

THE ARKONA Union Exhibition Society will hold their Fall Show on Friday, Oct. 6th.

A PARTY of Toronto nimmers is expected to visit the Ashfield pigeon rookery shortly for a few days' sport. It is said a great number of dead pigeons are left to decay in the woods there, and the slaughtering is shameful to see. Ducks are flying in considerable number, but are very shy. —Brussels Post.

THE most magnificent oak ever known to have grown in England was that dug out of Hatfield bog; it was 120 feet in length, 12 feet in diameter at the base, 10 in the middle, and 6 at the smaller end, where broken off; so that the butt for 60 feet squared 7 feet of timber, and 4 for its entire length. £20 were offered for this tree.

ONE little "garden patch" of ours has been very profitable this season. The snails ate up the cucumbers—the chickens ate up the snails—the neighbor's cats ate up the chickens, and we are now in search of something that will eat up the cats! Can any of our agricultural friends aid us.—Ala. Planter. We would suggest a slant-eyed "Heathen Chinee." The article is low at present in the California market.

BEST ANIMAL FOOD.—In a recent work on different foods physiologically considered, the author argues that the best animal food is the flesh of the sheep, and the best vegetable food that of or from wheat. The variety and proportion of the ingredients in a pound of wheaten flour furnish fair evidence of the value of this grain as a general aliment; water, 2 ounces, 106 grains; gluten, 2 ounces, 21 grains—albumen, 126 grains; starch, 8 ounces, 242 grains; sugar, 385 grains; gum, 119 grains; ashes (salts), 112 grains. Ingredients such as these, in the proportions peculiar to wheat, are admirably adapted to maintain the human body in health and vigor.

FATTENING GESE IN STRASBURG.—The celebrated fattener pies of Strasburgh are made of the livers of geese fattened with great attention. The creature is shut up in a cage but little larger than its body, and is taken out but twice a day, when it is fed with about a quart of crude peas. They are introduced by the finger into the pharynx of the animal, which is thus made to swallow this enormous quantity of food, and then immediately shut up in its cage again. The immediate effect is a remarkable obesity, and an enormous development of the liver which, without any notable change of structure, acquires a triple or quadruple enlargement of volume. These livers weigh from eight to ten ounces, and sell for about four franks each.

A WORD OF CAUTION.—In an article on the question of plant food and the use of special "formula fertilizers" which has taken up considerable space in the agricultural journals of late, the Scientific Farmer gives a little plain advice which all would do well to heed. It says: "We would caution farmers not to rush heedlessly and enthusiastically into large expenditure in this direction, but rather to feel their way by the trial of a few acres only, this year, conforming their practice to rules laid down for their guidance, looking forward to greater profits another year, with larger area of crops, should the present year's experience be satisfying."

IN THE northern part of Russia there is a large district called Archangel, also a port of the same name situated on an inlet of the White Sea, in the district of Archangel. From this place it is supposed the Archangel pigeon originated; it is still common here, but in America it is like an honest politician, rather scarce at present. It is about the size of a common pigeon, but very unlike any other variety of fancy pigeon in color. The head, neck, and the fore part of the back and body are a beautiful copper color, in some specimens almost yellow. The tail, wings, and the hinder part of the body are a bluish black; the change between the two colors does not terminate abruptly, but is gradual. The Archangel has a crest at the back part of the head. It is in reality but a point, as it turns up but slightly. The eye is orange-red, feet unfeathered, and bright red.

BOILED LINSEED OIL FOR PAINTING.—When boiling linseed oil, pieces of toasted bread should be occasionally floated on top of the boiling oil to remove the moisture. Lumps of charcoal will answer the same purpose, and would do for fuel afterward. A furnace should be situated in the open air so as to allow the disagreeable vapor to escape, and should be built in such a way that no smoke or blaze can get to the oil, for if your oil gets smoked it will spoil it in a measure for light colored work. If the blaze can reach the oil, you will run the risk of a fire, as oil at a high temperature will evolve an inflammable gas. With oil prepared in this way, you can do a better and more lasting job, and will find it to wipe out easier and not show so many brush marks. The paint made with it will not crawl if your undercoatings are dry. Your wearing varnish will not strike in any more in one part than another. Do not buy any oil which has been treated with litharge, burnt umber, red oxide of lead or virriol (blue or white), or sugar of lead, or manganese, or any other siccativ. Oil should be boiled in a kettle set in masonry, if practicable. While it is boiling, the oil should be thoroughly stirred to prevent burning. One must exercise much care when the oil first begins to boil that it does not swell and foam over the brim of the kettle. It should not be allowed to wallow. As soon as there are indications of wallowing, remove the kettle from the fire. Oil should boil gently three or four hours.—Practical Farmer.

WOLVES IN FRANCE.—The Journal d'Agriculture says that the annual damage to cattle alone in France from the depredations of wolves reaches a sum of 2,000,000 francs, to say nothing of the loss of sheep from the same cause. It is estimated that there are about 1000 breeding wolves, and that about 2,500 whelps are born in May and June of each year. So that, notwithstanding the fact that about 1,800 wolves are killed annually, there must be at least 2,000 depredate by April of each year. The Journal suggests that the representatives from the ravaged districts pay a little more attention to the interests of those who have elected them, and commends the action of the United States in offering a bounty of \$10 for the scalp of every wildcat killed. Doubtless such a bounty would soon exterminate the wolves, and would also be a national economy, since, according to the foregoing estimates, each wolf in France costs the nation 1,000 francs at least.

REASONING ANIMALS.—No matter how intangible is the proof that dumb animals have reasoning powers, yet no one will deny but that they, and more especially dogs, are possessed of delicate sensibilities and strong feelings of affection. This was strikingly exemplified this morning on Craig St. Our readers no doubt remember the description lately given of two dogs named "Tom" and "Jerry," which, owned by no particular person, wandered about the street together, mutual friends. Poor "Jerry" was poisoned, probably last night, by some unknown person, and laid himself down this morning to die upon the steps of No. 615 Craig street, seeming to suffer great agony. "Tom" appeared to understand that "Jerry" was ill, and whining most piteously, remained watching his mate till he died. When "Tom" saw that his companion no longer moved, he left him, only to return with a bone, which he offered him. It was a sad sight indeed. "Tom" kept running back and forth and by rubbing himself against the legs of the passers-by and looking up into their faces, tried every way in his power to draw their attention to his departed mate. Many persons were much moved by this remarkable exhibition of affection in a dumb brute. Poor lonely "Tom" will probably have the sympathy of our readers.—Montreal Witness.

Late Rev. Dr. Clarke wrote Mr. Fellows.

While I was under the process of Erysipelas the Hon. Dr. called upon me; I told him how much of the Hypo. I had used. He said "Fellows' Hypophosphites is a good medicine, an excellent tonic, and no doubt had drawn the acidity that was in my blood to the surface, and thus prevented it from attacking some important organ of my system."

I have conversed with many who have used it, and all say they were benefitted by it.

For myself, I have much pleasure in saying it improved my general health amazingly. It gives a clear skin and healthy countenance, but to know its virtues it must be used, and were it within the reach of all classes, I believe it would be used universally, yes, by the well, to renew their age, and by the sick to make them well.

It makes an old person look ten years younger. "This witness is true." Would that I could more widely make it known for its many virtues. Long may its inventor live to see the happy fruits of his invention.

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