are fastened in front by a strass buckle, and the sleeves are puffed; the hat to wear with the dress is of manilla straw, covered with an

Salt Water Bathing. People who lay large stress upon salt water oathing will, by experience, find that two pickels' worth of salt in the bath-tub of Lake Michigan water, will produce all the symptoms of the Atlantic. When you add the comforts at home to the discomforts of the sea serpent and shark regions of the East, the stay at homes can congratulate themselves that they are not like the poor publicans in 8 x 10 rooms at fashionable resorts. The best thing, however, in going from home is the getting back and the larger appreciation of

the comfort it gives.

Useful Household Hint. A piazza may be changed from a small Sahara to an alluring spot of shade and hadow by running an awning around it This may be simply a sufficient number of breadths of the cloth to reach around the piazza, cut long enough to make shade clear the lower edge, and furnished with rings along the top by which it is hung on hooks placed below the roof of the piazza. The rner breadths should be cut with a bias seam where they come together, so that the awning may be extended at an angle from the piazza. To hold it out round sticks three or four feet long are fitted inte and furnished at the other end with a nook which fastens through a ring on the lower edge of the awning. These can be aken out or put up in a minute, and are better than a more extensive frame, as the awning is only used in pleasant weather and when the piazza is occupied. When it is de-sirable to shade off only a part of a porch, curtains made of two breadths of the cloth

seamed together, scalloped and bound across the bottom, and furnished with a few rings along the top, will be found extremely useful. They can be put up and down with little trouble, and can be used in a number of differ-We saw recently a dainty bed for a child, made as follows: - The foundation was a sime ple little iron bedstead. This had been painted a perfect gold colour with gilt paint which comes for colouring gilt picture frames. To the top of the bed was affixed a frame of woodwork, having a circle at the top, and slender boards reaching to the bedstead and orming a sort of triangle. This was covered with a white linen drapery, caught back so as to look like angels' wings, and on it were embroidered in outline stitch, with pale blue and gold, two angels, one on either side, with their hands joined in the middle. The circle at the top was embroidered in a design of pink roses and butterflies. angels was the little prayer :

Now I lay me down to sleep. I pray to God my soul to keep; If I should die before I wake, I pray the Lord my soul to take. The lettering was in blue and gold, with a wreath and harp of gold below the verse. Around the bottom of the bed was a frill of the linen, bordered by a blue statching and

embroidered in flowers, birds, and little Dresden china designs. The whole effect was very charming. A Queer Story. A little story was told us by a lady lately abroad, which illustrates the moral obtuseness that is sometimes seen in the fair sex when they covet the goods of their neighoours which they cannot obtain legitimately. The teller of the story was in Rome, and h w much trouble and care collected a large number of photographs of persons and places which she wished bound up with the letter urpose she went to a Roman shop and left her book and photographs to be bound, while she went on a visit to Naples. On her return, the man of the shop, who was a German by the way, informed her that through the carelessness of his boy the book had been lost after binding, and he was very much troubled both of the loss and, being a poor man, at having to make it good to his customer. Though rather discouraged. with | and succeeded in getting it into the form tha she wished without further mishap. Soon after, when showing the volume to a friend n Paris, she was told that Mrs. Blank an American lady of considerable social positi had the same volumes, illustrated in the same way, and, on further inquiry, found that her fair countrywoman, having left a large order for books at the same on saw and wished to buy the volumes eft there to be bound, and which were ther ready for the owner. The shop-keeper told they were not his, and refused with them, until she declared she would from him unless he would sell her those par cular volumes and tell the owner he had lost them. At last, rather than lose a profit-

able trade, he did so, and the books now repose among the valued momentoes of an American lady of taste and fashion. The Beautiful Bathers, The New York Telegram describes the eculiar fancies and habits of the bathers at he different watering places along the coast. The picture it gives of some of the styles is not overdrawn :- At Long Branch, stance, bathing is as much a part of the day's usiness as the hop at night or the drive. Young ladies feel no diffidence in asking gentlemen to "come and bathe them." leed, each tender fair imagines that the atendance of a chevalier in the surf is indispensable. Rich costumes, too, are in vogae ere, and then the bath is always prece by a loll upon the sands. This is a singular, ot to say a very "loud" habit. Young girls and married women do not hesitate to stretch upon the sand at full length, attired in a thin, tight-fitting suit of cashmere, silk, serge, or flannel, beside men whose sole covering is a garment like a boy's night drawers. These ladies would have a man socially ostracised if he tried to peep furtively at their ankles on the bluff over head; but they do not seem to find the slightest impropriety in this extra-ordinary display of their persons. They also permit themselves to be buried in the sand and to be "handled without gloves" in a

emi-rude and altogether rough manner by

should likewise be remarked that bathing,

like death, levels all ranks and lays the

neiress beside the pauper in the surf. Un-

Coney Island differs from it in the matter

many other respects,

their attendant swains in the

ike Long Branch in

of bathing. There is not that air of sociability about it that is its chiefest charm at Long Branch. People go to Coney Island to bathe for sanitary reasons, and therefore make a regular business of it. To be sure, one will find here and there along the beach parties of pleasure bathing for the mere fun of the thing, and not because they need the benefits to be derived from salt water Young folks in the city, having resolved to spend a happy day, include bathing in the programme and go to Coney Island to obtain t. There are not so many gorgeous and outre as they are at Long Branch, Cape May, Mar-tha's vineyard, Falmouth, and other resorts of out ton and ultra fashion. Coney Island and Rockaway Beach are essentially the bathing ounds of the work-a-day folks. Newport and Long Branch are the ocean lavatories of the rich. To bathe at Newport is an expensive luxury for beauty. A belle must have as many bathing suits as afternoon and morning dresses. The rivalry between the angels of society is just as strong and exacting in the eurfas in the drawing-room, and husbands and fathers feel, while they dare not grumble at the expense. There is a tendency in most people to stay in the water toolong. This is

on a smile?" anxiously asks a writer in one of our exchanges. Hanged if we know, unless it's two "smiles."

njurious, and should be avoided. Nobody should remain in the water after the glow

departs and the chilly feeling begins to creep over them. It is worse to bathe too long

'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.

milk fever, a disease that is, according to items in our exchanges, causing Canadian farmers considerable annoyanes. Milk fever is one of the most fatal complaints among breeding cows, and consequently farmers should become conversant with its cause. should become conversant with its cause, comes off it in the autumn with a vigorous symptoms, treatment, and prevention, as fully appetite for any decent food, because his dieighty per cent. of the animals attacked suc-

cumb to the disease.

The cause, according to Professor Symonds, is mainly due to an impression made on the uterine nerves at the time of parturition, the disturbance being carried on to the central disturbance being carried on to the central nerves, and from thence to the brain, where herves, and from thence to the brain, where the vessels are so gorged with blood that apo-plexy follows. Free milking cows are more liable to the disease than others, and gener-ally with their third, fourth, or fifth calf, as it is a most unusual event for a heifer to fall with her first calf.

The symptoms in the early stages are langour and restleteness, the cow frequently snifting positions, with a peculiar motion of the hindquarters, first moving its weight on one hind leg and then on the other, until the hindquarters become so weak that the animal can scarcely stand. The breath becomes rapid, the pulse disturbed, the appetite changeable, and the bowels constipated, which increases until the cow falls, and is unable to regain her feet. The stomach at this stage becomes distended with gas, and the brain is rapidly being affected, as the wild expression of the eyes and distressing manner in which the head is thrown indicates. The hindquarters become so insensible to pain that if pin is stuck in the beast it will not feel it. As the disease progresses, the brain becomes more affected, and the power of swallowing is

The treatment should be under the direction of a veterinary surgeon, some of whom, in the earlier stages, resort to bleeding, tapping the jugular veln until a free flow is proauced, which relieves the pressure on the brain. Then the bowels demand attention, and a powerful purgative is needed, the ful-lowing being highly recommended:—One pound Epsom salts, eight drachms aloes in solution, given in three pints of strong ale. A fresh sheepskin should be placed over the back, or if this is not obtainable, a stimulat-ing liniment should be well rubbed into the spine. After the purgative has been administered the following should be given every half hour until relief is experienced:— One ounce aromatic spirit of ammonia, three ounces spirits of nitric ether, mixed with strong ale. If the animal shows no favourable symptoms Prof. Symonds recommends strong stimulants, giving haif a pint of good whiskey every hour and a haif, and if no change for the better takes place after four or five doses] the case may be looked upon as hopeless. If on the other hand there are favourable signs, the first of which would probably be a movement of the bowels, and a gradual return of consciousness, mild tonics and bran mashes may be given. A correspondent of the Rural World says he has cured

trary to nature's laws to milk out the bag before calving, or immediately afterwards. It is generally conceded that no disease calls for the services of a competent veterinary surgeon more than puerperal apoplexy, and persons who trifle with it run great risks of osing their stock.

LIVE STOCK.

It's found by experience that the food of healthy oxen, of whatever size, is nearly one-fifth of their own weight of turnips daily, or about one-fiftieth of their weight of hay, straw, or other dried food.

Mr. Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, ha shipped fourteen pedigree polled heifers to Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons, Ontario, and a pair of handsome heifers of the famous Canada.

Messrs. Green Bros., of Oakville, Ont., have purchased of Mr. John Dryden, of Brookin, Ont., M.P., the shortborn heifer Fanny, baying three crosses of Craickshank bulls, and she is in calf to Mr. Dryden's red Oat straw is a valuable feed, and is all the better for having the grain cut while slightly well as hav, but has not nearly the nutritiv with grain or meal to make a perfect diet. Do not let a colt run wild until it is old

enough to break. Tie it up occasionally in the stall with the dam, and frequently lead it by her side when taking her out for exer-cise or work. Put on a piece of the harness now and then, and it will be more easy to harness the animal when it becomes necessary A Vermont sheep-raiser says that the best method for doctoring sheep for foot rot is to wet the foot of every sheep in the flock, sound or lame, thoroughly with kerosene or coil oil, and put what sulphur you can take in the thumb and finger between the hoofs of each foot. Keep them in a dry place for twelve nours. Repeat the operation in about two

Mr. Russell, of Horton, England, says the London Farm and Home, provides salt as well as water, so that his sheep may have access to t whether the the weather be wet or dry. I this were done generally, those wholesale experienced. Salt acts as a condiment, and is no doubt an appetizer; but it also does something more in quickening the action of the internal organic system, and preventing the generation of internal parasites.

Sheep often go a long time without drinking, especially if in a pretty good pasture, and the dews are heavy so that they can fill up with wet grass in the morning : but when they do want to drink water, is as necessary to their health and comfort as to that of any other animals. Therefore, keep a supply of pure water in the sheep pastures as much as in any other, and if the sheep do not drink from it, give them a little salt once a week. They should have salt as often as once a week

under any circumstances. Hon. Rufus Prince, president of the Maine State Agricultural Society, writes the Maine Farmer: - "I am no horse doctor, but I will give you a very simple but affective cure for 'scratches,' given me by one that had had the care of horses for a long time, and which has never failed with me. It is this: Wind a woollen rag around the horse's ankle and fasten it on and let it be until it wears off. No matter if you drive your horse in the mud, do not take off the rag, and before you think

of it the scratches will be cured." Buying and selling stock is an important part of every farmer's business, even in sections where stock-breeding is not a specialty. It requires a good deal of judgment to do this successfully, and this will be only acquired by experience and the use of scales to

not to be sold, it is very convenient for far-mers to have scales, that they may know the comparative results of feeding different kinds of food.

MILK FEVER.

A subscriber in Williamsport states that he has a "valuable cow which was in good condition up to the time of calving and for a while after, when she got very thin, her tougue swelling to almost double its usual size, which was continually hanging out of her mouth," and asks the cause and a remedy. From the above meagre description of the condition of the cow it is evident she is suffering from puerperal apoplexy, commonly called milk fever, a disease that is, according to Hogs in Clover, gestive organs are active and strong and he is healthy. He has a fresh, keen appetite for corn, and he has a good foundation of

happiness increases its strength and energies, and unhappiness diminishes them. When you find it is weak in any particular point, do not press and harass the weakness, but show it indulgence. Do not urge it to do more than it is well able, as the more it is compelled to do to-day the less it will do to-mor When he begins to slacken his speed, do not recklessly compel him to maintain it, but think now you yourself would like to be thus arged beyond your strength. Do not worry your horse by repeated whip-strokes; as every blow robs the animal of strokes; as every blow robs the animal of some of its strength, and continued blows rob it also of the motives to exertion by the violence of the strokes on the skin, and also affect the muscles underneath on which the motions depend. If any person doubts this, a slight blow on his arm or leg will soon convince him of the truth. If you have two horses working together, and one horse is 50 times as much as the rye ploughed under when the corn comes off. Being so very young it will contain 90 per cent. of water, leaving only 50 pounds of fartilizing matter and perhaps not so much. One dollar and fifty cents will purchase 100 pounds of good superphosphate, which will be worth slower and weaker than the other. slower and weaker than the other, do not orce it to do as much as the other, but rather slacken the speed, if even it is done by keeping the other horse back.

Many farmers I know never overwork

THE DAIRY.

should be.

their horses, but some are less regardful o

their comfort and capabilities than they

When meal is fed plain to cows they often shape it is apt to pass into the intestines without being returned with the cud to be re-masticated. This creates a loss, and to prevent it mix the feed with wet cut hay, straw, folder, or other coarse feed. It is said that meal fed dry, if not mixed with rough feed, will be better masticated than when it is fed wet.—American Dairyman.

Garget is one of the commonest diseases in he dairy, and in nearly every case it is caused by neglect of the simplest precautions. A cow that has lost the use of a portion of the gradual return of consciousness, mild tonics and bran mashes may be given. A correspondent of the Rural World says be has cured cows affected by giving them one pint and a half of fresh lard and half a pint of kerosene, mixed with new milk, warm, repeating the done is two or three hours.

If the disease is to be guarded against, do not permit the cow to drink much water after calving, and it would be better to have that little slightly warmed, as copious draughts of cold water at this period bring on indigestion. It is also objectionable and contrary to nature's laws to milk out the bag

If fears are entertained of disagreeable dours in the milk from cabbage or turnip eaves, "give the cow about a teaspoonful of saltpetre once a day, pulverized and put in ner grain; if it is already in the milk dissolve the saltpetre in water, and put about a teaspoonful of the solution to a gallon of milk, and it will remedy it at once," so says an experienced dairyman. He also says that "it drives off good flavours as well as bad ones, and that butter made from milk so treated will be as flavourless as winter butter nade from fresh meadow hay, but as it does not destroy the colour, people will not find fault with such butter unless they are accus-tomed to something very nice. Even then they will prefer it to that which has a taste of turnip, cabbages, carrots, or bitter weeds of any kind."

Mr. Fuller's Great Jersey Cow. The first week of the third month's test of Mary Anne of St. Lambert's 9,770 shows that she is a "stayer." After having been tested continuously for two months, one would naturally look for a slight falling off, would naturally look for a slight falling off, especially as we are told the pastures in Ontario are drying up for want of rain. Her week's test is 24 lbs. 1 oz. A further official test is shortly to be made by the Canadian Jersey Breeders' Association, and Mr. Fuller states his intention to invite some of the members of the American Jersey Cattle Club to conduct a week's test in September, which will be the fourth month of her test. unparalleled amount of butter that this oung cow is making would seem to bear ont been forced in the slightest degree, but, on the contrary, her test is an ordinary dairy one, and it must assist to place the Rioter Stoke Pogis blood very high up in the list of Jerseys. - Breeders' Gazette.

The secretary of the British Dairy Farmers Association says he does not know of a better method of packing butter than that adopted by the consignors of Brittany butter. Tons are sent to England weekly in fough pine boxes, holding two dozen pound each. The butter is made up in two-pound rolls, and is wrapped in muslin, with an outside covering of clean white paper. The boxes measure 14 inches in length, 10½ by 6½ inches deep, and as the lumps of butter are made in uniform as the lumps of butter are made in uniform length and diameter, 12 of them can be easily, but closely, packed on end in each box. This butter arrives in London beautifully fresh, perfectly clean, unbruised and uninjured in

The secretary further suggests that boxes may be made to hold one or two dozen half-pound rolls on end in the manner described. It is not necessary to wrap each roll of but-ter in muslin if it is properly made into rolls of equal size and form. The muslin used is called mull muslin.

Feed of Cow Before and After Calving.

As the period of calving approaches the ow's system becomes much disturbed and the circulation is considerably increased. The nimal is taxed to the utmost to supply the blood needed for the development of the calf, and while in this condition a very slight cause, such as a cold, or indigestion fro verfeeding, may do a great deal of mischief. It is therefore dangerous to feed grain to a cow for several weeks before calving. Nothing is required except good hay, with a few root or two quarts of chopped potatoes, daily; no meal whatever should be given. A bran slop should be given only when required as a laxative, and then a dose of two ounces of Epsom salts should be mixed with it. Feeding grain stimulates the milk organs unduly,

otally withhold feed from twelve to twentyfour hours after calving; only water, with a handful of bran stirred in it, should be given. Then there may be fed one peck of raw roots, two quarts of wheat or rye bran, and two quarts of corn meal, with all the good hay she will eat. For the first few days wet the meal in warm water, and give warm water to drink,—Rural New-Yorker.

In a thin crop of any grain there is more loss in harvesting than where the straw is bright and thick enough to hold up well against the reaper or cradle. On the thinnest pieces of barley the knives will pass over many of the heads or out them so short that the rake cannot gather them. The loss of grain in this way is quite often on a poor group greater than the amount of seed sown The short time that barley requires to ma ture a crop makes it becessary to provide richer soil than is needed for oats which have a longer period of growth. Fall ploughing of heavy soil will often double the barley crop the following season by making available the the following season by making available the nitrogen which it contains. As it is usually sown very early in the spring, some ammoniated manura is very helpful to supply the young plant in weather too cold for much ammonia to form in the soil.

The which is the following season by making available the fatten.

Bartholemy, a distinguished French scientist, has discovered that the baccilli, or germs, of cholera are sometimes present in eggs, and to this fact is probably due the heretofore unexplained early development of the contains.

is healthy. He has a fresh, keen appetite for corn, and he has a good foundation of bone and muscle upon which to build fat. I would not undertake to aummer hogs without clover.—Gorrespondent Indiana Farmer.

Work Horses in Hot Weather.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph makes the following sensible suggestions:—

"As we are now passing through the warmest portion of the year, and farm horses have much work to do, I want to say a word about them. If you want a horse to work well, you must endeavour to keep it happy; happiness increases its strength and energies, and grows so rapidly that it would be better to replant seed than to transplant the plants. And if not, the vacant spaces had better be left than to grow an ear of corn at a cost of twice its value.

acre, including seed and the sowing and extra work in covering it. What will be gained? There will not be more than 500 pounds of herbage to ploughed under when the corn comes off. Being so very young it will con-50 times as much as the rye ploughed in. Something is said about the mechanical effect of ploughing in this vegetable matter, but when the matter is closely examined the good effect from it will hardly be discovered. Certainly it will not pay for the dest.

Smut in Corn. A correspondent of the New York Times says :—I have been making some experi-ments in planting corn in regard to the pre-valence of smut, and I think I have discovered something. The first appearance of smut is in the tassel that is in the male flowers. The dust from these smut balls is the seed of the fungus. As it falls it drops upon the silk and also into the stem at the joints where the leaves clasp it. The seed is thus impregnated with smut, as well as with the pollen, and becomes, in fact, diseased seed. The stalk is also infected and breaks out with smut. As regards the seed, it is precisely the same as with the eggs of a hea that is infected with cholera. The germs are in the egg and of course in the chick that is hatched from it.

Smut may be standard which are contagious diseases of animals, which are conveyed and produced in precisely a similar manner. It is the same as some of these—hereditary just as tuberculosis, scrofula, and syphilis are in animals. The remedy, then, it is the parent corn. And this may be done by cutting out all the smut from the tassels or even cutting off the whole tassel as soon as it is seen to be diseased. This is as soon as it is seen to be diseased. This is destroying the source of it. It is too late to do this at the harvesting, because the seed has already been infected. But there is another remedy even thea, and that is to treat the seed to a chemical solution which destroys the virus. A strong solution of destroys the virus. A strong solution of hyposulphite of soda destroys the germs of chicken cholera and hog cholera. It seems to destroy them in corn. A solution of four ounces of sulphate of copper in a gallon of water will destroy it in wheat. The grain is steeped in it for twelve hours, until it has absorbed what it will, when it is sown immediately. If it is to be drilled it is well to destrict the least. So far as wheat in condry it with plaster. So far as wheat is con-cerned, this is a timely thing to consider now.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN. Cabbage worms are said to be destroyed by

Grease is said to be a sure remedy for apple tree bark lice. It should be applied cautiously, however, for it injures the twigs, The thrip, an insect resembling a bark louse, but with long and fringed wings, is attacking grape vines in some parts of the country. It can be destroyed with soap and carbolic soid.

Some kinds of garden seeds-as melon betts, and mangels—are good for a number of years if well kept through the summer in a cool, dry place. But the bulk of very small garden seeds are unsafe after the first year, and had better be thrown away than sown. Kerosene oil may be used for destroying insects on plants as follows:—Take a table-apoonful of the oil and mix it with half a tea-cupful of mik and then dilute with a gallon of water. It can be applied with a syringe, after which the plants should be rinsed with

elean water. There is one objection against saving the There is one objection against saving the remnants of garden peas for seed after the table has been supplied, and that is that the later ripening peas have not so much vitality as the first picking. In the very hottest weather a mildew fungus attacks the vines, which undoubtedly injures the vitality of the

The Baldwin apple is reported by western growers to be an uncertain bearer and not equal to some varieties originated in their own locality. But then, the Baldwin has been an uncertain bearer for two or three seasons in many places where it has long grown and been esteemed as the most produc-tive and profitable fruit. Longer trial at the west may show its good qualities.

The blighting of young twigs on apple trees is often caused by the larvæ of the twig borer, a minute, slender, brown beetle known to entomologists as *Elaphidium*. If the twig b split, the larvæ may be found, if they are the cause of the woulde. The only remedy is to cut the twigs and burn them. These in-sects do not often do sufficient damage to warrant such precautions, however. A closely

A Fruit Tree Wash, For the past twenty years, writes William Saunders to the New York World, I have used a mixture of lime and sulphur for a wash for the prevention and destruction of fungoid growths on all kinds of fruit trees, and with decidedly beneficial effects. It is now well ascertained that many of the diseases of both part of every farmer's business, even in sections where stock-breeding is not a specialty. It requires a good deal of judgment to do this successfully, and this will be only acquired by experience and the use of scales to weigh the stock occasionally. With some experience, a farmer can learn to judge weights of cattle or other farm stock away from home, while his own may be weighed as often as he chooses, Even if the stock are

The wash is prepared by placing half a bushel of fresh burned lime and eight pounds of powdered sulphur in a tight barrel, slacking the lime with nearly boiling water, the mouth of the barrel being covered with a cloth. When cool it is ready for use as ordinary whiteweek nary whitewash.

POULTRY YARD.

Never feed your fowls with damaged grain or tainted food. See that the water they drink is clean and good. The chicks most likely to fatten well are those first hatched in the brood, and those with the shortest legs. Long-legged fowls, as a rule, are by far the most difficult to

heretofore unexplained early development of the disease in chicks. The eggs found to be affected are those laid by hens in the early stages of the disorder of the latest summer weather fowls often

suffer from lack of water, and it is this more than any other cause which usually puts a stop to egg production. Pure water should be provided three times a day, and the vessels containing it be kept clean to prevent disease.

A prominent egg commission house requested the publication of the following for the benefit of those desiring to keep their eggs in marketable condition:—To one pint of salt er from lack of water, and it is this more

marketable condition: To one pint of salt and one pint of fresh lime add four gallons of boiling water. When cold put in stone jars.

Then with a dish let down your fresh eggs into it, tipping the dish after it fills with the liquid so they will roll out without cracking the shell, for if the shell is cracked the eggs A writer recommends sowing a bushel of rye per acre in the corn-field now, to be ploughed under when the corn is taken off.

The cost of this cannot be less than \$1.50 an have them fresh. Keep them covered in a cool place.

In selecting birds to breed from you will get much handsomer chickens if you select your birds for beauty of form and trueness of plumage to the established type of the breed, rather than for their size. An overgrown bird is seldom as good a breeder as one of medium size, and while the large one may get one or two larger chickens than the others, the flock will usually be the heaviest from the smaller bird. Wulle this is most marked n the case of the male, it will be well to fol all animals, as well as to poultry.

When a hen will not run after you for feed twice a day, she is fed too much. There is more danger of giving too much than too little. An animal needs three pounds of dry food to the hundred pounds of live weight. At this rate a six pound hen should have three ounces of corn or other grain per day, if fed nothing else. With a run abroad and some occasional scraps, two ounces of corn daily is enough for a Brahma and too much for a Leghorn. One bushel, or sixty pounds, of corn a year for each fowl will supply two and a half ounces daily, which is ample feed-ing with the little extras picked up or fur-nished from the house waares or the barn or stable yards. One hundred grains of common field corn will weigh one sunce, and it is easy to estimate this quantity once it has ounted out.

Food and Drink for Poultry. Pood and Drink for Poultry.

Do not feed on clear com, or meal. It has a tendency to fatten the poultry too much, and consequently they are more subjected to disease. The bast way a to vary their food as much as possible. Seraps of meat, fish, potatoes, and anything else from the table, are excellent for fowls. In the summer, feeding once a day may be sufficient, but they require it oftener in cold weather. cold weather. They should then be fed just before going to the roost, and no more than they will eat up clean. Regularity is what is required to make them profitable, and without it it does

not pay to keep poultry.

Doubtless, sour milk is the best drink that can be given them. And in the winter when the ground is covered with snow, and they have no access to the earth, it supplies, in a great measure, what benefit they derive from worms and green food generally. But even then we advise giving them rotten apples, potatoes, turnips, or cabbage. When water is given we would recommend giving occa-sionally the water that is used in washing the dishes from the table and which often contains crumbs and other refuse which are very beneficial to poultry. Hens cared for in this way will lay all winter, if they are of the right breed. The Brahmas make excellent winter layers, and if properly cared for, they doubtless will pay with large profits. Should the reader think otherwise just try it, and you will most carefully be pleased with and you will most certainly be pleased with

Rules About Setting a Hen. 1. Be sure that your hen wants to set and s contented with her location.

2. Select your eggs from hens that are

3. Do not use eggs that are from yards containing more than ten hens to one cock.

4. After the hen is on the nest do not disturb her, and place her nest where the other hens cannot molest her.

5. Let the nest be in a warm location in

winter, and in a cool place in summer.

6. See that everything is clean around her nest and keep food and water within easy access:
7. Provide for a dust bath, and be on the A. Provide for a dust tath, and be on the watch for the appearance of lice. Should they appear, use Persian insect powder.

8. The eggs used should be as fresh as possible—the fresher the better.

9. After the egg is pipped do not open the shell any to assist the chick, as the fluid will evaporate before the chick is ready to come out.

to come out. 10. Lice make the hen restless, and as his causes a constant change of temperature in the nest, poor hatches will be the re-

11. Let the food for the hen be of a variety, and plentiful.

12. Do not feed the young chicks until they are 24 hours old. These rules are not hard to observe, and are necessary if good hatches are to be ex-pected. It does not pay to place a dozen eggs under a hen in order to have three or our chicks. We handle leggs too often, as the sudden contact of a cold hand causes a shock, and the less disturbance the better.

North-West Crops MONTREAL, Aug. 20.—In a brief interview the Hon. Senator Ogilvie, who is the well-known head of the greatest wheat buying and milling firm in the Dominion, upon the prospects of the North-West, where he is so much interested by having invested so extensively during the past two years, remarked that he believed the outlook all over that immeuse territory is actually far beyond anything the greatest friends of the country could have thought or wished for. The Senator has been over the country, and is in daily receipt of letters from his staff of representatives all over the country, as well as from members of his own immediate family, and all agree alike

in saying that such MAGNIFICENT CROPS have never been witnessed on the American continent as are almost at maturity throughout every part of what a few years ago was a wilderness, but is now rapidly becoming a populous land. A son of Mr. Ogilvie's has st returned from the Rocky mountains to Winnipeg, where the headquarters of the firm is centred, and where their monster mill is turning out such unsurpessable flour on the Hungarian principle, and he writes that the crops everywhere along the Cana-

in cities, its employment will become general as its usefulness in the prevention of symotic diseases becomes known. If every fence, tree-box, out-building, or rough wooden structure in this city could at once receive a coating of this wash, it would greatly check the spread of malarial discorders. It is not costly, and the sulphur imparts additional adhesive qualities to the mixture.

The wash is prepared by placing half a bushel of fresh burned lime and eight pounds of powdered sulphur in a tight burnel, slacking the lime with nearly boiling water, the mouth of the barrel being covered with a SIX GIGANTIC ELEVATORS

and ten great flat store-houses, to meet the demand that they hope will be made upon such necessary buildings. From fair samples of wheat sent here by Senator Ogilvie's representatives at Seatorth, Goderich, and other points in Ontario, he says the winter and spring wheat crop there is very bad indeed. A careful analysis was made here by experts of the samples, and they were so comparatively worthless that he pronounced the crop there a complete failure. This state of affairs will be more than counterbalanced, however, by the great SIX GIGANTIC ELEVATORS than counterbalanced, however, by the great yield in the North-West, where he expects large surplus for exportation.

LIQUOR AT THE FAIR.

Meeting to Protest Against the Sale of In-A meeting called by the Toronto branch of the Dominion Alliance was held on Monday in the Dominion Alliance was held on Monday in one of the small rooms of Shaftesbury hall for the purpose of protesting against the action of the Industrial Exhibition Association in deciding to allow lager beer and wine to be sold at the booths on the Exhibition grounds during the progress of the fair. There were about thirty persons present. Mr. George Flint occupied the chair.

The CHAIRMAN in opening the proceedings, stated that he sympathised with the objects of the meeting, and expressed his surprise that the directors of the Exhibition Association had taken the action that they had. The

tion had taken the action that they had. The great exhibition in London in 1851 was held without intoxicants being sold within its limits, and he could not understand why a fair in this city could not be conducted on the same temperance principles.

the same temperance principles.

After a general discussion a committee composed of Messrs. Spence, O'Hara, and Fleming was appointed to draft a resolution in accordance with the views of the meeting. The committee appointed having returned, and presented the following resolution:

"That a deputation be appointed to wait on the Board of Directors of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association to remonstrate against their action in appointing Mri Hill, their manager, to apply for a license to sell intoxicating liquer at their annual exhibition; that the said deputation be also low the same rule with the female. A good form and erect carriage indicate a good constitution, and large size does not; on the contrary, it often indicates a weakness in some point. The same rules apply to nearly industrial Exhibition Association, and to liceges granted to the manager of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association, and to point out that the granting of the said license was entirely contrary to the intent of the On-

The resolution was carried.
Mr. Munns then moved "That Messra, W.
H. Howland, W. Burgess, H. O'Hara, R. J.
Fleming, James Thompson, Farley, Spence,
Flint, and Dr. Snelling be appointed a deputation. tation to wait on the Board of Directors of the Industrial Exhibition, and that as many others as could find it convenient would also attend." The motion was carried, and the meeting then adjourned till the 3rd prox., when matters in connection with municipal elections will be discussed.

FALL FAIRS.

secretaries of Agricultural Societies will confer a favour on This Mail and its readers be forwarding the dates upon which their respective fall fairs will take place.] rey, South. Durham

LOWER PROVINCESSt. John, N.B... NORTH-WEST. Pilot Mound Portage la Prairie

Fat Stock Shows, Great Progress in Horse-breeding.

The great demand for large work horse has led to the extreme experiments in breed-ing the small mares of Western ranges to large Percheron stallions. The results, con-trary to public belief, have proven remarkably successful. From these mares, weighing from 700 to 900 pounds, and worth from \$25 to \$50 each, when bred to Percheron stallions, are produced horses that possess about one-half the united weight of sire and about one-half the united weight of sire and dam, and while partaking of the character istics of the sire, they lose none of the endur ance and hardihood of the dam, selling readily for from \$100 to \$200. One of the best evidences of the success of this method of breeding is deduced from the fact that M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., the greatest in Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., the greatest im-porter of Percherons in America, and from whose stables have gone out nearly all the pure bred Percheron stallions now in breeding upon Western ranges, and who has had
the benefit of the experience of all those who
have been breeding from stallions bought of
him during the past ten years, has engaged
in the business with Messrs. J. M. and J. F.
Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind., Col. Lemert, of Ohio, and John A. Witter, of Denver, Col. They have invested \$500,000 in ranges and stock in Colorado, and have now in breeding 2,000 mares and 21 imported Percheron stallions. These gentlemen have recently returned from Coloradowhere they have been spending some time increasing their stock and extending their ranges, an next year they will have 40 imported Perch-eron stallions in breeding.

Mgr. Capel admitted to a New York re porter that he was nervous when he began to preach on a recent Sunday. "To tell the truth," he said, "I was unprepared for the introduction by the Rev. Father Fulton, who spoke of me as the 'distinguished Mgr. Capel, such a thing as the introduction of a Catholic preacher to the congregation being unheard of in England, and the announcement took me off my feet, as the saying is, for the moment."

COL. FORSYTHE'S FIGHT.

The Heroic Struggle on the Arrikarrie-Surrounded by Hostile Indians. Surrounded by Hostile Indians.

In order to overcome some of these difficulties, and have a force at hand that could excel the Indians in speed and endurance, Gen. Sheridan organized a company of scoute, aumbering 30 picked men, everyone of whom was famous for courage, endurance, and knowledge of Indian character. They were all frontiersmen, and were gathered from the settlements of Kansas and the hunting camps. Some of them were desperate

ADVENTURERS OF THE WILD BILL TYPE, to whom fighting was a pastime, others were trappers and hunters, guides and professional scouts, and more were ranchmen, who had seen their families murdered, their houses burned, and their stock stolen by the same Indians they expected to encounter. They were not fighting for pay, nor for glory, but for the love of it, or to satisfy their thirst for revenge. They were no uniform, but each revenge. They were no uniform, but each was dressed as he came from his ranche, carrying his own rifle, and riding his own grassfed mustang. They carried no baggage but their blankets and bullets, and no rations but a little coffee and hard tack, expecting to kill game for food as they went. This motley and desperate gang of men was probably the most formidable body for its size the redskins ever encountered, as they subsequently discovered. Not one among the fifty knew the definition of fear, and what would be hardship and exposure to other men was luxury ship and exposure to other men was luxury to them. To command this company required genius as well as nerve, courage, and endurance. It must be a man who would receive their respect and enforce discipline. George A. Forsythe, an aide-de-camp to Gen. Sheridan, was selected as possessing, above all others, the necessary qualifications.

AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE REBELLION Forsythe was a clerk in the dry goods house of John V. Farwell & Co., at Chicago. He was one of the first men to enlist, and was twice rejected because of his age and slight physique, being but a mere stripling. But persistence got him into the army, and courage and military skill seemed his promotion, until he finally attracted the attention of Gen. Sheridan, who gave him a place on his staff, and kept him there until 1882, when Forsythe was called to the command of the Fourth Cavalry, Fort Cummings, N.M. Besides this company of frontiersmen, Sheridan had the famous Seventh Cavalry, under Gen. Custer, the Fifth and Third Regiments of Infantry, and a battalion of Pawnee and Osage Indian scouts, thirsting for the blood of the Cheyennes, Kiowas and Arapahoes, their ancient enemies. until he finally attracted the attention

Arapahoes, their ancient enemies.

Forsythe's scouts were called into action before the command was ready to move. A Government waggon train was boldly raided and captured by the Indians in the very vicinity of the fort, and Forsythe started out to intercept their retreat. He followed their trail closely, and the second night out bivouaced on a little island of sand, in what is known as the Arrikarree fork of the Re-publican river. The scouts were exhausted and slept like logs on the ground, but the first man who awoke next morning shouted :

And well might he be astonished, for during the night the camp had been entirely sur-rounded by thousands of savages. The odds were about fifty to one, but the little band never qualled for an instant. They did not know exactly how they were going to get out of the scrape, but they did not propose to be scared. The Indians leisurely observed what they believed to be easy prey; but the scouts

lost no time.

THEY DUG RFFLE-PITS
in the sand with their hands and knives and tin coffee-cups, ate a comfortable breakfast—the last one they were to have for some time—and calmly awaited the attack. It was not long in against and done from the terms. FATAL MISTAKES are being content on the low hills that surrounded the little valley, under the command of the famous of the low hills that surrounded the little valley, under the command of the famous of the low hills that surrounded the little valley, under the command of the famous of the low hills that surrounded the little valley, under the command of the famous of the low hills that surrounded the little valley, under the command of the famous of the low hills that surrounded the little valley, under the command of the famous of the low hills that surrounded the little valley, under the command of the famous of the low hills that surrounded the little valley, under the command of the famous of the low hills that surrounded the little valley, under the command of the famous of the low hills that surrounded the little valley, under the command of the famous of the low hills that surrounded the little valley, under the command of the famous of the low hills that surrounded the little valley, under the command of the famous of the low hills that surrounded the little valley, under the command of the famous of the low hills that surrounded the little valley, under the command of the famous of the low hills that surrounded the little valley, under the command of the famous of the low hills that surrounded the little valley, under the command of the famous of the low hills that surrounded the little valley, under the command of the famous of the low hills that surrounded the little valley, under the command of the famous of the low hills that surrounded the little valley, under the command of the famous of the low hills that surrounded the little valley, under the command of the famous of the low hills that surrounded the little valley, under the command of the famous dividing the little valley, under the command of the famous dividing the little valley, under the command of the little valley, u

"Keep cool, boys," was Forsythe's quiet command, "wait till they get to the riverbank, and then every fellow pick out his man; but don't waste a builet; we'll need all we've got before we get out o' this."

The avalanche was met by a shower o lad. Forsythe's injunction was observed, and not a builet was wasted. Fifty plumed warriors fell under the feet of their ponies, and the column staggered. A second volley from the repeating rifles of the scouts mowed down another swathe or savages; and a third want them scattering here. sent them scattering back again to the hills, leaving long rows of dead and wounded. The scouts, too, fared badly. Most of their horses, which had been picketed on the is-land, were killed, Lieut. Beecher, a nephew of the great Brooklyn preacher, and For-sythe's second in command, was mortally hurt, four of the scouts were killed, and several were badly wounded. Forsythe him-

A BULLET IN HIS THIGH. but there was no one to dress his wound, as his surgeon, Dr. Movers, lay dead on the sand, with his rifle in his hand and his finger

on the trigger.

The bodies of the dead horses were drawn around in a circle for breast works just in time to receive a second charge quite as terrific as the first. The scouts reserved their fire until the Indians were close upon them, and then poured volley after volley into their ranks until they fell back broken, demoralized, and dismayed. For four days these attacks were kept up, and each time were repulsed with heavy slaughter among the Indians, and more or less casualties among the scouts. Forsythe had plenty of ammunition, and could secure had plenty of ammunition, and could secure water when it was wanted by digging in the sand, but he had no food, no opportunity to rest or sleep, and the putrid carcasses of the dead horses made such a stench that the very air was poisoned. Nearly half of the little beleagured band were disabled, either by death or wounds, and the Indians saw, as they themselves realized, that death or surrender was merely a matter of time. The brave men had their ohoice, and concluded to die. They were nearly all wounded, under the hail of lead that for four days had fallen upon them, and Forsythe not only had his right thigh frightfully lacerated, but the bone of his left leg had been shattered by a builet. He could fully lacerated, out the builet. He could had been shattered by a builet. He could not move, but could only lie in his sand pit, not move, but could only lie in his sand pot, fortunated body of his behind the festering, bloated body of his horse, and fire his rifle at the savages. There was no opportunity or means of dr wounds;

NO TIME TO COOK FOOD if they had any, and the only resort that lay between them and starvation was to cut chunks of rotten, putrid flesh from the haunches of the dead horses and force that down their throats.
The Indians apparently concluded to le

the indians apparently concluded to let the scouts starve in peace, as their attacks had resulted so disastrously, and at noon of the fourth day suspended active hostilities. That night Forsythe asked if any member of the band was willing to undertake the hazar-dous attempt of going through the Indian vilage to seek resoue. Two men, an old French scout named Trudeau, and a young man named Stillwell, formerly from Illinois, volunteered. It was a most perilous and almost hopeless mission, and the chances were only one in a thousand of success. That one chance lay in the hope that the Indians might be so lay in the hope that the Indians might be so confident of their overwhelming numbers, and of the impossibility of the escape of the scouts, as to be indifferent as to what was going on around them. It proved to be well founded, and the two intrepid men crept through the Indian lines, almost stepping upon the bodies of the sleeping savages. They reached the fort safely and handed to the astonished commander a

RAGGED AND CRUMPLED PIECE OF PAPER, toru from Forsythe's note book, on which was scrawled in pencil those mild words?

"I am on a little island and have plenty of ammunition. We are living on horse meat, but are entirely out of rations.

"If it were not for so many wounded I

would come out and take the chances of get-ting through. They are evidently sick of their bargain.
"I can hold out six days longer if absolute ly necessary, but please lose no time. FORSYTHE,"

This little message gave no idea of the situation, but the scouts related, in hurried words, the story Forsythe was too brave to tell. The bugle sounded "boots and saddles," and Col. Carpenter, at the head of a column of cavalynams was seen substitute. column of cavalrymen, was soon galloping across the prairie to the rescue With what anguish and anxiety and suffering Forsythe and his men awaited the result of the perilous trip of the two scouts cannot be described. He had no means of knowing

whether they got through safely, and could only fight and wait. The WOUNDED SCOUTS WERE DYING AROUND HIM. and the dead bodies were decomposing. His own wounds were painful in the extreme, and he could not move the lower part of his body. He could only use his hands to cut off his and a column of cavalry came charging through the Indian camp on foaming horses. The weak, starved and almost exhausted little band of the island raised a feeble cheer,

Carpenter reached the little island he found forsythe pretending to read an old novel he carried in his saddle bags.

The indifference of the rescued was not well disguised, however, and forsythe finally admitted that he was never so glad to meet any one in his life as he was when Col. Carpenter came to him on the banks of the

which was responded to by their rescuer

The Indians fied at once, and when Col. Carpenter reached the little island he found

"The Waldensian Church, in Italy, reports the following:—Number of members, 15,577; evangelists, 18; ordained clergy, 69, of whom 38 are "ordained preachers for Italy, exercising the functions of their office in 41 churches and 36 under-parochial churches er chapels." The expenditures amounted to 117,041 france. The theological school at 117,041 francs. The theological school at

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