Vine a made from a variety of substant in a country abounding in appears no reason for making it for domestic purposes from anything but this fruit. The making begins as soon as there are enough wind falls to furnish a supply. These are ground in the mill as for cider, and the juice may be pressed out at once; but large orchardists keep the pomace in open vats or casks until it has undergone fermentation and become quite sour. It is then pressed, and the juice is more easily and thoroughly separated from the pomace than if pressed at the time of grinding.

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easily and thoroughly separated from the pomace than if pressed at the time of grinding.

The grinding being done and the pressing over, the sour liquor is put into open casks to stand until thoroughly settled, and then drawn off into barrols not quite full, leaving the sediment in the bottom of the casks. To get the benefit of the warm fall weather these barrels should be kept out in the sun, but covered with boards as a protection to the cooperage. When sold weather sets in they should be kept out in the sun, but covered with should have a stove or some other arrangement for keeping up a mild, even temperature through the winter. Throughout the whole process, until the vinegar is fully made and no greater acidity is desired, the barrels should remain unbunged. A small piece of musquito netting should be tacked over the bunghole to exclude insects.

The barrels ought to be iron hooped and painted, and while a large producer should have a vinegar house adapted to the purpose, many persons who make considerable quantities store is in cellare or barna through the winter and roll it out in the spring for better exposure to the sun. At least a year will be required to make strong, merchantable vinegar by the process described, but, unlike many other products, it will continue to grow stronger and better the longer it is kept. While most large producers in the country profer to wait on the natural process, the make strong, merchantable vinegar by the process described, but, unlike many other products, it will continue to grow stronger and better the longer to its kept. While most large producers in the country profer to wait on the natural process, the make strong, merchantable vinegar is another method sometimes need for gaining time in the process. When farmers have no cider mills and but few apples, says. The New York World, from which the above is quoted, they may make their own vinegar by making apples in a tub with a pounder. The pomace should then be put intog a half barrel with holes in the bottom, and be pl

into a half barrel with holes in the bottom, and be placed over another tub as a receiver. A follower can be placed on the pomace and be pressed down by a lever or stationary weights. The juice should be kept in a keg, bung open, and in a warm place until the vinegar is made. By frequently replenishing as it is drawn out, any farmer's family can easily keep up their stock. A few apples mashed and put in a stone jar, covered with water and the juice of some soured fruits and berries, can be used for this purpose. Vinegar will stand quite a low temperature, but it is better not to allow it to freezo.

Vinegar from other substances is sometimes made. Wine vinegar is from soured wines and the juice of grapes. Wine vinegars are extensively counterfeited by chemicals. For sorghum vinegar, to one gallon of sorghum syrup add five or six gallons of water, with a little yeast, or to a barrel of the strained juice of the cane, a pint of yeast and a little syrup. Large quantities of vinegar are made from whisky and acids that have a good appearance and sharp acidity, but are unfit for family use. For molasses vinegar, take one gallon of New Orleans molasses and five gallons of water, put in a little old vinegar to sour it, or start it to fermenting with a little yeast. Keep in a warm place and cover the bunghole of the keg with netting, to keep out the flies. Fine honey vinegar is made in the proportions of one pound of honey to a gallon of water, thoroughly mixed. For healthfulness and general utility apple cider vinegar stands at the head of the list. Vinegar from other substances is some-

There appears to be no very settled agreement among farmers about fall plowing. Its desirability depends much on circumstances. When manure is spread on and the ground is plowed in the fall it becomes more thoroughly incorporated with the soil and is much more available to the crop than when done just before the planting. So under most circumstances it would seem that fall plowing will be beneficial for spring planted crops. The lay of the land, however, should be taken into consideration. If it lies so that it will wash badly from rains and melted snows, then the lass the surface is disturbed by plowing until it is absolutely necessary the better. Also, if it is of a gravelly or sandy nature that will leach manure down beyond the roots of the plants, then it will be better to wait until spring. A sandy soil should be treated entirely different from one of clay. Being loose in its texture it may be easily plowed at any time, but the sowing or planting should follow quite soon. These are some of the things every one must consider for himself, and regulate his time of plowing as he has found it best suited to his own farm.

The Chinese Primrose.

The Chinese primrose is one of our plants that cannot bear to have water stand about its crown. If kept too wet, says a correspondent in Vick's Magazine, in nine cases out of ten rot will set in and the plant will eventually die. This trouble, it is claimed, comes from potting too low. The earth is drawn up around the base of the plant, and often so high as to come in contact with the leaves. This is all wrong. The crown of the plant should be an inch or two above the surface of the soil, and quite out of reach of water. The Chinese Primrose.

One Cure for a Self Milking Cow.

It readers who are troubled with cows milking themselves will take one fourth of a pound of cayenne pepper and mix it with one pound lard, applying the mixture to the cow's tente after milking (wipo the teats before milking) and continue its use about two weeks, it will cure the habit, says one who has tried the plan with satisfactory results.

country is below the average this season.

STONES OF MEMORIAL.

LESSON III, FOURTH QUARTER, IN-TERNATIONAL SERIES, OCT. 21.

Pext of the Lesson, Josh. iv, 10-24-Commit Verses 20-22-Golden Text, Josh.

publisher.]
In the first chapter of this book we saw Joshua'encouraged; in the second, the two spies received and protected by Rahab, and bringing to Joshua further encouragement; in the third, the preparations for the crossing of the Jordan and the actual passing over; and now in the fourth we have a more full account of the passing over, with the details concerning the twelve stones. In some of our hymns we sing about Jordan as if it were a symbol of death, and as if Canaan represented heaven; but a very little thought would show us that the fact that in Canaan there were many enemies to be subdued and

ermor of Cod, resisting and conquering our common adversaries, the world, the fiesh and tho devil.

the devil.

14. "The Lord magnified Joshua in the sight of all Israch" He was the Lord's representative, and as the people moved forward at his command and saw the mighty power of the Lord through him, they had to confess that the God of Moses was with Joshua, and so Coy feared or reverenced him as they did Moses and the Joshua was fifed Lorden by did Moses, and the Lord magnified Joshua by did Moses, and the Lord magnified Joshua by working through him. God has magnified His son Jose, and will magnify Him before all nations, for "all kings shall fall down before Him, all nations shall serve Him." If we determine that Christ thall be magnified

glerious to trust and obey Him.

10. "The people came up out of Jordan on the tenth day of the first month." This was the day on which the passover Lamb was chosen (Ex. xii, 3), and as they kept the passover of the fourteenth day (v. 10), they must have selected the lambs on the very day must have selected the lambs on the very day on which they came up out of Jordan, their first day in the promised land. This is the third passover of which we have any account. Note the truths for the believer: Redemption from bondage by the Lamb (Ex. xii); the only joy in the wilderness is in the Lamb (Num. ix), and the rest of the promised land is in the Lamb; all things in Christ, nothing court from Him. Jesus our wisdon, right

grart from Him: Jesus, our wisdom, right-eousness, sanctification and redemption. 23. "Those twelve stones." These stones shall be for a memorial unto the children of Israel forever (v. 7.) A nation chosen to

29. "Those twelve stones." These stones shall be for a memorial unto the children of Israel forever (v. 7.) A nation chosen to make God a name, chosen to be His people forever (I Chr. xvii, 21, 22), that through them His name may be magnified. They were in themselves weak and sinful and the fawest of all people, but God redeemed them, led them, fed them, clothed them, fought for them, forgave them when they sinned against Him, and gave them this land that they might honor Him and magnify His name, keeping in memory all His dealings with them. In addition to the lessons from the twelve stones, to which we have already referred, the faithful among them would often think of "the Shepherd, the stone of Israel" (Gen. xliz, 24); and the twelve precious ctones ever borne upon the shoulders and breast of the High Priest would constantly speck to them of their nearness to God, and His love for, and care of them.

21-23. "Let your children know." These wonders of the love and power of the Lord their God at the Jordan and the Red sea, as well as all the wonders of the wilderness, the manna, the fiesh, the sweetened waters, the water from the rock, the giving of the law, the rod that budded, the serpent that healed, as well as all His wondrous hadgments, were to be constant themse of conversation with their children. They were to talk of all His wondrous works and declare His doings. If in Christian homes today the children never hear father or mother speak of the wondrous love and doings of Hiz who died on Calvary for us; if we have nothing to say about our joy because He has delivered us in answer to prayer; if we do not manifest that He is to us a living bright reality, our most intimate and confidential friend, how can we expect our children to inquire after Him?

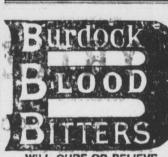
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SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

By virtue of a warrant under the hand of the Warden of the Corporation of the County of Huron, dated the Sixteenth day of July, 1888, Commanding me to Levy upon the lands hereinafter described for the arrears of taxes respectively due thereon, together with the costs; Notice is hereby given that unless such Taxes and Costs are sooner paid I Shall in Compliance with the Assessment Act, Cap, 193, R. S. O., proceed to sell by public Auction, the Said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the same, at the COURT HOUSE, in the TOWN of GODERICH, on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER, 1882, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

TOWNSHIP OF ASHFIELD.

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County Treasurer's Office. Goderich, August 11th, 1888. 2165-136

W. HCLMES.

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