BALM

OSNABRUCK, Dixons P.O., May 11th, 1887.

My wife suffered for five years with that distressing disease, catarrh. In case was one of the worst known in the parts. She tried all of the catarrh remedies I ever saw advertised, but they were of no use. I finally procured a bottle of Nasal Balm. She has used only one bottle of it, and now feels like a new person. I feel it my duty to say that Nasal Balm cannot be TOO HIGHLY recommended for catarrh troubles, and am pleased to have all such sufferers know through my use they will receive instant relief and a CURE. CHAS. MCGILL, Farmer.

Scribners Magazine

PROSPECTUS FOR 1888.

Beautiful Christmas Number

The holiday issue, now ready, is complete itself, containing no serial matter. The cover is enriched by an ornamental border printed in gold. The price is as usual, 25 cents. It contains the most delightful stories, poems and essays by distinguished writers, and superb illustrations.

Among the important articles to appear during the year 1888 are the following—from the prospectus:

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON will contribute regularly to each number during the year. He will write of many topics, old and new, in a familiar and personal way, which will form new bonds of friendship between the author and his thousands of readers. In the first paper, entitled "A Chapter on Dreams" appearing in the January number, he relates incidentally, in connection with the general subject, some interesting facts concerning the origin of the new famous story, "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr Hyde."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, by W. S. Chaplin, will be the first of an an especially important and interesting series of papers on railways, their administrations and construction, including great engineering feats, famous tunnels and bridges, and indeed, those branches of the subject which in this day engage the attention of the whole country. The illustrations which will accompany this series will be very elaborate, original and beautiful. The authors and the titles of the future articles will be announced later.

DR. D. A. SARGENT'S paper on Physical Proportions and Physical Training will be continued by several of increasing interest, with as rich and unique illustration as those which have already appeared.

ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES of especial interest will be those on the Campaign of Waterloo, by John C. Ropes; on "The Man at Arms," by E. H. Blashfield; two papers by Edward L. Wilson, illustrating results of recent Egyptian research; a further article by William F. Apthorp, on a subject connected with his recent contribution on Wagner, and many others of equal interest. Professor Shaler's articles on the Surface of the Earth will be continued; and articles upon two of the most interesting groups of contemporary European writers will be accompanied by rich and novel portrait illustrations.

ELECTRICITY in its various applications as a motive power, Explosives, etc., will be the subjects of another group of illustrated articles of equal practical interest by leading authorities upon these topics.

MENDELSSOHN'S LETTERS written to his friend Moscheles, at a peculiarly interesting time of his career, will furnish the substance of several articles of great interest to musical readers, which will be illustrated with portraits and drawings from Meddlessohn's own hand.

FICTION will be strong, not only in the work of well-known writers, but in that of new authors, in securing whose co-operation the magazine has been so fortunate during its first year of publication. A serial novel, entitled "First Harvests," by Frederic J. Stimson will be begun in the January number, and early in the year novelettes will be published by Henry James and H. C. Bunner. The short stories are of noticeable strength and freshness.

ILLUSTRATIONS. The Magazine will show increased excellence in its illustrations. They will be more abundant and elaborate than ever. It is the intention of the publishers to represent the best work of the leading artists, and to promote and foster the most skilled methods of wood engraving.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To enable readers to possess the Magazine from the first number (January, 1887) the following inducements are offered:

A year's subscription and the numbers for 1887 ..... $4 50

A year's subscription and the numbers for 1887, bound in two volumes, cloth gilt top 6 00

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