ched at all. The number of can as deliberately choose a would choose a dish for dinner and hundreds of women who can administer the affairs of a large re at their wits' end when th Ire at their wise end when the dress can no longer be post-oned. It is not strange that its settle-olution are hedged with difficul-ials. If dress were regarded as ng, a protection from the vicise weather, or a simple veil cast would be a light one and the ald be quickly settled. But or oftener; where modes of dress material become matters importance, or are so regarded, it fessed that the case of these been is a hard one, provoking the f those of the sisterhood whose taste or intuitions save them sea of trouble. These women in society, and they mistakenly ust vield conformity to its law to its whims and caprices, even at times on the repulsive, as es assuredly do on the absurd us. It is the right and the duty al gift, whether it be of mind or display it, with modesty and attractive a setting as her own nd judgment can devise. Let he copriate and becoming; what is what fittests comports and is in form, features, and comall this she can do without herself in opposition to pre les or fashions on the one hand, or ess deference to their exaction

CORRESPONDENCE Editor Woman's Kingdom. ADDRESS WANTED. ADAME, —Can you give me Lady 's (of dress reform) address, or in-

v to get it, and much oblige AN ENQUIRER. bberton, Dress Reform Associaver square, London, Eng.]

A GIRL AND A QUILT. the last week's MAIL the names of given who have made quilts with er of pieces in them. Let me ing. I know a young woman in of Amaranth who has a logwith 3,803 pieces, which she put tirely herself. THOMAS C. SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

earn through the columns of your paper if there be anything procurapermanently remove superfluous JENNIE H.

latories are more or less injurious or less ineffectual. Many ladies ubled with superfluous hair either m out with a pair of tweezers or lose to the skin with a flame.] A PRETTY COSTUME.

Woman's Kingdom" is filling a felt. All the ladies of the family usly for it every Saturday. Will tell me how to make a pretty tume for a young girl, rather tall with a good figure, sixteen years of f ruby velvet, brocaded.

NELLIE C. (Woodstock.) ed silks and velvets are not in the for young girls and it is too late in n to wear a street costume, but a s can be made in the following ch will be very elegant for evenand will look handsome under the cape or the present Newmarket nted close-fitting bodice, with at sides and front and drapery at the back. Buttons of dead simulated collar, lappels and cuffs old braid. Or pointed bodice open down the front, with plain skirt ed tunic. Plastron in ruby silk, the ad gold velvet.

rdette's Patent Screen.

March I invented a screen that I am et patented as soon as I can think for it," says Bob Burdette. as usual upon the closeness of anged open the window, and I held from being blown over the back of I took the newspaper I was readit in half, and, bending it into a el shape, laid it up at such an angle clasts of March howling in at that ere not only turned away from mywere directed against the back of the the window-opener. When that lammed down, which was just as e ventilator dared let go of her bor oth hands, it woke up the man the wood-box and I got a glare that en the window and let in the gale. sed the right of a freeman and away from myself.

occurred in Helena, Ark., the y in which a lawyer, a preacher, and for were engaged, the reverend for were engaged, and the cuspidor coming out victori-



ara Resolvent, the new blood purifier, the blood and perspiration of impuri-poisonous elements, and thus removes

ara, the great Skin Cure, Instantly ching and Inflammation, clears the Skin p, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores

ara Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier et Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, ensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby s, Skin Blemishes, Sunburn, and Rough to Greecy Skin or Greasy Skin.

ura Remedies, are absolutely pure, only real Blood Purifiers and Skin ers, free from mercury, arsenic, lead, any other mineral or vegetable poison

a of the palms of the hands, and of the

Heads with loss of hair without num-ads covered with dandruff and scaly

ng, burning and scaly tortures that even relief from ordinary remedies, and healed as by magic.

asis, leprosy, and other frightful forms fiseases, scrofulous ulcers, old sores, and ring wounds, each and all of which have seedily, permanently, and economically the CUTICURA HEMEDIES. When phy-nospitals, and all other remedies failed, as

by a vast number of sworn testimonials ossession, which we will cheerfully mail

werywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents. ENT, \$1. Scap, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG EMICAL Co., Boston, Mass. P & LYMAN, Toronto, Dominion

or " How to Cure Skin Diseases," AUTY For Rough Chapped, and Greasy Skin, Black Heads,

ISSAS A DA DA DA DA DA DA DA BARO

AGRICULTURAL.

We will always be pleased to receive letters of enquiry from farmers on any matters affect-ing agricultural interests, and answers will be given as soon as practicable.

REMOVING SPLINTS. T. C.—"What will remove splints, and can it be done without leaving unsightly

marks ? Unless splints are causing lameness in the majority of cases it is better to leave them alone. Any mild counter-irritant has a tendency to produce more or less absorpation, and consequently leave marks.

LAME PIG.

BRANT.—"I have a thoroughbred boar about seven months old, which is lame in his front legs. He is rather fat. Is it possible to dure him, and how?"

From your meagre description it is difficult to say what is the matter with your pig. Your safest plan would be to consult a veterinary surgeon and have the animal

MARE IN MILK.

MARTIN,—"I have a mare that is very difficult to dry her milk. She milked for four years after her first colt, and appears to be the same now, although she is with foal again. Can you recommend anything ?" Feed sparingly on dry food, and give one drachm iodide of potassium morning and night. Rub the udder daily with a lotion composed of acetate of lead half an ounce, composed of acetate of lead half an ounce, tincture of camphor four ounces, and water

BRAN MASHES. ENQUIRER.—"What is the proper way to sed bran to cows; should it be mixed with hot or cold water? I have been informed that warm food should not be given to horned cattle, it being injurious to them."

The general custom is to feed cows on cold bran mashes, which is no doubt occasioned by pure laziness. Warm mashes are undoubtedly the best-but there is a distinction between warm and hot-as is borne out by them being almost invariably recommended for cows out of condition.

BLINDNESS IN SHEEP.

THORAH. - "I have a flock of sheep that is getting blind, a white scum growing over their eyesight. I cannot account for it, and have not heard of any other cases. Mine get stone blind. Please give me some information as to what would help them, or if there is any cause for the disease. Is it catching, for they all seem to have it, or get it? for they all seem to have it, or get it? Some of them have now been blind for two weeks."

Possibly there is something wrong with the general management of your flock, either as to pasture or sheds. Mix in their feed a small quantity of nitrate of potash, and bathe the eyes with a lotion composed of sulphate of iron one drachm, laudanum two ounces, and water twelve ounces.

SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

The sale in this city on the 14th and 15th inst., under the auspices of the British American Shorthorn Association promises to be a decided success, as the following breeders will offer cattle for sale :--

James I. Davidson, Balsam, two pure imported Cruickshank bulls. Arthur Johnson, Greenwood, one pure im ported Cruicksbank bull, and a fine heifer from John Miller's imported cow Isabella, be-

Polwarth. Messrs. Gardhouse & Son, Malton, offer

Messrs. Gardhouse & Son, Malton, offer some splendid stock.

Messrs. Curree, of Everton, Dix & Son, of Little Britain, Hart, of Woodstock, McQueen. of Salem, Burnett, of Greenbank, Lucas, of Appleby, Axford & Son, of Talbotville, Davis, of Glanworth, Patteson, of Eastwood, Barelay & Son, Lindsay, Wood, of London, and others, all offer good animals, suitable for any herd. Catalogues are now ready, and may be produced by addressing Mr. R. L. Denison, ecretary of the Shorthorn Association, 64

King street east, Toronto.

POULTRY AND POTATOES.

MARKHAM asks :- "Can you give me any information as to how hens would pay where there would be two or three hundred kept together for eggs and chickens for the Toronto market? 2. And which would be the best breed to recent breed to keep? 3. What is the most egg-productive food? 4. Are potatoes a paying crop when not ready for the early market?"

1. There is no reason why such a speculation should not prove profitable, but several persons have tried the experiment and failed. It is an industry that requires close attention, and unless you are prepared to give it your own personal supervision and care it would prove a loss. Poultry cannot be kept advantageously unless they have a properly arranged house for their accommodation, which should be weather proof and well ventilated, but the ventilation should be secured without causing draughts. There is always a good demand for poultry and eggs, and prices are invariably good in our market.

2. Poultry raisers differ as to which are the 2. Poultry raisers differ as to which are the best breeds, but the most successful henneries in the United States are stocked with light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, and Hamburgs. If you aim to raise fowl for table use a good cross may be made between a Brahma cock and a Dorking hen. A cross between a Brahma and a white Leghorn makes an excellent fowl for eggs, as the Leghorns are among the best layers in the world.

3. The sunflower is the best egg-producing food known for poultry, keeping them in a 3. The sunflower is the best egg-producing food known for poultry, keeping them in a thriving condition, and largely increasing the production of eggs. Every poultry-raiser who tries it will find that this is the best food known for glossing the plumage of fowls, and is almost indispensable to those who wans to fit their birds for exhibition to the best advantage. The Russian sunflower is easily required to the result of the hock of an ointment made of raised, requires very little care, and can grown in fence corners and other places the part of biniodide of mercury and fifteen grown in fence corners and other places the part of biniodide of mercury and fifteen grown in fence corners and other places the part of biniodide of mercury and fifteen grown in fence corners and other places the part of biniodide of mercury and fifteen grown in fence corners and other places the part of biniodide of mercury and fifteen the natural thickness of the skin at the hock, and the chances of repeated immense, yielding often at the rate of 100 bushels to the acre. It should be planted in hills four feet apart, any time from the 10th of May to the 1st of July. Three quarts of plant an acre.

4. The earlier potatoes are placed on the market the better price is obtained, but as a general rule there are more failures with crops of early than late varieties. Late potatoes prove very profitable crops.

LIVE STOCK.

One of the Bow Park Duchesses recently gave birth to a fine roan bull calf. When young hogs are fed exclusively

corn, they cease to grow at an early age, and commence to lay on fat. Green food makes them thriftier and larger than dry grain. Some one truthfully observes that success ful sheep-raising cannot be long continued on low, boggy, and swampy lands. To thrive steadily sheep must have at least well drained, if not rolling, pastures.

To a great extent the proportion of lear neat in hogs is dependent on the amount of exercise they take, and this is not consistent with the most rapid and most profitable feeding. The growing of peas, allowing hogs to

harvest the crop, furnishes a food so cheap that even with the loss from exercise in get-ting their rations pork may be made at a

Hon. H. M. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec, recently sold in Chicago 19 Herefords, 24 Aberdeen-Angus, and two Galloways. The average prices per head being respectively \$579.47, \$448.58, and \$267.50. It has been a common opinion that the horn of the steer or heifer gave indications of the age of the animal, but this is now denied by Dr. Stewart, of New York, who states that at no time is such evidence to be relied

The finishing off process with fattening hogs should now be pushed rapidly, so as to butcher them as soon as cold weather comes. A variety of food is essential, especially when hogs are becoming so fat that they cloy on their regular rations. Variety of food will also make the quality of the pork better.

A sick horse that cannot be induced to lie down in any other way will often take to a bed of clean, bright straw. The farmer who desires to increase the size and quality of his manure pile should use plenty of bedding under his stock; besides the increase of fertilizers for his land, he will add much to the comfort of his stock. All kinds of farm stock, whether kept in a stable or in yards, should be provided with a clean place to sleep should be provided with a clean place to sleer in at night, and in winter with plenty of warm clean bedding.—Indiana Farmer.

warm clean bedding.—Indiana Farmer.

Some persons object to using tobaccowashes as a cure for ticks on sheep, on the ground that they are poisonous. The following is highly recommended:—Take lard or lard 'oil, or, what is better still if you have it, the grease that has resulted from frying pork, add to this one-third bulk of kerosene oil, or, if handy, crude petroleum, which is better: after warming suthciently to melt the lard, shake thoroughly together, and keeping it as hot as hot as it can be without harming the lamb, pour a quantity along the back from head to tail, letting a helper slightly part the wool as you proceed. By doing this a week or ten days after shearing, and again in the fall as the sheep are put into winter quarters, not a tick need be found on any of the flock, young or old. Carbolic acid soap is a safe and easy remedy, and can be applied with less bother than the above.

On the Kansas Agricultural Farm they

On the Kansas Agricultural Farm they have for years been feeding loose salt to the stock, and always with great and unavoid-able loss. Of late, however, they have used rock salt for this purpose with entire satisfaction. A six-inch square lump of rock salt in a box, placed where all animals have free access to it, "salts" stock in a way that is entirely satisfactory. In regard to another matter also, the superintendent, Prof. Shelton, says every season's experience heightens the good opinion which he long ago formed of that great South-west forage plant, alfalfa (also known as lucerne and French clover). At this writing, when orchard grass, blue grass, and meadow oat grass are brown and sear from repeated frost-bitings, alfalfa is as green as it was in June, and is apparently more sought by cattle and hogs than any sort of feed now growing upon the farm. - Live Stock Indicator.

Winter and Spring Care of Calves. The first winter is a trying time for calves. Some, who mean to be judicious feeders, think the calf needs to be toughened the first winter, so that he may not become too delicate, and may have a healthy, strong consti-tution. So the calf is often required to dig for his grass under the snow, pick at straw stacks, exposed in the most inclement weather with insufficient nutriment. If this is a good way for the young animal, why not apply the same practice, comparatively, to our children? If soanty nourishment and exposure strengthens the constitution, why not carry out the principle where it will still have a more beneficial effect? The result of this most ported Cruicksbank bull, and a fine heifer from John Miller's imported cow Isabella, besides other cattle.

Messra. Heron, of Ashburn, offer a very fine heifer from their imported stock.

Messra. Fothergill, of Burlington, and beginning to the product of the honours at the Industrial Exhibition this year.

Messra, Collacutt & Sons, Tyrone, offer ten bulls and heifers and one bull calf from the imported cow Emerald from the herd of Lord Polwarth.

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Messra, Collacutt & Sons, Tyrone, offer ten bulls and heifers and one bull calf from the where lose its its content as sometimes are not the second the point they allowed the followed by the splendid prize bull Prince James, which carried at the coming of spring grass. 'It is a most important point that the calf should never lose the thrift it possessed bull and more productive, and he will be far richer as a sucking calf—or, as it is sometimes expressed, should never lose its "calf flesh." When the calf is to be grown for beef, this pernicious practice is too often seen in thin, When the calf is to be grown for beef, this view would seem to be too clear to require

When lambing time comes the ewes should be watched carefully, and those which show signs of yeaning their lambs soon should be placed in a compartment by themselves, and as fast as the lambs are dropped they and their dame should be separated from the main flock. This saves the young lamb from being run over by the sheep, and in many cases causes a young ewe to care for her lamb when she would otherwise have discovned it. Young ewes frequently discown their lambs, and this is especially the case when she is in poor condition and has but a small supply of milk. My remedy for a case of this kind is to put the ewe and lamb into a box rack and leave them alone. In nine Young Ewes at Lambing Time.

of this kind is to put the ewe and lamb into a box rack and leave them alone. In nine cases out of ten this is all that is necessary to do, but in extreme cases I hold the ewe and let the lamb suck a few times and have no more trouble. In case a lamb dies or comes dead from any cause, if the ewe is robust and has a good supply of milk, it is a good plan to give her the lamb of some weaker ewe, or one of twins. She can be fooled into owning it by skinning her own offerwing and skinning her own offspring and tying the skin on the impostor. After the lambs have come, then is the time to feed roots, and I value them in this order:—I, sugar beets; 2, mangel-wurzel; 3, rutabagas; 4, turnips.

After the lambs are two or three weeks old the ration of corn can be increased with advantage many times, and oil meal can be fed with good results.—Indiana Farmer.

Capped Hock, A capped hock on a horse is generally the result of a bruise from a variety of sources and ought as such to be treated from the be and ought assuch to be treated from the be ginning with cooling applications, such as continuous cold-water dressing during two or three days. When heat and tenderness has subsided, it will be proper to apply some strong sitmulant or blistering, with a view of causing absorption of the exuded serum or blood-water, of which the accumulation within generally consists. It will also be preferable to let the animal go loose in some roomy box-stall or comfortable shed, pro-

at the hock, and the chances of repeated bruising of that part of the limb, a complete reduction of capped hock is often very difficult, and at all times very slow of obtaining. Indeed, permanent thickness or callosity of the integuments of the part is generally the result of severe bruising of the point of the hock and expectally see the losity of the integuments of the part is generally the result of severe bruising of the point of the hock, and especially so when it has been wrongfully treated from the beginning, or suffered to remain too long before

treatment was commenced. -Breeder's Gazette, THE FARM.

It is a good plan to occasionally turn sheep into old orchards, especially into those which are not well cultivated. They nip off weeds, sprouts, and briars quite effectually. If trees are not more than seven or eight years old sheep are apt to gnaw them.

A mixture of clover with the grasses al-ways produces a larger amount of feed, either in pasture or hay, than any one alone. Wherever we have sown clover alone we have seldom failed to find some bare spots, while a mixture with timothy made a perfect sod. A little pruning should be done every year. If large limbs are cut off the wound heals over slowly or not at all. With trees

cared for it will never be nece use any implement larger than a jack-nife. Pruning shears are objectionable, as they injure the bark, which prevents making clean cut.

Near cities and canning factories many farmers find tomatoes a profitable farm crop. Planted four feet each way they will yield more bushels than average crops of potatoes on the same soil, and the fruit will usually bring as high a price or even higher. The chief difficulty is in getting sufficient plants, which must be grown in hot beds or under glass. Tomatoes do not need extremely rich soil, as it makes them run to vines too much and delays ripening. and delays ripening.

and delays ripening.

If a clover sod has been ploughed late and seeded with winter wheat it will rarely pay to sow clover seed the following spring. For some reason it requires thorough cultivation, either with a hoed crop or summer fallow, to fit the soil for clover seeding. Good farmers in such cases often take two wheat crops in succession and seed with the second. The second wheat crop will often be better than the first, as a freshly-turned sod does not give the best mechanical condition for so particular a feeder as wheat.

Manure may be profitably drawn on wheat all winter, provided the ground is frozen. The more finely it is spread over the surface the better the effect. A bushel to a square rod has made a difference of nearly two quarts of grain, or at the rate of ten bushels per give about ere. This makes the manure give abo two bushels of grain for each two-horse load of manure. But this is not by far the only benefit from winter top-dressing. Under each particle of manure a clover seed will make vigorous growth and permanently enrich the soil. Only finely rotted manure will produce such assets. will produce such results. If very coarse, the manure will fall in heaps and partially smother the wheat, especially if well covered with snow.—American Cultivator.

The Folly of Reeping Land Idle. In agriculture, as in all other industries, it is the best use of opportunities and materials that makes the most profit. The soil is the material from which the farmer produces his income. It is productive only when it is at work, that is, when it is bearing some crop. When it is idle it is simply so much money at work, that is, when it is bearing some crop. When it is idle it is simply so much money at rest and yielding no interest. The soil, too, like money, is exhausted when it is idle, and is increasing in value when it is at work. One might as well fear that so much money as the land is worth would become reduced in value by being well invested, as that the land would be impoverished when it is in a productive condition. This can be very clearly shown. A field is sown now to rye, and the crop will be gathered next July. Frequently it will lie until the next spring, when it may be planted to corn. The corn will stand a month after it is ripe and might be cut, and the land will to stora. The corn will stand a month after it is ripe and might be cut, and the land will be ploughed in the spring and sown with oats. The oat stubble will be two months before it is ploughed and sown to fall grain of some kind. Now the ground has been idle more than half the time, producing nothing. On the other hand, a field now in rye or wheat may be ploughed as may be ploughed as soon as the crop is cut and planted with fodder corn, or sown with millet, or a green crop such as rape, or with turnips, and from 5 to 10 or 15 tons per acre of valuable fodder taken from the soil. This will feed a good many stock, sheep, pigs, cattle, or cows, and the whole value of it will be returned in manure. or the crop may be ploughed under and the soil greatly enriched by it. The following corn crop will be increased either way by the manure or the green stuff ploughed in. If the corn is put in in good season, the land being ploughed in the fall so that no time is lost, and is cut as soon as the grain is ploughed in the fall so that no time is lost, and is cut as soon as the grain is glazed, rye may be sown and harrowed in, and a good fall or winter pasture may be secured. There will be something to be pioughed in, too, in the spring more or less, and again the land will be in better condition. This constant cropping will keep down weeds and will produce something that may be fed to stock, and if done, as a rule, will easily provide fodder for twice as much live stock as the Tarm usuality earries. No farmer will have a shadew of a doubt that at the end of ten years with such

N. Y. Times. Applying Manure to Grass Land The number of farmers who believe in applying manure to grass lands in the antump is every year increasing. The old idea that manure applied to the surface of the land, except just before it is to be taken up by the except just before it is to be taken up by the growing plants, loses a considerable portion of its fertility is at the present time believed by but a very few. Observation and experiment have taught that the loss by evaporaion of manure that is applied in the autumn is more than made up by the protection which its application affords to the roots of

the grass.

Another advantage in the fall application is the frequent freezing and thawing of the manure which breaks up the lumps, and makes it so fine that it settles down among the roots of the grass to a position where it is not only out of not only out of the reach of the knives of the mower, but in just that position when spring opens to get the right degree of moisture and heat to hasten decomposition, thus rapidly producing plant food. But when manure is spread on the surface in the spring, unless very wet, the lumps dry hard and are not only in the way of the mower, but do not de-compose, and do not furnish plant food until another year.

Many farmers now make it a practice to begin to manure their grass lands in the antumn, and continue to apply the manure as fast as made until they have applied all that they think they can spare for the purpose, claiming that to do so secures to them better crops of grass, and at the same time advances their work when they are not as busy as in the spring month.

busy as in the spring month.

One of the most wasteful methods of applying manure is to get it out in the autumn plying manure is to get it out in the autumn and leave it over winter in small heaps, spreading it in the spring after the grass begins to grow. The number who do this is comparatively small, but every year we see here and thare one who does, doing it probable under the impression that the loss is much less than if spread at once after having been carried to the field in the autumn. Butties are parried to the field in theautumn. By this practice the outside heaps dry hard, so hard that when spread in the spring the lumps do not soften, but remain hard and dry to obstruct the mower and to be raked up with the hay. When the manure spreader comes into general use this practice will be abandoned.—
Massachusetts Ploughman.

THE DAIRY.

S. L. Hoover states that his Jersey cow Royal Sister, 12,451, made fourteen pounds eleven ounces of butter in the first seven days of September. Her feed during the time mentioned consisted of two quarts of exiter ned consisted of two quarts of cottonseed meal and four quarts of wheat bran per

Milch cows do not lose their fondness for apples even after the latter have been frozen; but at this time they are of little or no benefit, and usually a positive injury. Cows will bloat badly if allowed to eat all they will, and with a smaller quantity severe scouring is often the result.

A nine months' Holstein heifer calf, the property of T. B. Wales, Iowa City, was recently sold by auction for \$4,200. The dam of the calf is Mercedes, the renowned Holstein cow that carried off the Breeder's Gazette Butter Cup for the best thirty days' record in a milk and butter contest, her product of buter being 99 bs. 6½ oz. The calf was bough by a Syracuse, N. Y., firm.

before in their stalls, the flow of milk returned. Cows when giving milk are more sensitive to the cold than when they are dry, and exposure to severe cold interferes with the secretion of milk.—Minneapolis Tribune.

It is advisable to lengthen the milking period of a heifer as much as possible, both to encourage the habit of milking and to give the udder a good form and large capacity. The third year of a cow's life is the most important, and the treatment during this period requires care. The young animal is growing and maturing, and acquiring its future character. To make a copious and long milker of the young cow is very desirable. To do this a heifer should not be bred again for at least six months; she should be well fed, so as to encourage her growth and her milk production, and she should be milked as long as she will give even a pint, up to within a month of her coming in again. This will tend to form the desired habit of long and abundant milking and give the cow a large udder.

Mr. Robert Hell ac Okie have

Mr. Robert Hall, an Ohio butter inspector, says that where butter is properly churned, both as to time and temperature, it becomes firm with very little working, and it is tenacious; but its most desirable state is wax; when it is easily moulded into any shape, and may be drawn out a considerable length without breaking. It is then styled giltedge. It is only in this that butter possesses that richy nutty taste and smell, and shows up a rich golden yellow colour which imparts so high a degree of pleasure in eating it, and which increases its value many fold. It is not always necessary, when it smells sweet, to taste butter in judging it. The smooth unctuous feel in rubbing a little between the finger and thumb expresses at once its rich quality; the nutty smell and rich aroma indicate a similar taste, and the bright golden glistening gream-coloured sursurface shows its height of cleanliness. It may be necessary at inest to use a typer, or use it until you become a expertit in section. Mr. Robert Hall, an Ohio butter inspector may be necessary at times to use a tryer, or use it until you become an expert in testing by taste, smell, and rubbing.

Salting Cows. A correspondent, writing from Wisconsin, asks if cows need salt, and if they should be asks if cows need sait, and if they should be fed enough to create great thirst. We reply that all animals need salt, and that they will not take more of it than is good for them, unless it is so mixed with their food that they must take it in order to get the food. The system contains salt, and needs more than food usually contains. Hence the necessity of sunplying it directly. But we do not think that feeding it to an extent that it would create great and habitual thirst would be advisable. Salt is a poison, and when taken in large quantities acts as such. Besides this, if the animal is in a constant state. sides this, if the animal is in a constant state of thirst, it is an unnatural condition, and, probably, in a state of fever. If administered in such quantities, and in such a way as to cause thirst, the purp se would be to increase the flow of milk. But we do not believe that anything valuable could be accomplished by pursuing such a course. Doubtless if the cow could be made te drink a large quantity of water, she would yield an increased quantity of milk, but it would be overtaxing her, and the milk would not be as good. It may be assumed that nature has made each individual cow so that she will maintain a correct balance between her food and her drink; and it would be increased. and her drink; and it would be just as res and ner drink; and it would be just as reasonable to force additional food down her throat after she has eaten enough, as it would be to force additional water down her throat after she has drank enough. Water is a very important feature in caring for dairy cows. The cow ought to have all the water that she naturally needs, and it should be jus as pure as the water we drink ourselves. Bu we do not believe that any process of forcing her to drink should be adopted. Too much water weakens disgestion in any animal. We may very soon learn what the effect upon digestion is, if we will contract the habit of drinking large quantities of water ourselves.

One of the most serious obstacles in the way of ancessful dairying is a wet basture. Land that is estimated with water produces unwholesdine heroage, the grass is rank and sour, and sometimes the heroage consists wholly of sedges and other coarse plants that are not easily digestible. Such food cannot produce good milk, and the milk made from such food will not make good cheese or butter. But very often this coarse, rank food produces disease in the cows. This is more especially the case with yearlings and oung cattle whose digestive powers are not ully matured. Another injury results from the use of such pastures. Vapour is con stantly arising or settling over low wet lands stantly arising or settling over low wet lands, and the presence of this vapour greatly affects the temperature. Every farmer knows how frosts occur upon such low grounds when higher lands are free from them. Now, all these influences seriously affect the health of cattle feeding on such lands. The vapour arising from them is loaded with poisonous arising from them is loaded with poisonous which infacts the blood when germs, which infects the blood when they are breathed into the lungs. The moisture which settles down upon them is cold, and as it condenses into visible vapour this absorbs from the cold air various unhealthful and injurious gases which are always arising from the decaying table matter in the soil. Everyone knows more or less what malaria is, and how if more or less what malaria is, and how it affects persons. Cattle are as subject to these atmospheric poisons as human beings are, and what we know as malaria frequently produces diseases which cause wonderment and surprise to the owners of the sick animals. So the cold which causes the frost in these low places chills the animals, and a chill to a milbing own in war art to affect the relation of the side of the low places chills the animals, and a chill to a milking cow is most apt to affect the udder first and produce garget, at which again the owner wonders, and for which he cannot account. Pregnant cows suddenly chilled in this way, especially by lying down upon the ground, lose their caives, and still again the owners wonder how that can happen, when every care, as he supposes, has been taken of the animals. But such things are caused by wet, undrained pastures, and every farmer should by every possible means remove such a constant danger from his farm by draining a constant danger from his farm by draining these lands. - New York Times.

THE APIARY.

Always examine your bees early during a pleasant morning, and you will find them, as a rule, more agreeable than at any other time. Besides, we think it a proper time to artificially swarm your bees.

Each colony may cast one swarm and pro-duce a good yield of honey, but it a greater increase than this is allowed it must come at the cost of the honey crop. After swarms are easily prevented by the removal of the extra queen cells.

The age of queens can be told by their colour. A young queen is bright-coloured and fresh-looking, more so the first year than ever afterwards. We cannot look at a queen and say, to a certainty, that she is a certain age, but we can make a pretty close guess. In order to strengthen weak stocks we suggest exchanging a few brood combs with plenty of eggs and adhering bees from other prolific stock. This you see involves the great importance of having all your hives of the same pattern and size, just as all the Hicks hives are made, making it the easiest hive to handle bees in.

Do not be led' into the false idea that bees will gather greater amount of honey in one nive more than another, the chances being equal. The advantage of the hive is in the simplicity of its management and the ease with which the desired result may be obtained, without deviating from the natural instinct by which the bees are governed.

Italian Bees.

by a Syracuse, N. Y., firm.

To show how cold weather affects cows, an intelligent dairy farmer mentions a case where a herd of cows, which had usually been supplied from troughs and pipes in the stalls, were, on account of an obstruction in the pipes, obliged to be turned out twice a day while the weather was cold to be watered in the yard. The quantity of milk instantly decreased, and in three days the falling off became very considerable. After the pipes were mended, and the cows again watered as the content of the property of the pipes were mended, and the cows again watered as the content of the property of the pipes were mended, and the cows again watered as the content of the property of the pipes were mended, and the cows again watered as the pipes were mended, and the cows again watered as the pipes were mended.

commences earlier in the season. (8) The queen is more readily found, which is a great advantage. (9) The bees are more disposed to adhere to the comb while the combs are being handled. (10) They are far less apt to rob other hives. (11) And in my estimation a sufficient ground for preference, did it stand alone, the bees are far more amiable.

* I have kept these two races side by side for years. I have studied them most carefully, and I know that none of the above eleven points of excellence are too strongly stated. The black bees are superior in one, and in perhaps two respects. They certainly will go into boxes more readily to make boxhoney; and I have some reason to think they are hardy, yet many claim that the Italians are superior in points of hardiness.

Prof. A. J. Cook, the eminent apiarist, salls attention to a new pest which has made

Prof. A. J. Cook, the eminent apiarist, calls attention to a new pest which has made its appearance in many apiaries. After referring to the fact that poultry and all other domestic animals often suffer serious injury from the attacks of parasitic mites, and that even such household stores as sugar, flour, and cheese are not free from their ravages, he tells of the discovery of a parasitic pest among bees. He says:—

"During the last spring a lady bee-keeper of Connecticut discovered these mites in her hives while investigating to learn the cause of their rapid depletion. Shae dad noticed that the colonies were greatly reduced in number of bees, and upon close observation found that the diseased or failing colonies were covered with the mites. So small are these pests that a score of them can take possession of a single bee and not be crowded for room either. The lady states that the bees roll and scratch in their vain attempts to rid themselves of these annoying stoctights, and finally, worried out, fall to the bottom of the hive or go forth to die on the outside. Mites are not true insects, but are the most degraded of spiders. The sub-class, Arachnida, are at once recognized by their eight legs. The order of mites (Accorina) which includes the wood-tick, cattletick, etc., and mites, are quickly told from the higher orders—true spiders and scorpions—by their rounded bodies, which appear like mere sacks, with little appearance of segmentation, and their small, obscure heads. The mites alone of all the Arachnida pass through a marked metamorphosis. Thus the young mite has only six legs, while tine ma-The mites alone of all the Arachnida pass through a marked metamorphosis. Thus the young mite has only six legs, while the mature form has eight. The bee mite is very small, not more than one-fiftieth of an inch long. The female is slightly longer than the male, and somewhat transparent. The colour is black, though the legs and more transparent areas of the female appear yellowish. All the legs are fine jointed, slightly hairy, and each tipped with two hooks or claws."

As to remedies, the professor says that as what would kill the mites would doubtless also kill the bees, makes the question a difficult one. He suggests, however, the frequent changing of the bees from one hive to another, after which the emptied hives to another, after which the emptied hives should be thoroughly scalded. He thinks this course of treatment, persisted in, would effectually clean them out.

OUR GREAT HERITAGE.

The Mile Belt Thrown Open to the Settler Price Two Dollars and a Half Per Acre. OTTAWA, Nov. 30.—The present year has been a most eventful year in the history of Canada's great heritage in the North-West, and to-day I send to The Mail the gratifying intelligence that the Minister of the Interior has decided that the even numbered sections withdrawn from homestad and presemption by the order of July 1882 emption by the order of July, 1882, shall, on the 1st January, 1884, be REOPENED FOR HOMESTEAD AND PRE-EMPTION.

The price of the pre-emptions in that reserve has not been increased but remains the same as that asked for pre-emptions north of the railway and throughout the North-West, railway and throughout the North-West, namely \$2.50 an acre. The opponents of the Government will doubtless protest against letting these lands go at so low a rate, and will probably declars that the price should be double, but the Minister's object is settlement and cultivation, and not a direct and immediate money profit. His wise and enlightened policy will commend itself to the country, and will, beyond question, when known abroad, attract hundreds of aettlers to this highly favoured region, of settlers to this highly favoured region. where four million acres of choice lands are thus thrown open and twenty-eight thousand homesteads of 160 acres each are offered to satisfy the land hunger of the old and the new world. Another fruitful cause of agita-tion in the North-West has been the reserva-

THE MILE BELT. found irregular for instance, after the me In this case the reserve was made by order-in-Council of date 11th March, 1882, and was so made in order that the location of the stations on the Canadian Pacific railway should be completed and the right of way secured without involving the Government in tion not a single bud opened into flower. Two days after the new moon no less than any vexations difficulties with squatters and others, who might otherwise demand high any vexatious difficulties with squatters and others, who might otherwise demand high prices for the land which the Government, having bound itself to give the railway full right of way, would have had to pay. The purposes of the withdrawal having been accomplished the Minister of the Interior has decided that from and after the 1st January, 1884, the even numbered sections along and on both sides of the Canadian Pacific Railway and its branches west of Winnipeg, and as far west as the fourth principal meridian, shall be opened for homestead and pre-emption on the same terms as Government land elsewhere, except that there are certain stipulations for cultivation and cropping on the homesteads. But the area required to be cultivated and cropped is so moderate in extent as to bring a homestead and pre-emption within the reach of the most humble means. He will require that the settler shall break and crop ten acres of the homestead in the first year, and in the second year shall break and prepare for crop fifteen acres more, and in the third year crop the twenty-five acres and break fifteen more, making in all forty acres to be broken, cropped, and ready, for crop during the three years. That amounts to one-quarter of the homestead. This mile belt thus opened is during the moon's increase, that is, be-tween the time of new and full moon. Destroy weeds, dig, harrow, plough, and hoe from the full moon until the new, that is, during the moon's decrease. As the moon increases in light, the most suitable sign for germination has next to be selected. The best spring signs are undoubtedly Taurus, Cancer, and Libra; the moon must therefore be in one of these, and it is also best that one of these be rising on the eastern horizon. Cancer and Libra are preferable to Taurus. As very little out-of-door work can be done in Canada or the more northerly portions of adjacent States before the month of April, I begin calculations with that month. a.m. are best suited for sowing beets, par-snips, carrots, early lettuce, &c. The 29th and 30th, from 3 to 4.30 p.m., are favourable for spring wheat, barley, oats, &c. The moor is in Cancer on these dates.

May.—The 6th, 7th, and 8th, from 7.10 to am. These three mornings are very suitable for transplanting and pruning of all fruit bushes, vines, shrubs, &c.; likewise for planting of early potatoes. The moon is in Libra, with Cancer rising. The 6th and 7th, from

SIX HUNDRED MILES IN LENGTH, and it contains one thousand two hundred homesteads and pre-emptions under the government of the Minister; that is to say, every section is subdivided into two hometeads and two pre-emptions, and any homesteader section is subdivided into two hometeads and two pre-emptions, and any homesteader is entitled to obtain homestead entry or homestead and pre-emption by making application according to the Dominion Lands Act, provided that in every case in which homestead or homestead and pre-emption entries are obtained the same must be for either the east or the west half of the section. This is done to prevent any settler from obtaining both pre-emption and homestead facing the railway. The reason why the policy of opening up for settlement the Mile belt is only carried to the fourth principal meridian is that experience has not yet shown meridian is that experience has not yet shown whether the lands west of that line are fit for settlement or can only be utilized for grazing purposes. 'A third reserve dealt with by the Minister is the one known as THE REGINA RESERVE.

This consists of the even numbered section n one and a half townships near Regina These sections the Minister has decided to offer at auction in April next, at an upset price of five dollars cash at time of purchase, price of five dollars cash at time of purchase, subject to the same conditions of cultivation as in the mile beit. The Government will only sell to any one person a quarter section or 160 acres, the condition of residence is the same as in the case of homesteaders. If the conditions of cultivation are fulfilled a rebate of one-half the purchase money will be size. Of course it will be impossible to get in the whole of a large sowing between the times named, but by all means commence operations at the hours given. Be careful likewise not to begin before the times indicated, else you will have one of the non-germinating signs rising, and the last degrees of Virgo ascending, for instance, cannot be expected to influence seed sown like the beginning of the germinating sign Libra. chase money will be given. If there is it any case failure to fulfil the conditions of any case laintre to laint the conditions of cultivation within three years, the Governor-in-Council may cancel the sale and return the money paid without interest. This Regina reserve is composed of the even-numbered sections in the west half of township avanteen. range hinsteen. and township mnuence seed sown like the beginning of the germinating sign Libra.

The times above given suit the whole of eastern Canada, from Nova Scotia to Lake Superior, and in most instances will answer for the Canadian North-West. A little practice will convince the most credulous that Solomon was right when he declared long age "To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under heaven; a seventeen, range nineteen, and township seventeen, range twenty, west of second principal meridian. Surveys of the reserve

have not been completed and confirmed, but when they are the same policy will no doubt

be adopted for the disposal of that reserve as has been adopted for the reserve at Regma. The surveys at Medicine Hat and at Calgary are in the same state as that at Moose Jaw, and as they are not yet confirmed the Minis-ter cannot deal with them at present. In re-lation to the

THE PRINCE ALBERT SETTLEMENT, THE PRINCE ALBERT SETTLEMENT,
I am authorized to state that an officer is going to that locality immediately to examine the matter of titles in abeyance there, and to quiet the same. It is also the Minister's intention that bona fide squatters shall be dealt with very liberally. This applies to the Southern Reserve as well as to the Mile Belt. The policy of the Minister of the Interior is plainly one that is intended to aid the settler and to hasten the cultivation of the country; it is broad, and it is conceived in a liberal spurit; it is on the lines suggested in The MAIL recently, and cannot be successfully attacked by the Opposition.

LUNAR INFLUENCE ON VEGETATION. Astronomy and Agriculture—Proper and Improper Times for sowing Seeds—Valu-able Hints to Farmers,

Lunar influence is admitted by every person, the tides of the ocean being positive proof that such exists. Up to this point indeed, all have "agreed together to agree," beyond this, opinions vary. But it is surely a more difficult matter to move immense bodies of water like the Pacific and Atlantic oceans than to set up motion the initiation. oceans than to set in motion the juices of a herb or plant. Heat is found in the rays of the moon when the light is concentrated. Yet some of the wisest men of this essentially scientific generation deny the theory of lunar influence on vegetation. And yet it is possible that there may be mere in the theory than many are prepared to admit, and if my than many are prepared to admit, and if my readers will only attempt a few experiments, they will have but small cause for regret. One thing may be taken for granted, those who doubt most are unable to disprove, having never attempted a solution of the tion for themselves.

I now intend giving minute instructions for the use of all who have a desire to test by experiment the truth or fallacy of this branch of a faccinating science. The careful observance of the proper times to plant and sow is perhaps worth more than all else in the yearly routine work of an agriculturist; sucyearly routine work of an agriculturist; success at seed time usually means a bountiful harvest. Marked beyond question have been my own successes hitherto, so much so, indeed, that every returning spring I am besieged with enquiries from an ever-increasing circle of triends anxious to experiment. No farmer living but must have noticed the difference often existing between two neighbouring fields of similar cereals, and not only so, but even between parallel rows sown in the same ground. Zodiacal influence accounts for this. The seed in question has been sown at different times, and different gersown at different times, and different ger-minating influences have been brought to bear upon it. Quick germination is the first thing needful, the critical time of every known seed being the first few days after fructification. Put in wheat with Virgo rising and a tion. Put in wheat with Virgo rising and a miserable crop is generally the result, no seed, and scarcely any straw; the same with the sign Gemini, except that a slightly better straw will be obtained. Why, a short time ago, I had a letter from an old farmer residing in the "Empire State," in which he declared that there could be no doubt but that planting by sign was "better than phosphates." Let me relate a little of my own experience. In 1882 I planted one portion of a lot of Madeira vine bulbs, selecting the healthiest and strongest for the first sowing. I put them in the ground when the moon was in Capricorn, considered a non-germinating sign. Four weeks later the refuse were sown, that is all the small, mean-looking bulbs left over from Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head. Nervous deand Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head. Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved.
Choking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and hearing restored, and ravages checked.
Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasding of Strents and Flesh. Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.
One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for \$1. Ask for SanDrogn's RADICAL CURE, a pure distillation of Witch Hazel, Am, Pine, Ca, Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

SOWING THE SEED.

Seeds of all kinds should always be sow

SPRING, 1884.

2.30 to 4 p.m., are very suitable times to commence sowing beans, peas, Indian corn, cabbage, &c. The moon will then be rising in the sign Libra. The 27th and 28th, from 6 to 8

a.m., will again see the moon in Cancer, risin this time is very favourable for late sowing of beets, carrots, and most other farm/orops

except potatoes. Now for cucumbers and the squash family. The 27th, from 2.15 to about 4 p.m., I consider the most favourable period during the whole season for squash, cucum

bers, melons, tomatoes, and all running vines. Try it and see. The moon is at the time in

in the east.

June.—The 2nd. 3rd, and 4th are favour

able times for putting in the turnip crop, beginning at 5.45 a.m. Cancer continues rising

until about 7.15 a.m. This is also a good moment for late potatoes. The afternoons of the same dates are good for turnip sowing, but not for potatoes, from 2 to 3.30 p.m.

FALL, 1884.

Pisces.

Of course it will be impossible to get in the

tember. - The 4th, 5th, and 6th days this month are the best from 7.00 to 8.30 a.m., when the moon is in Pisces, and Libra

cer, above the earth, and Labra is rising

April.-The 29th and 30th, from 7.30

weeks later the refuse were sown, that is all the small, mean-looking bulbs left over from the previous planting. These were put in COLLING For the relief and prevention the instant it is applied, o Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Coughs, Colds, Weak Bank Stomach, and Bowels, Shooting Stomach, and Bowels, Shooting Stomach, and St the previous planting. These were put in when the moon was running through the equinoctial sign Libra, believed to be a favourable one for quick germination. And thus it proved, for mark the result:—three weeks fater the second lot had far outstrapped the first, looking stronger and healthier every way, remaining ahead all through the season. Take mutcher instance:—Vegetable marrow seeds were sown when the earth's satellite was in Libra, on May 27, in the open ground, and fruit was cut from the vines for the table NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Dominion and fruit was cut from the vines for the table on Aug. 5, ten weeks after sowing. No ar-tificial aid was used. The same vine, seeds of which were planted when the

A CHEAP CHRISTMAS PRESENT. mooh was in Aries, and Virgo rising, with artificial heat under glass, took

twelve weeks to come to perfection; the vines being long and scraggy all through the sea-son, as is the nature of the sign Aries. Watching the fruitings of this vine it was Those Sending Correct Answers to Bible Questions.

Gold and Silver Watches Given Free to

third quarter less and less flowers opened each morning until on the day preceding the lunation not a single bud opened into flower.

What a Toronto Newspaper is Doing to Encourage Bible Study.

fourteen flowers were counted. It is there-fore necessary in every case to choose a tayour-able time for Here is what appeared in a recent issue of

Here is what appeared in a recent issue of Toronto Truth:—

Some little interest was manifested in the Bible Questions given some weeks ago, and a great deal of satisfaction expressed by the recipients of the handsome gold watch and other prizes we gave. We want more of our readers, and every one else, to study up the Rible, the heat of all books; and in order the Bible, the best of all books; and in order encourage this study, we offer the follow-

ing valuable prizes for correct answers to the subjoined questions:—

1st Prize.—One Gentleman's Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Case Watch, genuine American movement, ordinarily retailed from \$65 to

2ND PRIZE. - One Ladies' Solid Gold Hunting Case Watch, retailed at about the same figure as above.

3kd Prize,—One Gentleman's Solid Coin

4TH PRIZE.—One Ladies' Solid Coin Silver Hunting Case Watch, retailed at \$15.

5TH PRIZE.—One Aluminium Gold Watch, retailed at about \$12.00. 6TH PRIZE.—A handsome Nickel Silver Waterbury Watch, which retails at \$5. 7TH PRIZE.—A handsome Solid Gold Gem

The FRIZE.—A nandsome Solid Gold Gem Ring, retailed at \$5.

The above prizes will be given to the fire seven persons giving the correct answer to al. of the following five questions:— 1.-The shortest verse in the Old Tests

nent.
2.—The shortest verse in the New Testa a.—The number of books in the Bible.
4.—The number of Chapters in the Bible.
5.—The number of Verses in the Bible.

The Apocrypha is not included in the term The following are the conditions attaching to this competition:—

Each competitor must, with his or her answers, enclose \$2, for which Truth will be

sent to any desired address for one year. Competition is open to old or new or non-subscribers. In the case of old subscribers. their term of subscription will be advanced one year.

Each question must be answered correctly

to secure a prize.

The first seven persons sending correct answers to all the five questions will win the rizes.

The competition will remain open till New

rising.
October.—The 2nd and 3rd days from 6.00 to 8.00 a.m. The moon is once more in

prizes.

The competition will remain open till New Year's day. The names of the winners will appear in Truth of January 5th, 1884.

No information beyond what is contained herein will be supplied to any competitor. Now we want to give these valuable watches to some one. Who will be first?

As we have had Truth on our exchange list for some time past, we can conscientiously say it is one of the best family papers printed. Its tone is good and pure, its selections carefully made, and its stories of a very high order. It is a 28-page weekly magazine, containing in each issue 2 full size pages of newest music, either vocal or instrumental; two or three very fascinating serial stories; a short story; short, pointed, pithy editorial paragraphs on current events; illustrations of the latest English and American fashions, with letter press descriptions; a Young Folks' Department; Health Department; Sport Department; Temperance Department; Sport Department; besides a lot of Miscellaneous reading. Just the paper to interest every member of the family. Address S. FRANK WILSON, publisher. Truth, Toronto, Ont. Sample copies of Truth sent for 5 cents. Annual subscription \$2.00.

WEST SIMCOE.

time to be born, and a time to die; a time

to plant, and a time to pluck up that which is planted."—Walter H. Smith in Vennor's

Meeting in Favour of Dr. Wylie-Mr. Phelps Fails to Appear. Phelps Falls to Appear.

ELM VALE, Dec. 1.—There was a large attendance of the electors of the township of Floss at Dr. Wylie's meeting held here last night. The Ministerial candidate, Mr. Phelps, failed to put in an appearance, although he was in the village.

The meeting was addressed by Dr. Wylie, the Conservative candidate, and by A. W. Lauder, M.P.P. for East Grey. Mr. Lauder discussed the school question at some length, and exposed to the evident satisfaction of the audience the absurdities of the school text book outrages. The Reformers here as strongly condemn the educational policy of the Mowat Administration as do the Conservatives. Dr. Wylie deserves great credit for the gentlemanly and truthful manner in which he is conducting his canvass, his conduct contrasting favourably with that of his opponent in this respect. West Simcoe will be redeemed.

He Was a Brute.

"I have something—particular—to say to you, Miss Edith," said E mer de Garcelone, as he drew himself where he could watch the firelight play in her face. "Well, I've the firelight play in her face. "Well, I've been expecting—something—of the kind," replied Edith, and she tried to stare a live coal out of countenance. "There's a change—oome over my prospects—I'm no longer the wealthy Elmer de Garcelone who paid you court at Saratoga the past season." "Don't mention it. I know all. I have determined that I shall still be true to you." "Heavens! but that's just what I don't want you to be. I've fixed up a match with Ethel de Bullion, worth a million and a half, and I just dropped in to tell you about it." and I just dropped in to tell you about it." Breach of promise suit now on.

A female miser, 83 years of age, was found dead in London a few days ago. She owned several houses, 100 acres of land, and \$6.000 in cash. She had written the Lord's Prayer on both posts of the garden gate, as a charm against thieves. So afraid was she of burglars that when she had occasion to go away from home for a day or two, she carried her scanty furniture with her, even the kitchen utensils. She died of cold and hunger.

