A WONDERFUL ADVENTURE.

eeing Seven Hundred Deer on the Pike's Peak Trail—Attacked by Lions. Sergt. O'Keefe returned last evening from an unsuccessful attempt to ascend the Peak. He says that it is the first time within his experience that he has been thus baffled, and he asks to be excused from ever being subjected to a similar experience. By the report which he had received from Mr. Sweeney, who is stationed at the Peak, he was led to infer that but little snow had fallen, and in consequence he was not prepared to contend with the obstacles which blocked his path. The journey for the first few miles of the trail was without any extraordinary feature, but while making an abrupt turn in the trail in the vicinity of Minnehaha Falls the sergeant was brought to Minnehaha Falls the sergeant was brought to a standstill by an immense herd of black-tail-ed deer, which impeded his further progress. He contends that the herd contained fully 700 head, and says it took

700 head, and says it took just one hour and forty minutes for them to pass a given point. The sergeant was only armed with a 32-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver, and with this poor apology of a firearm he succeeded in killing seventeen of the deer. The only plausible reason that Sergeant O'Keefe can give for the remarkable appearance of this vast herd is that they were driven from the South Park by the recent storm. As the sergeant was compelled to continue his journey to the Peak, he gathered the game which he had slaughtered, tied their tails together and slung them over the neck of his faithful mule, "Balaam," and continued on his way. Everything passed off smoothly until timber line was reached, when the sergeant encountered another serious barrier, as the fierce north west wind which accompanied the storm had formed mountains of snow across the trail. With the much trusted old mule "Bala With the much trusted old mule "Balaam," and an unusual amount of perseverance on the part of himself, Sergeant O'Keefe contrived to surmount a tremendous snow-drift twenty-eight feet in depth. When safely upon the other side, he paused for a moment, and taking his field glass he viewed the prospect o'er, and examined the difficulties with which he had to contend. As far as the eye could reach nothing but snow banks could be seen, some of which were at least one hundred feet in height. It only required a brief space of time for the sergeant to make up his mind that it would be useless for him to risk his life in making another rash attempt, so he concluded to return to the springs, but upon turning to step into the saddle he discovered that the mule had disappeared. The sergeant was now in a sad plight. Had he only sur-vived the terrible rat raid in 1875 to find

death again staring him in the face from starvation? He retraced his step through the mammoth snow-drift, and after a terrible siege of over one hour he found himself standsiege of over one hour he found himself standing upon the other side, thoroughly exhausted. After he had somewhat revived he glanced around him in hopes of finding some trace of the lost mule, and what was his chagrin to perceive the much trusted "Balaam" lying upon his back with feet uplifted in the air at the bettom of a deep ravine. The deer with which he had been feet out the scattered from the of a deep ravine. The deer with which he had been festooned were scattered from top to bottom of the ravine. The sergeant secured the game and the mule, and again started on his homeward journey. While passing along a very secluded portion of the trail he was attacked by six ravenous mountain lions, and, in order to save his own life, he was compelled to cast away the game which had required so much exertion to cap.

which had required so much exertion to cap-ture. Even the seventeen deer did not replédish' their ravenous appetites, and still they pursued him, but by the proper manipulation of that mule, O'Keefe managed to evade them. He reached the signal office in this city at eight o'clock last night, and it is doubtful whether he ever again attentions to doubtful whether he ever again attempts to traverse the Pike's Peak trail.—Colorade

A young lady, well known in Liverpool on account of her beauty, was married last week. When the Canon who was officiating read the words, "love, honour, and obey," the young lady declined to repeat the last. Three times the Canon paused for an echo, and paused in vain. Then he went on with the service, But is this young lady married or not? What—should her disobedience lead to an interest of the service. interview with Sir James Hannen—will that eminent Judge rule on the subject?—London

A Queer Trade. France, always fertile in discovering pro-fessions for her children, has just invented a new occupation. A man goes about the streets of Paris bearing a small tray covered with a green cloth. On this tray are a pack of cards, a set of dominoes, and a dice-box. With this stock-in-trade, the man, who styles himself "L'Amateur," goes to the houses of invalids or idle persons, and for a small fee plays with them at any of the games which plays with them at any of the games which can be managed with such properties as cards, dice, and dominoes. It is said that the "amateur" makes a very comfortable living by this discovery of a want in the social organization of Paris. Undoubtedly this amateur card-player is much more likely to be in demand than the semi-mythological Quatorziene, who was supposed at one time to earn a livelihood in Paris by attending dinner parties where, through some mistake, the number of guests was the fatal 13. This number 14 was expected to entertain the company 14 was expected to entertain the company with brilliant conversation, and was said to receive a large fee for his services. But the persons giving dinners who so far defy the laws laid down by Brillat-Savarin as to be in any danger of finding themselves at the eleventh hour with 13 at table are comparatively few, and there must have been seasons when the Quatorzième had but a dull time of it.—

London News. A Thick-Skinned Rogue.

A Thick-Skinned Rogue.

If we may estimate the thickness of Mr. Joseph Schmalzbauer's skin by his capacity for enduring castigation, as demonstrated in the official record of the punishments administered to him during his term of service in the Austrian army, this inordinately-beaten warrior may fairly claim kinship to the hardest-hided rhinoceros that ever flattened a bullet on its flank. None, surely, but a pachyderm could have survived the infliction of 10,200 stripes with the military cat, supplemented by 335 slashing blows applied to the nether part of him by the five-foot rattan of an Imperial Royal Provost. At Schmalzbauer's trial for burglary last week, before the Vienness Landesgericht, however, it was proved beyond a doubt that he had been verberated to this extent while with his regiment; which fact points to the inference been verberated to this extent while with his regiment; which fact points to the inference that he must have been a special favourite with his commanding officer, for is it not written that "Who loves well, chastises well?" Since quitting the army, moreover, this thick-skinned pet of his military superiors had at different times suffered 18 years' incarceration for eccentricities of conduct, regarded by the laws of his country as incompatible with his being at large. Finally, the tribunal, which elicited, in evidence, these curious details of his past career, sentenced him to solitary confinement for a further term of five years. Whether as a soldier or as a civilian, it would certainly appear that Joseph Schmalzbauer has had a remarkably "rough time" of it for the last quarter of a century or so.—London Telegraph.

THE COMING DRINK-KAOKA.-Destined to entirely supersede tea and coffee. In addition to being an excellent table beverage, it is at the same time an infallable cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, constipation, sick headache, sleeplessness, and all pation, sick headache, sleepleseness, and all complaints arising from derangement of the stomach and digestive organs. Sold in half pound tinfell packages at ten cents by all first-class grocers and druggists.

THE FARM

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Every Canadian ought to be convinced of the advisability of selecting Manitoba and our own North-West if his mind is once made

provincial Government. It asks that the Crown lands now left in the back townships in that and neighbouring counties should be given away to actual settlers, and that all settlers upon such lands in debt to the Government for them should have deeds given them. In view of the attractions of the North-West for our young farmers, it is exceedingly desirable that the land policy of the province should be framed in a liberal spirit. If the proposal of the Echo were carried out, much of what is now weste land would be converted into grazing farms. The Government having sold off all the valuable timber, the land might now be given away in considerable blocks to practical stockraisers.

The secret of the recuperative power displayed by France is found in the fact that nearly two-thirds of the population are agri-culturists. The total rural population is put down at 25,000,000, of whom 23,000,000 are directly engaged in agriculture. The land is largely owned by those who cultivate it, and in this respect France possesses a great advantage over Great Britain, where a comparatively few baronial proprietors own more than half the land of the realm. In France there are 5,000,000 distinct estates are recommended. there are 5,800,000 distinct estates or properties in land. Of these it is estimated that 50,000 average an acreage of 600, while 500,000 average 60 acres, and the remainder of over 5,000,000 represent small farms of six acres each. The manufacturing industries of the country give the farmers above market the country give the farmers a home market, and thus by mutual help the common pros-perity is premoted.

The statement that the climate of Manitoba that of the adjoining American States and Territories is apt to excite incredulity, simply always useful. by reason of the geographical position of these respective regions. It is too often taken for granted that climate is altogether a matter of latitude, and that because the Canadian territory lies north of that of the United States the winters must necessarily be more severe. Continued observation, however, goes to confirm the fact that Manitoba frequently escapes the severe storms which sweep over Minnesota and Dakota. The Winnipeg Times says that the effects of the late blizzard, which were very severely ex-perienced over the line, were not felt in Maniba at all. So soon as the advantage of Manitoba in this respect is generally recog-nized, it is certain to tell on western immigra-tion to the benefit of our North-West.

The land question formed a prominent subject of discussion at the English Social Science Congress, and Mr. Sellar and Mr. Melvin, two practical farmers, read able papers on the subject. Like most farmers, while agreeing that some better form of legislation is required, they differed widely as to the means for ed, they differed widely as to the means for obtaining it. But in the main they were a unit on several points, as for instance they dealt with emphasis upon the removal of the law of entail; the abolishment of distress; greater simplification in the transfer of property; and leases freed from the supposition that the property would necessarily be inherited by the eldest son. Both gentlemen advocated compensation to tenants for improvements, and expressed a strong desire that farmers should, if possible, own their farms. These are, no doubt, excellent suggestions, but some of them can scarcely be carried out in the old land. Many farms cannot be purchased for any sum, while for others an extortionate price would be demanded. Under these circumstances farmers desirous of acquiring land must look to the colonies or the United States for homesteads.

HOME NOTES.

By Telegraph and Mail. The last cheese market of the season at London will be held on Saturday, the 6th in-

London will be held on Saturday, the 6th instant.

Last week 1,616 dozen eggs were shipped from Ottawa to Boston. No more will be shipped this season.

The New Branswick Poultry Association has finally decided to hold a dog show in connection with the poultry show.

A subscriber of Le Canadien, of Quebec, has just sent to the office of that journal a box of raspberries of a second growth this season.

box of raspberries of a second growth this season.

The live stock lately imported by Mr. Jos. Hickson, which have been quarantined at Levis for ninety days, left a day or two ago for that gentleman's farm at Lachine.

The directors of the Ontario Poultry Association met at Brantford on Friday, and decided to hold the annual exhibition ir that city from the 8th to the 11th of February.

The Hamilton Second of the properties the pro-The Hamilton Spectator announces the prolific yield of 18 harrels of apples from one tree in the orchard of a farmer named Humphrey. The fruit is of the Baldwin variety.

the week engaged in scouring the country for choice stock for shipment to England. Dur-ing the past week several large shipments have been made.

The butter market at Peterboro' is very active, a large number of firkins being disposed of every day. From 17 to 23c. is the price paid. Buyers are shipping direct to Liverpool by the car load.

The London cattle dealers have been all

It is understood that the deficit at the Port Hope Central Exhibition is about \$500. This is a strong argument in favour of the position of those who say that the Central arrangement must cease with this year, or be limited to Lindsay and Peterborough.

The epidemic among horses at London is gradually disappearing. Nearly all the street car horses have recovered, as also have those of the fire department. In London township and Westminster the epidemic still rages, several very serious cases being reported in the first-named township.

Messrs. Abrams & Kerr, of the City road, are constructing a new potato digger for

seven bushels per acre. He intends continuing his experiments another year.

At the sale of the Dawson property in South Monaghan on Tuesday last, parcel number one (the homestead) was withdrawn at \$12,600. Parcel number two, containing 100 acres, but without buildings except barn, sold to George Dawson for \$5,000. Parcel number three, containing 65 acres, sold to Samuel Eakens for \$3,770. Parcel number four containing 100 acres, with barn, but no house, to Alf. Dawson for \$3,000. Parcels number five and seven were not sold, and parcel number six, containing 160 acres with house.

ber six, containing 160 acres with house, barn, etc., sold to Thomas Dawson for \$7,200.

—Peterborough Review.

The Orchard Caterpillar. In some parts this caterpillar has been quite destructive to the foliage of fruit trees, and has 'injured their growth by stripping the branches bare. To prevent a repetition of the trouble next season, destroy the eggs of the trouble next season, destroy the eggs now. They are laid in masses, or rings, on the small branches, or two-year shoots, and as soon as the leaves fall, they may be easily seen by locking towards the outside of the tree heads. Shears on a pôle will cut them off easily, or they may be removed by the aid of a step-ladder.

Manuring Orchards.

Those who own orchards over twelve years or more of age will find a great advantage in applying a moderate top-dressing this fall of old or fresh manure. It seems to have an almost magical effect on the fruit. The trees will be more likely to bear every year; they will give heavier crops, and the fruit will be inner. If there is no manure now to apply, it will do nearly as well to draw out in winter and spread over the ground such manure as accumulates from the stabled animals. On the first thaw or rain the earth, will absorb all the soluble or washed portions. The missake should be avoided of placing the manure in heaps at the foot of the trunks, or in small circles. Trees only twelve years old, if they The statement that the climate of Manitoba circles. Trees only twelve years old, if they and the Canadian North-West is milder than have made a fair growth, have already covered

Correspondents are inquiring as to the proper time for cutting and clarifying sorghum for sugar. General LeDuc, the American Commissioner of Agriculture, said at Albany recently that as the result of many experiments, he had found that the cane should be cut when the seed is just getting so hard that it cannot be crushed between the thumb and finger. As the juice is expressed is is strained, and lime added to "defecate" the juice. It is then boiled rapidly, and kept containtly skimmed while boiling. For clarifying the syrup, bone black, sulphurous acid, or filters can be used. However, if the defecation by lime has been done exactly right, and the lime has been done exactly right, and the syrup is allowed to settle after being boiled down to the granulating point, little farther clarification is needed.

Egg Production in Autump.

Give the Leghorns the best food to be obtained, and there will be little complaint about eggs. The quality, quantity, and size are satisfactory. Not one person in ten knows how to feed fowls, or to give the treatment they deserve. Farmers in general do not get the full benefit of the fowls they keep about them. Too often they tolerate them instead of keeping them. For the money invested, a hen pays as large a profit as a cow. Farmers do not stop to inquire into the matter horoughly. Heeding only the larger things, the little ones are allowed to escape. They are satisfied if their hens produce a fair quantity of eggs during the first months of the year, while in the part, tenth, and eleventh months fowls may be made to give the golden profit. Fresh eggs are prized at this season. Fowls, in fact, have been left to shift for themselves. Purity of breed also tells on the propitious time, the purely bred fowls responding more readily to the demand than the mongrel.

Give the Leghorns the best food that the earth affords, and there will be no complaint when the usual autumn dearth comes on. There must be no stinting of the birds, and their allowance must be given the year round. Egg Production in Autumn.

Liverpool by the car load.

The Ameliasburg Grangers have sold 55,000 bushels of barley, averaging 47 pounds, at 65 cents. The Hungerford farmers have sold 13,664 bushels of barley of 461 pounds average, at 612 cents in store.

Messrs, Coleman & Mortimer, of Folkestone, county of Kent, England, are visiting Montreal to open up a new export trade in cattle to their section of the country. They

THE EPIZOOTIC.

Appearance Among Toronto Horses— The Street Car Company the Principal A paragraph appeared in THE MAIL of Tuesday stating that catarrhal fever, or the epizootic, had again made its appearance among city horses. On Tuesday a reporter

Every Canadian cagain to be convined of the advisability of selecting Manifolax and our own North-West if his mind is encounted to the state of the property of the adjustified of the state of the property of the adjustified of the state of the property of the adjustified of the state of the

is no partiality shown in this matter. Why, here comes a handsome pair that require my attention," and he stepped to the door.

Standing on the street, attached to a private carriage, was a dashing pair of large bays. Both animals were discharging matter from their mouths, and occasionally one of them was taken with a fit of coughing.

"I guess I'm not the first," laughingly said the coachman who had charge of them.

them.
"Hardly," replied Dr. Smith. "Hardly," replied Dr. Smith.

After an inspection, and finding that the attack was a light one, the doctor gave the driver some medicine that was to be administered to the animals. On learning that the appetite of the horses had not declined, the coachman was told that they could continue in harness, and in a few minutes afterwards they passed along the street at a sharp trot, the very picture of health.

"A light case," said the doctor; "better, however, to be taken in time."

After thanking the doctor, a visit was paid

nature of this form of disease which from time to time visits this continent as an epizootic, varying in degrees of intensity, which in almost every case leaves its track, especially among the crowded ill-ventilated stables in large cities. It may be termined an epizootic febrile disease, attended with great prostration of strength, with early inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat, occasionally implicating the langs, their envelops, the pleura, liver, and sometimes the fibrous structure of joints. It is known among horsemen generally as "disa known among horsemen generally as "dis-temper," epizootie, catarrhal fever. It would be difficult to trace

THE HISTORY OF THIS DISEASE,
but I will quote a little from different authors.
In A.D. 1299 it appeared in Serville, and is
referred to by the vetenarians Martin Arvendondo and Fernado Calvo. It killed more
than one thousand horses.—Williams. In
1648, an epizootic broke out amongst the
horses of the French army in Germany, and
is described by Solleysell. It began by fever,
great prostration, and tears running from the
eyes, and there was an abundant discharge of
a greenish colour from the nostrils.—Fleming.
In 1688, influenza was prevalent over the
whole of Europe, affecting both men and
horses. In 1699 Europe and America suffered from the disease, and again in 1732 it
prevailed in both hemispheres. In 1767 it
once more appeared in both hemispheres, and
it is recorded that both horses and dogs were
liable to its attacks.—Williams. In 1776,
after a very severe winter and warm
summer, with an earthquake, influenza spread
over Europe, attacking horses and dogs first
and human beings afterwards. Poultry died
of an epizoctic with defluxion from the eyes.
During the present century it has raged with
varying degrees of intensity—in 1849-50,
1863-4, 1872-3, also the visitation which, I
think I can safely say, we have just passed
through. It is a matter which bears considerable discussion among veterinarians, as
to whether it is contagious or infectious.
Mr. James Law, one of the highest authorities,
strongly advocates the contagious fact;—"I always was
of the opinion that influenza

WAS CONTAGIOUS AND INTECTIOUS.
till the lafe outhreak. Since then I have THE HISTORY OF THIS DISEASE,

gives rise to fever and depression of the nerve centres. After the febrile disturbance, we have inflammation of the different mucous membranes, and sometimes lives complications are noticed by the skilful and careful practitioner, and not unfrequently the genitourinal organ participate in the general inflammation. There is rise of the animal temperature, the thermometer showing (102°, 103° F.); a discharge of thin acrid mucus comes from the nose, which afterwards become flaky and profuse. The coughs vary in different subjects, sometimes paroxysmal, deep, and sonorous. Soreness of the throat is indicated by swelling and inability to swallow. These symptoms with medical attendance generally abate in from three to five days, the cough subsides, and in about swelve or fifteen days the animal, as a general thing, is able to perform his work.

The Trade in Cattle.

The shipments of cattle from Montreal this year have been very heavy, and in developing and extending this trade the metropolis of Canada bids fair to outstrip New York, which is nowlour only rival in this line. It has been noticed that the mortality of cattle shipped from Montreal has been much less, proportionately, than among those forwarded from New York. Indeed, some trips are made without losing a single animal. This gratifying fact is no doubt due to the precautions taken by the authorities in enforcing propersanitary regulations. The city employs a competent veterinary surgeon, whose duty it is to see that all the animals are shipped in good, healthy condition, and are given sufficient room. The development of the trades in cattle is a matter of interest to St. Catharines; for it is a branch of trade in which we can participate with much profit.

est degree aware of the animal's structure. As a test question he would ask if any one present could tell him how many springs there were inside a horse's'hoof. He himself did not know exactly, because the number varied; but there were somewhere about 1,200 springs. The lecturer then sketched upon the blackboard a horizontal section of the horse's hoof, showing the outer hard, horny covering, and the inner softer membrane, with the "springs" radiating from it and överlapping other curved springs proceeding from the tolerably hard underlayer of the hoof. He described the springs as proceeding from the tolerably hard underlayer of the hoof, each spring about as thick as writing paper, and all parallel and close together; these were joined by the curved springs of the "frog," into which they worked reciprocally. A perpendicular section of the hoof showed that the springs connected with the sides ran down and interlaced with the sides ran down and interlaced with the springs of the frog. He had seen but one adult horse that had never been shod. It was as difficult to find a hoof unspoilt by the farrier as it was to see the human foot innocent of the disfiguring effects of the tortures inflicted by the shoemaker. The horse he referred to was "Hammel," the war horse of the late King Theodore, of Abyssinia. "Hammel" had been accustomed to the soil of rock and sand of Abyssinia, and in England he had done his full share of work; yet his feet were a perfect picture; the hoof was hard and well shapen, and the animal walked along nearly silently, even on board. Look at the elephant—had any one ever heard the elephant walk? His weight was as much as that of many horses; his legs were like the trunks of trees; yet his tread was noiseless. The reason was that all the beautiful springs were in their place; no farrier had hacked them away; each was on its bearing.—Rev. J. G. Wood.

well with the first contribution of the contri

NOVEMBER ON THE FARM.

Take Time by the Forelock—Care and Feeding of Stock.

By the chilly winds and cold snow fakes of November the farmer is reminded that winter is close at hand, and that preparations for it must be hurried up. If he is one of the men that take time by the forelock and not by the tail, his main harvests are now finished. His corn is in his barn, his potatoes in the cellar, and his apples marketed, or stored for the use of the family and stock. Possibly the cabbages and turnips may still be in the field, as these vegetables are rather improved than damaged by the October frosts, but they should not be left to the hard freezes of November. The best method of storing cabbages and roots is in pits or trenches. Covered with a foot of earth they come out in the spring as fresh and crisp as when put into the ground. Cabbage is even more crisp in the spring than in the fall, for the earth bleaches and renders tender every green leaf, and cabbage is as much improved by blanching as is celery. Put in the cellar it withers and turns tough and yellow in spite of all precaution, but buried in dry soil away from the influence of air and light, the preservation is perfect. The same is true of turnips and all other roots. The only objection to this mode of wintering roots is the difficulty of getting at them so long as the frost is in the ground. To obviate this, put enough into the barn cellar for winter use and bury the balance. If intended for the market the enhanced price will more than compensate for the increased labour. In no case put turnips and cabbages into the house cellar. It is cruel to inflict upon the family the effluvis of these strong-scented vegetables.

CARE OF STOCK.

Now is the time to look after the barns.

FATTENING BEEVES, PORK, AND POULTRY.

After an inspection, and finding that the after an inspection, and finding that the attack was a light one, the doctor gave the driver some medicine that was to be administered to the animals. On learning that the appetite of the horses had not declined, the coachman was told that they could continue in harness, and in a few minutes afterwards they passed along the street at a sharp trot, the very picture of health.

"A light case," said the doctor; "better, however, to be taken in time."

"A fight case," said the doctor; "better, however, to be taken in time."

"After thanking the doctor, a visit was paid to the office of the Street Railway Company. The disease, it was learned, was confined principally to the King attreet stables, where the horses were more or less affected. At the Yonge street stable the disease had also appeared, and as a precautionary measure all the horses were being attended by Dr. Smith size made up of all classes and kindi, in which livery and cash horses appear in the majority.

Its History, Nature, and Treatment.

Its History, Nature, and Treatment.

Its History, Nature, and Treatment.

The other horses being attended by Dr. Smith are made up of all classes and kindi, in which livery and cash horses appear in the majority.

The Foot of the Horse.

As a test question he would ask if any one producing livey, tender bed and multon. In addition to these qualities, apples will be found to contribute to the turning lawy the month for tate in growth and are all the interest of the horse, seem to be in the light to her will the weak and the case in fort.

The other horses being attended by Dr. Smith are made up of all classes and kindi, in which livery and cash horses appear in the majority.

The History, Nature, and Treatment.

The History, Nature, and Tre night before they are slaughtered, but apples will be found to contribute to the thrift of the animal and the flavour of the meat, and can be fed to the last moment. Porkers, also, will be kept in good health and appetite if allowed a ration of apples daily with their meal. Keep all fattening animals well littered and every way comfortable. Comfort is a requisite to health and thrift. A butcher of much experience tells us that beef-eaters would be not a little astonished if they knew how many diseased animals are slaughtered, the disease oftener showing itself in the loin than elsewhere. Such a result of feeding, we think, would be remedied, in part at least, by more liberal rations of roots, and especially of apples, to all fattening cattle. The excessive use of cornmeal tends to a feverish condition of the system.

GATHER THE LEAVES.

GATHER THE LEAVES. One of the minor labours of the farm in One of the minor labours of the farm in November, and still one of great value, is the gathering of leaves primarily for bedding for stock, and secondarily for making manure. For both these purposes leaves serve well, and save much straw. A leaf is an insignificant thing in itself, but a thousand leaves, which can be gathered in three minutes, amount to something, and they make a manure rich in potash and other saline matters. Gather the leaves, that nothing may be lost which will contribute to the fertility of the farm,—Massachusetts Ploughman.

ONTARIO CATTLE.

easy, and which when ready for the market will turn the scale at 1,500 to 2,000 pounds. With cattle of this class Canadian farmers need not greatly fear the competition of the ranchmen of Texas or Colorado. It will not pay to ship cattle to England of the class at present raised in the States mentioned. They are too much of the nature of "scrube," and will chiefly come into competition with the latter for the sipply of the home market, or if shipped to England will have to be sent over in the shape of dead meat. The effect of the competition of the ranchmen of the west will be to keep down the price of inferior grades of cattle both in the United States and Canada, but it will not for many years to come greatly affect the price of superior grades. Whether it will ever do so will depend on the success of the ranchmen in their attempts to introduce a superior breed of cattle on the plains. They are experimenting in this direction, with what degree of success remains to be seen.—Peterboro' Rural Times.

THE PHYLLOXERA. International Congress to Consider its Ravages – American Vines and their Powers of Resistance.

tough and yellow in spite of all precaution, but buried in dry soil away from the influence of air and light, the preservation is perfect. The same is true of turnips and all other roots. The only objection to this mode of wintering roots is the difficulty of getting at them so long as the frost is in the ground. To obviate this, put enough into the barn cellar for winter use and bury the balance. If intended for the market the enhanced price will more than compensate for the increased labour. In no case put turnips and cabbages into the house cellar. It is cruel to inflict upon the family the effuvis of these strong-scented vegetables.

ARR OF STOCK.

Now is the time to look after the barns, hog-pens, and all out-houses, and see that everything is sing, and so fixed as to keep out the cold. A few degrees of heat will save much grain and hay, for one great purpose of food is to keep up animal heat. This can be done more cheaply by warm stables than by heat-producing food. See that every broken light in the barn, as well as in the house, is replaced by a new one. In these days of cheap glass patching is poor economy; often more value in time and labour is spent upon an old patched window pane than is the expense of a new one, to say nothing of the ugly looks of the patch work. Look well to the stable floors and see that they are strong and tight. The sills sometimes become rotten before we are aware, and it is not pleasant to go into the barn of a winter's morning and find the floor sunk and the cattle hung, all from the case is a collar—as there should be tight, as however important ventilation of stables is, it is equally important that the air should come in freeh from outside and not from the cellar.

AATENING BENYES, FORK, AND FOULTEX.

November is emphatically the month for fattening heaves corplems and noultry. We heave their discussion of the patch with the stable floor should be tight, as however important ventilation of stables is, it is equally important that the air should come in freeh from outs

that under the most disadvantageous circumstances the mean time that their resistance had lasted ranged from four to six years. These observations, besides scientific data before the Congress, induced Senor Munoz del Castillo to propose that the assembly declare that the resistance of some American vines is a fact accredited by experience and that can reasonably be accounted for; that facts and experiments are unanimous in demonstrating that this resistance depends on circumstances that cannot easily be modified; that if the resisting vines do succumb, against all probability they only die in a term of years sufficiently long to allow the production of wine and the culture of the vine to be carried on without too great loss or inconvenience to the growers. of the vine to be carried on without too great loss or inconvenience to the growers. As usual in Spain, half a dozen patriotic orators and wine growers criticized all the arguments of the French and foreign advocates of American vines simply because most of these would be critics confessed that they had not tried the experiment, and their national pride made them wish to seek remedies at home. The question of remedies and palliatives was discussed at length by the Congress, and most of the French and foreign savans seemed to patronize the liberal application of sulphur of carbon to destroy the insect, and of sulpho-carbonate of potash, which tends to strengthen the plant itself. insect, and of sulpho-carbonate of potash, which tends to strengthen the plant itself. Senors Miret and Munoz del Castillo gave interesting data on the researches made at the expense of the Government and of the provincial councils to find some insecticide substance, and the almost general failure of these panaceas until water, fire, and finally the pulling up of the infected plants were resorted to, as the same means had been attempted in France and Italy. In one French department—Le Gard—out of 94,000 hectares, of 376,000 acres, of vineyards, more than five-sevenths were uprooted. After long debates, in which natives and foreigners came to the conclusion that the best preventive precautions were in vigilant examination of the vines, in good manures and careful tilling of the soil, in severe measures against the infested districts or countries and their exports, the Congress closed after adopting the following resolutions:—

First—To defend the vineyards at any cost whenever it may be possible to do so, and to

Mrst—To defend the vineyards at any cost whenever it may be possible to do so, and to prevent the invasion and propagation of the insect at any cost.

Second—The extinction of all focuses of phylloxera by insecticide substances, and other modes of relief that must be employed in the cases that science and experience may recommend.

recommend.

Third—When the varied means of extincrecommend.

Third—When the varied means of extinction are inefficacious wine growers must have recourse to the American vine.

Fourth—In future plantations of resisting American plants must be organized in every province and wine-growing centre, and the plants so introduced must be distributed among the cultivators of the vine to allow them to study their conditions of adaptation.

Fifth—In the districts that are completely infested the authorities ought to allow the immediate and direct introduction of American shoots for grafting purposes, but without trunk or roots, and such shoots, if they are of the year's growth, must be brought into the country with all the precautions that the administration and science may deem necessary, and subject to all the prescriptions that laws and regulations may determine.

Sixth—The Congress must respectfully inform the Government that it deems a reform of the actual legislation on the phylloxera necessary and most urgent.

These resolutions have struck every one as proving that the Congress had not achieved much in its eleven sittings beyond recommending the introduction of the American vines, now adopted all over Europe.

Medical. DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9,000,000 Bottles This Syrup possesses Varied Prope It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the which converts the Starch and Sugar-food into glucose. A deficiency in Pt causes Wind and Souring of the food atomach. If the medicine is taken in ately after cating the formentation of is prevented.

is prevented.
It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Regulates the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Fromstes Digestion.
It Rourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates
It clarities off the Old Blood and makes new
It clarities off the Old Blood and makes new
It clarities off the perce of the skin and indices
Realthy Forspiration.
It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the
blood, which generates Scrouls. Erysipalss, and a
manner of skin diseases and internal humors.
There are no spirite employed in its manufacture, ap

TESTIMONIALS. CANADIAN.

Liver Complaint.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Cange Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually ourse me of Liver Complaint, after all other medicing failed.

MRS. JOHN KINNEY.

Sciatic Rheumatism.

I had been troubled for years with sciatios, and tried everything I could hear of; nothing relieve me except the BLOOD SYRUP. I am now free from pain, can sleep well, and have gained sevent pounds in two weeks.

Yours truly,

DELANA CLEWS.

Sturgeon Bay, Simcoe Co., Ont. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

BURFORD, Brant County, Ontag Dear Sir,—This is to certify that after to your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a short t has entirely cured me of dyspepsis. It is you recommend it to be. JAMES GLENNIE

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion
WESTFORT, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. St., I
Dear Sir, I have taken your INDIAN BL
SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion
Nervous Headache, and have derived
benefit from its use. G.F. REYNOLDS, Par Dyspepsia and Ridney Complete.

Dyspepsia and Ridney Complete.

Westport, Leeds Co., Jan.

Dear Sir.—I have been suffering with Dyspepsia and Indigestion and Complaint, and have tried a great mades, but without effect. I became very could not leave my bed. I sent to you William Dier, for a bottle of your BLOOD SYRUP, and I do not hesita that it sayed my life. I am complete and fibel history man. Last week was taken sick with severe headache, it does not not be a sufficient of the control of the c

Dyspensia and Indigestion.

East Hawkesbury, Prescott Co.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIA!

BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspensia after all other medicines failed. I advise a similarly afflicted to give it a trial.

ALEX. LAROQUE.

Never Pails to Cure. North Mountain, Dundas Co., Oat., Can.
Dear Sir,—After trying doctors and variou
medicines for Salt Rheum, without effect, I we
induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOCK
SYRUP, which entirely cured me.
MISS ELIZABETH CHRISTIE.

Saved Her Life.

Kelvin, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—I had been under the doctor's hands almost continually for eight years, this year being the first I have not employed a physician.

After using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a brief space of time, I was enabled to do all my work. I truly believe it was the means of saving my life.

MRS. MARY LEONARD.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Hampton, Durham County, Ontarie
I had dyspepsia, indigestion and bilicusness
10 years. I had to give up work. I procui
some of your BLOOD SYRUP, and was fully
stored to health in a short time. I gained
pounds in three weeks. I recommend it a
enuine stomacholeanser and gblood purifier.

CAPT. R. H. BUNT.

Cures coughs and Colds.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario
Dear Sir,—In February, 1876, I was afflict
with a severe cough, which grew worse, o
fining me to my room, and was finally pronound
incurable by my physician. In January, 187
commenced using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRU
when I commenced to gain in strength, and in
short time I was enabled to de a fair day's wo
My cough is now entirely gone.

ISAAC HORNER, J. P.

SAAC HORNER, J. P.

Saved His Life.

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES, Co. Temiscouata, One
DEAR SIR.—For nearly four years I was afflice
ed with a bad cough and a strong tendency to
consumption. I could scarcely eat anythine, ass
was unable to rest either night or day. I wa
given up to die, especially as my father had diec
of consumption. I was advised to use you
BLOOD SYRUP, and after having used only
three bottles, I found myself greatly relieved
and quite cured. You can make use of this, i
you desire, and I can attest to the truth of all my
letter contains. Yours respectfully.

CHARLES DEGARDIN.

Best Medicine I Ever Tools.
I have given your INDIAN BLOOD a trial, and must say it is the best me by the trial of the control Good Family Medicine.

I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYR
Family Medicine for two years, and the rery valuable as an anti-Dyspeptic or anti-Inecicine.

Arkens, Lambion County, Ontario.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Ca.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your v
NDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely
ne of Dyspepsia.
WILLIAM CRO Dyspepsia and Laver Complaint.

Desert Lake, Addington Co., Ontario,
Dear Sir.—Your Great INDIAN B
SYRUP is the best medicine I ever us
Liver Complaint and Indigestion. I recon
it to all similarly afflicted.

BEN. EI

West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Cans Dear Sir,—I was afflicted with Lung D and Pain in my side, but after a short to your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP my is now better than it has been for years. DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—UNEQU. AS A LIVER REGULATOR AND BLOOD

Dear Sir,—I have used your INIJIAN SYRUP, and believe it to be the best L ector and Blood Purifier in use. W.A. I

chased from your Agent, port. I think your Syrup DISPERSIA AND INDIGESTION.

West Lorne, Eigin County, Ontario, Cans.

West Lorne, Eigin County, Ontario, Cans.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INI

LOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dysneps.

Lood Syrup has cured we will be medicine.