great-grandniece, and, excepting a of hers who keeps up the old family own on the east shore of Virginia, she of the Washington blood in her han any other American. She keeps a sp-house just back of the Riggs hotel, ital. Although 70 years old and alert. Her features have a strong e to those of Washington. every charitable work in the city, ager for a home for old ladies

The November Front Gate the front gate. The shivering moonlight visted hinges, and the gaunt erst the spooning lovers clung and kissed ong three-ply kiss that made the house-

ed with a broken catch, and scoops a furrow in the path, usely screams unto the screaming wind, hat transient things are human loves—season of soft nights and perturned airs tile moonlight; then Euroclydon moonlight: then Euroclydon ing from the sea; romance is o'er, tuffy parlour we adjourn, of the arras, sit apart l list the wailing of the gate,

Some Ugly Fashions dancy of the Second Empire was int in matters of taste. The Empress swayed the social world of Europe vely than Napoleon III. the pol ingle circumstance will sufficiently is. Her adoption of a wide skirt at out the reign of hideous crinoline so far the last instance of the effect a vidual in high place can produce itative crowd. Social history, inof such cases of the patch first o hide an ugly wen; of cushions car equalize strangely deformed hips; of rts to cover ugly feet, and long shoes an excrescence on the toe. The wellcase of the Isabeau lace may also be here: the yellowish-white dingy col-(foreshadowing, probably, the cofared lace of recent days), which Archbert's Queen made the fashion when re she would not change her linen til was taken—an oath which must have much, as "the siege, unluckily for her lasted three years." The authority press Eugénie was not limited how the popularization of the crinoline. developed enormously the rage for The Empress dressed magand with lavish expenditure herself expected everyone about her to do Like Elizabeth, Queen of Philir dom if ever, wore the same dress It was di-pleasing to her when peo ardrobes were meagre. Nossau Senior in his "Conversations" that she had erful memory, and often displayed it nding some unfortunate woman that adm red a certain dress already. No that under this régime the most noted ers fattened and rapidly grew rich te whom the Empress especially made her fortune in a few years ed into private life long befor which she owed it tottered to its same period saw the foundation o arisian houses which have now a de reputation, one among them being ished by an Englishman, a native of

Modern Dress,

hire, Mr. Worth.

men have in a measure shaken ves free, women are now, as ever. ely under the dominion of dress. The is as old as the hills. Hebrew wives ens laced tightly and added fringes urs to their snow-white robes. For sister discovered in Solomon's reign qui habille l'homme de fenilles orées dans son sein." Egyptian sitting under the shadow of the in the days of the Pharaohs, sleeked ed themselves before their brighthed brazen mirrors, hightening their with collyrium and henna, and trying ts in costume. Artifice was reby the ladies of Greece to increase auty; they, too, wore body bands to improve their figures, and it is han probable that the celebrated Venus was the germ and prototype modern stays. The Roman arried the rage for dress to extravass. The beauty who would preserve exion slept with a flour poultice on she bathed in asses' milk, and spent rs at her toilet braiding, dyeing, and er beautiful hair, of which all the Rome were especially proud. Her swere rich and varied in colour, if ape, but the coquettish taste of the buld give endless changes to the of the palla or stole. Later civiliza proved as fanciful in matters of dress The sex through countless gene maintained the traditions hand from classical times. Sovereigns ions to the ladies of their court; d followed suit and set sumptuary defiance. One Queen introduced à canon; another the "sugarad tie. Catherine de Medici ruled fashion with the most imperious the laid down limits which waist not exceed, and popularized a cruel set intende : to compass these dim Our own Queen Bess was a woman to

er tips as regarded matters of dress

er death her wardrobe was found

3,000 costumes. Her loyal female

freely imitated her example, and

ntroduced starch for long-waisted

nade of silk velvet, satin, taffeta, or

brought down upon them much

ness for colossal ruffs stiff with the

nd of the most gorgeous apparel.

the pores open, the oil glands and e, and thus furnish an outlet for im-the perspiration and blood which niliating blotches, blackheads, and en, and beautify the skin, reme whiten, and beautify the skin, temove cities, sunburn, and oily matter; to keep ds soft, white, and free from chaps and 288, prevent contagious skin and scalp 8, and to provide an exquisite skin er and toilet, bath and nursery sanative t with delicious flower odours and CUTI-aling balsams, use the CUTICURA SOAP.

d by physicians and chemists as absoluted the provided of the state of the state

HE HERITAGE OF WOE,

ame, and agony, often bequeathed as cleanse the blood of this hereditary a. To cleanse the blood of this her-ditary and thus remove the most profine cause an sufering, to clear the skin of dishumors, itching tortures, humiliating is, and loathsome sores caused by it, to and beautify the skin, and restore the that no trace of the disease remains, has Resolvent, the new blood purifier, and aperient, and CUTICURA and CUTICURP, the great skin cures and beautifiers, while the second secon

HAD SALT RHEUM

nost aggravated form for eight years.

of treatment, medicine, or doctors did
permanent good. My friends in Maiden
w I suffered. When I began to use the
BA REMEDIES my limbs were so raw and
hat I could not bear my weight or them t I could not bear my weight on them e skin cracking and bleeding, and was go about on crutches. Used the REMEDIES five months, and was comthe skin cracato go about on crusto go about on crusa REMEDIES five months, and waand permanently cured.
Mrs. S. A. BROWN, Malden, Mass,
mass: Any citizen of Malden, Mass.

COPPER-COLOURED.

been afflicted with troublesome skiu covering almost completely the upper ny body, causing my skin to assume a coloured nue. It could be rubbed off like I, and at times osusing intolerable itchite most intense suffering. I have used uriners, pills, and other advertised rebut experienced no relief until I procured TOURA HEMBDIES, which, although used y and irregularly, cured me, allaying the itching, and restoring my skin to its colour. I am willing to make affidavit uth of this statement.

S. G. BUXTON. S. G. BUXTON.

y all druggists. Cuticura, 50 cents, ENT, \$1; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG EMICAL Co., Boston, Mass, for " How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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.

AGRICULTURAL.

HORSE EJECTING FOOD.

"Eugene," writing from Sparts, says :-"I noticed in this week's MAIL that E. D. W., of Manitoba, asks for a remedy for a horse that ejects food from its mouth in wads, not being able to swallow it. I had a horse affected in the same way, and after fruitless endeavours to discover the cause or remedy, killed it to end its misery. A neighbour afterward had one just the same, and after examining the mouth many times we finally discovered a corncob firmly wedged between the teeth across the back part of the roof of the mouth. After the cob was re-moved the horse could swa low as well as ever. By giving the above a place in next issue E. D. W. and others may be benefited.

THE FAT STOCK SHOW.

Arrangements have now been completed for holding the first annual fat stock show in Toronto under the auspices of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario and the Toronto Electoral Division Agricultural Society, and the indications are that it will be a most successful exhibition. During the past few days Mr. Wade, secretary of the Ontario Agricultural and Arts Association, has received a large number of letters from stock breeders in the Dominion announcing their intention of exhibiting in one of the three departments of cattle, sheep, or swine, and there is every possibility that some rare stock will be on exhibition. Mr. Wade has been put to a deal of annoyance and trouble in order to secure suitable accommodation for the show but within the past day or two he has completed arrangements with the proprietor of the Commercial hotel, Jarvis street, for the use of his stables, where ample accommoda tion will be afforded. The building will be lighted by the Electric Light Company, which vill be an additional attraction. The stable selected are within a stone's throw of St. Lawrence market, and may be reached by different street railway routes, while some excellent hotels are close at hand where guests will receive every accommodation at reasonable charges. Entries must be made on or before December 1st, and those emplate entering stock can secure blanks and all acceded information by addressing the secretary. The show will be held on December 14 and 15.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

A correspondent in Stayner asks for information regarding the organization and constitution of a farmers' club, and in reply we give him the following, which has been in force in Markham for some years, and gives the intelligent farmers of that enterprising community every satisfaction :-CONSTITUTION OF THE MARKHAM FARMERS'

CLUB.

1. This organization shall be known as the "Markham Farmers' Club."

2. Its object shall be to promote the science and practice of agriculture in all its branches, to this end, essays may be read, lectures delivered, and discussions may be held at the regular meetings of the club. ings of the club. 3. Any person paying "twenty-five cents" and a like sum annually, and conforming to the constitution and by-laws, shall be a member of the club.

4. The conformation of the club.

club. The officers shall consist of a president, a fice-president, annually,
5. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the secretary, and treasurer, and be

6. The annual meeting shall be held on the irst Saturday in February each year, "at such place as may be fixed at the regular meeting veryous," at 10 c. ace as may be liked as and regular income, evious a 10 a.m.
7. The regular meetings shall be held "month-"in the township of "Markham," but a month-meeting may be deferred by a majority vote tany maying meeting.

By-Laws, and vo of bette 1. The President shall preside at all inestings of the club, and shall have power to call special 2. The Vice-President shall perform the duties the President in his absence.

the President in his absence.

The Secretary shall record the proceedings light, and, therefore, fee The Treasurer shall receive all me pay the same on the written order of the Presi-dent, countersigned by the Secretary. (Note referring to No. 4.) There is generally not much money on hand, and we dispense with the treasurer, the secretary acting as secretary.

LIVE STOCK.

There are three sheep to every four acres of land in England, and it is said but for sheephusbandry the fertility of the soil could not be kept up.

A Nebraska man says hay is good for hogs. Cut the hay short and mix with bran, shorts, or middlings, and feed as other feed. Hoga soon larn to like it, and if soaked in swill or clop food it is highly relished by them. In winter use for hogs the same hay that you feed to your horses, and you will find that it will save bran, shorts, or other food; it puts on nesh as rapidly as anything that can be given them,

Sows intended for breeding should be separated from those intended for the butcher, and fed a generous but not fattening diet. Select those with long bodies, straight backs, and having the largest number of teats, as these make the best breeders. When a good breeder is thus secured, she should have at least two or three litters, and as many more as she will breed without becoming unruly or getting any bad habits.

A correspondent of the Breeder's Gazette Bays:—"It is the custom among breeders to remove the tusks from aged boars, and the usual plan adopted is the following:—Confine the boar to a close pen; take a new three-eighth inch rope; make a slip noose in one end of it; pass this into the mouth back of the tusks and around the upper snout; have a man at the other end of the rope let him take a half hitch around a convenient post; procure a pair of blacksmith's nippers such as are used in drawing nails from a horse's hoof; see that they are moderately sharp; apply them to the tusk near the gum with a tight squeeze and a very slight twist the ivory will fly off with ease and without any injury to the boar. The whole operation can be performed in five minutes, and does

In speaking of chronic diarrhœa in stock Professor L. B. Arnold says :- "It is best cured by removing the cause, which must be known in order to be avoided. In horses it may come from over-driving, over-feeding, imperfect mastication from defective teeth, or from eating too fast from an unnatural and too greedy appetite. If the friend who has trouble in this direction will carefully look over all the habits, treatment, and surroundings of the animal, he will be very likely to find the cause himself. In the meantime, let the exercise be gentle, the food easy to digest, and, if possible, in a shape to prevent swallowing too hastily. Tonic stimulants are useful in all such cases, as tincture of spice, cloves, ginger, or reppermint, given steadily in moderation. Medication will be less effective than looking closely to feed and

Infected Chicago Cattle, DETROIT, Nov. 8. - Several days ago the health officer of Detroit received a telegram from the health officer of Chicago stating that twenty-three cattle had been shipped from the stock yards in that city to Detroit, seven of them being afflicted with malignant cancer of the mouth. The matter was placed in the hands of the meat inspector, who met the animals at the stock yards when they arrived, and forbade those in charge to bring them into the city. They were subsequently sent to pasture in the country.

Autumn and Winter Care of Swine. As cold weather approaches in November, it is very important for the health and thrift of swine that extra attention should be given them. Those who have not piggeries for housing should, at least, provide dry yards or fields for them to roam in during the day, and

masses and against and and an amount the man got

comfortable, well-littered shed under which to sleep at night. In the absence of this, then lay up a tight fence, several feet high, and herd them on the east and south sides of this at night, so that they will be protected, to some extent, from the cold west and northern winds.

northern winds,
The larger and older swine should be kept separate from the smaller, and especially from pigs under six months old, and a few only ould be allowed to nestle in the same place at night. For the sake of warmth they will haddle closely together or nile in haddle closely together, or pile up, one on top of the other, and if the smaller ones happen then to be at the bottom, they are often smothered. I have frequently seen, where not fore than a dozen or fifteen thus lie at night, om one to three of the smallest of these aken out dead on the following morning. This makes a continual and considerable loss in the whole herd during cold weather. rrespondent of National Live Stock Journal,

Preserving the Health of Horses. Many dangerous diseases arise from improper regulations in diet—the quantity and quality, and the times at which food should be given-the rules for which are simple and asy enough, but are continually transgressed through carelessness or absurd prejudices Excess of labour, too, proves a prolific source of disease in both young and old horses, and the vigorous health of young ones in particu-lar is often wasted and destroyed by premature work, when, if they were properly treated for a year or two at most, they might e preserved in health and activity nearly the full term of their lives, instead of being proken down during the first six or seve years of their existence. Then, too, insufficient shelter and exposure to wet and cold are very common causes of disease, the effects of which are certain to manifest themelves in some way or other. Many of the liseases of horses and cattle are referable to emperature; others to the changes effected in the atmosphere by respiration, perspira-tion, and the various excretions, and the greater part of the residue may be traced to me unknown, and not sufficiently appreciated, atmospheric agency. These are the chief points to be considered: food, labour, and temperature, agents that are continually acting on the condition and general health of horses, either for good or ill; if properly directed, they produce in them strength, and capability of enduring labour and resisting isease, but misdirected, their beneficial in uences are changed from ministers of good to insidious or manifest sources of disease. National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

Corn, Hogs, and Cholera, L. O. Mosher, writing on the above subject in the Dairy and Farm Journal, says:—
"However presumptuous it may appear in one, a simple farmer, who spends his time at nome attending to the endless duties and routine of the farm, to express an opinion on the vexed question of the cause and prevention of the dreaded swine plague comonly known as cholera. yet I shall venture an opinion, which may or may not be or

For years it has been contended that the almost exclusive diet of corn, on which the hogs of the West were reared and fattened was the primary cause of this dreaded scourge. Yet this has lacked a successful erification, as so many instances have occurred where the crop of spring pigs, along with the sows, have been swept away in the tall when they have had nothing, or very little, more than grass through the summer. So, thus far, the subject seems to be left about where it was. For years I have been watch ng for anything which would throw light on the subject of the swine plague, and have athered many theories, the most of which have been discarded, and a few still seem of enough importance to retain for further con-

44 One coincidence, if it be not cause, has been so manifest during three years past that it is worthy of further consideration, and that is, the relation between a big corn crop and the ravages of the cifolers. In 1870 we had the heaviest yield of corn preciate ever raised in this country. Corn. was cheep and plenty. In 1880 followed another good crop, increasing its plentifulness, It was fed lavishly. In 1880 and 1881 was a remarkable scourge of the hog cholers. In 1881 and 1882 the corn through the hog-growing sections was more grass and other food and less corn was in pork production, and the cholera steadily decreased during these years, till now, in 1883, the Agricultural Department

eported the disease extinct. There is yet a lack of evidence to prov that corn is the prime cause of disease in swine, yet there is enough to cause a further investigation of the subject. To my mind it will not do to lay the blame on corn or any one thing alone for the visitations of this dread disease; but, undoubtedly, overcrowding has had more to do with it than any other one thing, and a region devoted to corn-raise ing is more apt to lead to extensive hog pro ction, because of the enhanced profits eeding corn to the hogs over selling it. I have often tried to find an instance where the cholers has made its first appearance in a neighbourhood in a small herd, but so far have failed. So far as my observation gone, it has always begun its ravages in the larger herds, and from there has spread to smaller ones, though the treatment of the herds, to all appearance, has been the same

THE FARM

Many a farmer would accomplish better results with half the land, and many a dairy man would be richer if he gave away half hi cows. A small farm thoroughly cultivated a small dairy well managed in every particu-, will give better returns than a large farm half grown up to weeds or a large dairy poorly managed.

Putting potatoes in pits to preserve them through the winter, says an exchange, was formerly more practised than at the present day. Some may be tempted to keep their potatoss over in hopes of obtaining better prices in the spring, and some will resort to pitting. There is usually more or less risk attendant on this mode of preserving potatoes, but where successful the potatoes come out fresher and better than when kept as ord narily in a dry, warmish cellar.

The pumpkin centains six or sever mes as much water as either corn or oats; in a word, it is a food in a state of much greate dilution. Analysis proves that even if the pumpkin should be freed farm its large percentage of water, corn and oats remain much more valuable as feeding stuffs. While pump kins cannot be recommended as fat-producing material, they possess excellent milk-pr ducing qualities, and being cheaply raised may be counted as valuable food for milel

The Orange County Farmer has this: Place your cabbage in long rows, heads down and close to each other. Then take a small clough with a very short whipple-tree, and run a furrow on each side of your row, throwing the earth against the cabbage. Then go along with a shovel and cover up the with eart that which the plough failed to cover. In this way you can bury it with great speed. It is high and dry, the water draining into the trenches made by the plough, and having only a thin covering of earth, it can be taken out any time in the winter, no matter how hard the ground is frozen. Cabbage thus buried will keep well.

The Importance of Fewer Acres.

If ten acres of land cost \$100, and if they produce \$10 worth of crops, they are paying ten per cent. on the investment, just as much as if \$100 had been loaned at the rate of ten per cent. interest. Now, there is no man who would think of living on the interest of \$100 loaned at even this high rate, but instances are not rare of men making a good living for themselves and their families from the careful cultivation of ten acres of land. This fact proves that the too frequent expression that "farming does not pay" is not in accordance with fact. There is no other busi ness in which a man would attempt, with \$100, to support a family. Yet still there is truth in the remark, so far as it is applicable truth in the remark, so far as it is applicable to farming as it is carried on in some sections of the country. If a man invests with the wooden pail and the hairy butter,

\$1,000 in 100 acres of land, and makes only ten of them, or \$100 worth, available, he cannot expect to derive a profit from the other ninety acres any more than he could expect an interest upon \$1,000 when he had only \$100 of it invested. Land actually cultivated pays a better interest on the money invested than any other venture. than any other venture. The farmer cannot expect idle acres to yield him a revenue any more than he can idle dollars. Unfortunately, the farmer of the North-West has, as a general thus. eral thing, nine acres of idle land where he has one productive one, and the one produc tive acre is expected to pay the interest on the price of the whole ten. Extraordinary management would be necessary to make this kind of farming pay.—Farm, Herd, and

Hon, Mr. Joly on Forestry. Hon, Mr. Joly inaugurated last week a eries of practical lectures that will be given n La Patrie hall, Quebec, during the winter by reading an able paper on the subject,
I'ls it wise to encourage the cultivation of forest trees in the Provation of forest trees in the Pro-vince of Quebec?" He said it was desirable to encourage their cultivation for two rea-sons:—We had forests to protect, and we nad new ones to create where the old ones had een destroyed; and gave his views as to the best mode of protecting our standing forests against fires and waste from the manufacture f square timber and other sources. He then discussed the question of re-wooding those parts of the country where all trees had been destroyed, and recommended those who had any part of their farms unfit for cultivation to devote it to the cultivation orest trees, stating that there was no kind of soil, however bad, that could not produc some kind of tree, although, of course, the finer and richer the soil the more valuable the tree. He spoke of the black walnut, the outternut, oak, ash-leaf maple, elm, white ash, pine, spruce, and tamarac, and entered nto details on the mode of cultivation and the choice of the ground in which they would pest succeed. He then referred to what was being done in Europe and in the United States, and the wonderful success obtained, especially in the south of France, in creating new forests of pines on the sandy wastes near Bordeaux. The distinguished statesman concluded by remarking that forestry was valu-able in connection with education, and said that teaching the young how to plant and cultivate would give them a good lesson in perseverance, judgment, and care in all mat-ters of small details. He concluded by thank-ing Mr. Beaugrand for having given him an opportunity of advocating the cause of orestry, which he had so much at heart. The honourable lecturer was applauded throughout his clear and convincing address by the large audience, many prominent politicians being on the platform.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Many costly fowl houses fail to keep healthy the inmates principally because of the absence of thorough ventilation. When your moulting fowls seem to lag and suffer, and the new plumage is long in coming, as if the fowls had lost strength, then

s the best time for iron and tonics. By working up from a small beginning arefully, and by striving to gain all the information possible as time progresses, there need be no trouble in realizing a fair profit from raising poultry,

There is a great difference of opinion There is a great dimerence of opinion in regard to fattening turkeys, but experience has shown breeders that the best way to get the greatest number of pounds of flesh is to feed the birds well from the time they hatch out till they are ready for market.

When putting up perches use some judgment at least in placing them so far apart ment at least in placing them so far apart that the fowls cannot peck those of another. This alone is a fruitful cause of many in-juries happening them in their endeavour to escape from their belligerent neighbours.

My experience is that it is useless to expect tens to lay during the winter, unless such considerable pains are taken for their comconsiderable pains are taken for their considerable pains are taken for their total fort. The first thing that is necessary is shelter; this must be provided, and should be constructed so as to afford warmth and yet are of ventilation. If it can face the outh, so much the better, as it gives the ouitry a chance to sun indue exposure. Then they must be watered and fed regu-

arly. Give fresh water twice a day at least, ot cold frozen water, but moderately warm, o that they can drink all they need endangering their health. Then they must be fed regularly. My rule of feeding is to give whole corn just before they go to roost at night. This gives them a full stomach, or gizzard, to supply warmth, and something to grind during the night. In the morning either wheat screenings, cats, or sorghum seed. For eggs alone nothing can equal wheat, at least this is my experience. Twice a week I give a small handful of sunflower seed, as I consider them a very healthy bod. Then feed of chopped onions and red peppers mixed with either commeal or coarse flo cooked and fed warm helps the production of eggs. With this treatment and with con enient nests, I find but little trouble in securing a liberal supply of eggs during the winter, at a time when they bring the highest price, and therefore find my poultry as profit able as any stock on the farm, in proportion to value and cost of feed.—N. J. S. in Indiana

Bad Habits in the Poultry Yard.

Much of the trouble and vexation created n the management of poultry is caused by the fowls contracting habits, which, when once formed, are very hard to break. f the principal and most aggravating habits s that of eating eggs, says a writer.

When fowls are confined in close quarters

and have very little exercise, they get into the habit of scratching the straw in their nests for want of some other exercise. Afte in egg is once broken they of course eat it, nd in this way the habit is formed. This, as well as other habits, is formed only when the owls are confined in small vards and have very little exercise, and anything that offers hey are both ready and willing to do. This is one of their worst habits and a very hard one to break. Much has been said on this subject. However, prevention is far better and easier than cure. To avoid all this trou-ble the fowls should have pienty of occupa-tion outside of the hen-house. Give them corn on the cob and let them labour a little for their food—the more the better. Another bad habit, and one that is extremely vexaious to the fancier, is that of feather-eating. This habit is also formed purely from want of something better to do, and an appetite is soon equired. When fowls are allowed to run t large they gather innumerable as well as vegetable food of all kinds, and it able food of all kinds, and if s not given them when confined, these habits are easily formed. Both of these habits are acquired by all breeds, but the apid layers and non-sitters are the worst, for they possess an almost irresistible appetite for animal food, and it is the gratifying of this appetite that gives us so many eggs. Another habit is high-flying, which is formed by placing the roosts high in the coop, and it is for this reason principally that low roosts are recommended. Remember when fowls are confined they depend entirely on their keeper for their feed, which should be given them regularly and in such quantities that none will be left to spoil on the ground. Fowls delight to scratch in loose ground; and if a portion of their yard is dug up at intervals, it will afford them the exercise they

so much need. - Western Rural. THE DAIRY.

The sooner milk is placed in pans or cans after milking the better will be its yield of

One quart of cotton-seed meal, free husk, one quart of cornmeal, and one of wheat and rye bran, fed twice a day, is the ration given by an exchange for a cow in full

Milking in the barnyard, says an exchange,

and never be heard of any more; gone and forgotten too. It is a wonder that any farmer would permit it, and still more a wonder that any farmers' wives or daughters would con-

sent to it. Mr. David Batchelder, of North Reading, Mass, says the Farmer, of Boston, has a Brittany cow, "Topsy," that has recently given her own weight in milk in a period of twenty-two days.

The regular use of salt is indispensable to the health of a cow, and consequently to the successful management of the dairy. A cer-tain quantity of salt should be given daily with the food, precisely as we take it our-

The English staple aration for a cow is 15 pounds of hay and fire pounds of meal, or the equivalent in other food. As grass or green fodder contains 75 per cent, more water than hay, four times as much grass or green fodder should be given in place of hay, that is, 60 pounds with The latest information from Great Britain ndicates that good buffer will be unusually scarce in that country the coming winter.

If it is true, as stated, that the supply will be deficient, there will probably be an excel-

lent demand for the American article, and ices will in consequence be well kept up in this country. A Missouri farmer recommends stacking

A Missouri farmer recommends stacking fresh fodder corn with wheat or oat straw in alternate layers of a loot of the latter to three inches of the former. He says there is no danger of spoiling, as, the juices of the corn are absorbed by the straw, and the latter is rendered so palatable that cattle eat it all greedily without waste.

While the Jersey poseders are giving so much attention to the quantity of butter their favourites produce, it is to be hoped they will not fail to impress upon the public mind the facts in relation to its quality. If a cow the facts in relation to its quality. If a cow can produce fourteen pounds of butter per week, worth say \$4.20, the fact is worth making known. If she can produce ten pounds per week, which, because of its superior delicacy of flavour and pleasing aroma and appearance will sell readily for 42 cents per pound, surely the fact is also worth proclaiming.

We have it on most excellent authority that Mr. T. S. Cooper, while on a visit to Hamilton, Ont., last week, offered Mr. Valancey E. Fuller the enormous price of \$20,000 for the great Jersey cow, Mary Anne of St. Lambert's. We understand that Mr. Cooper's object in making this tempting offer was that he might secure this cow for the purpose of breeding her to Pedro, and thus to unite in the produce the blood of the two greatest of Jersey cows, Eurotas and Mary Anne of St. Lambert's. It is a bold offer, surely; but we presume if, ever a cow of any breed was worth the money, Mary Anne of St. Lambert's is; and the spirit of enterpris which seeks, at almost any cost, to blend these two wonderful butter strains is cer tainly a commendable one. Mr. Fuller, we understand, has refused the tempting offer.—

Breeders' Gazette Points Against the Jersey The difficulty with the Jersey as exclusi dairy stock for the farmer is that there little left after her usefulness in the dairy at an end. The farmer wants something more than this. He feels that he canno afford to keep an animal for her performance at the pail alone; and neither can he. If he can get fifty cents a pound for Jersey butter the year round, he can afford to kill and bury the cow when she will no longer give milk but he cannot do this. The average farmer could not do it, or would not do it, if he owned all the Jenseys in the world. To

butter market requires, as a rule, peculiar association between the second seco farmer does not have. He must se his butter at an ordinary price, and he must have something to fall back upon when the milking life of his cow is closed, or his profits self in such matters. We do not believe that any general rule can be laid down for improving other breeds by crossing them with the Jersey, although some have attended to

do so. Its advisability must depend upon circumstances. Western Rural. PLOUGHING MATCH.

Annual Competition of the Whitby and East Whitby Club. Last week we gave the name of the com-petitor who carried off the gold medal in the above contest, and we now give the names of all the winners. The ploughmen met on the farm of Mr. David Dow, and although the fields were level the sod was somewha nobby on one side of them, while the stubble field was not all that could have been desired. The judges were :- Medal and second class men-John Martin, Reach; James Forest West Whitby, and Andrew Hood, Scarboro Stubble class and groomed teams—J. Stocks, sr., East Whitby; David Tweedie, West Whitby, and John Little, Scarboro'. Firstclass men, second class boys, and best shaped ridge—John Ross, East Whitby; R. R. Mow bray, Pickering, and Robert Beith, Bowman Extra class men and first class boys— Lee Reach: Robt. Ormiston, East John Lee. Reach; Robt. Ormiston, Eas Whitby, and John Thompson, West Whitby

The following were the successful competi Champion gold medal, three entries-I Wilson, East Whitby. First class men, open to the Dominion, sizentries—J. Lamb, Reach; 2nd, Wm. Ormod

Scarboro'; 3rd, C. Vardenburg, Markham 4th, W. Young, West Whitby; 5th, W. S Ross, Reach. Second-class men, open to East and West Whitby, six entries—L. Robb, West Whitby 2nd, J. Beith, East Whitby; 3rd, S. Roberts, East Whitby; 4th, J. Cheyne, West Whit by ; 5th, G. Stocks, East Whitby.

Extra class men, open to East and W-s Whitby, three entries-W. H. Jones, Wes Whitby ; 2nd, J. White, East Whitby ; 3rd, S. Stocks, East Whitby; Srd.
First class boys under 18 years of age, open to East and West Whitby, three entries.—R. Hall, West Whitby; 2nd, Wm. Stocks. East Whitby; 3rd, William Lynde, West Whitby;

Whitby. Second-class boys under 16 years of age open to East and West Whitby, three entries.

-W. Moore, East Whitby; 2nd, R. Jenkins,
East Whitby. (The third competitor gave

Stubble class, open to all-comers with any plough, nine entries. — Murray Coates, Reach; 2nd, Charles Ward East Whitby: 3rd, M. Stonehouse, Reach ; 4th, James Yule, Reach 5th, W. Witheridge, East Whitby. Best groomed team and cleaned three entries. - Jas. Yule, Reach; 2nd, W.

Best shaped land in the field. - W. Sollett EPPS'S COCOA. - GRATEFUL AND COMFOR

ING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations o digestion and nutrition, and by a careful ap plication of the line properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles c diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. W may escape many a fatal shaft by keepin ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Sold only in Packets and Tins (2) and lb.) by Grocers, labelled—"JAMES EPP & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London

& Co., Eng." One-third of the Lord Mayors of Londo during the past twenty four years have been

A BURGLAR'S FATE.

Shot Dead While Stealing Out of a Newarl House—The Pistol Aim Directed by Woman;

Mr. Homer M. Choate, paying teller of the Seaboard National Bank in Wall street, New York, shot and killed a burglar at his resi-dence, No. 77 Lincoln avenue, Newark, about one o'clock Saturday morning. The house occupied by Mr. Choate is three storeys high, and is near the north-eastern line of the city in a sparsely populated district. The house has a large yard in front thickly studded with evergreens and shrubbery, and in the rear is a ridge with a strip of woods on top of it. The isolated situation of the dwelling proba-bly impelled the robber to make it the object of his attack.

MR. CHOATE'S GRAPHIC STORY. Mr. Choate was found at his desk yester-day afternoon. He is a medium-sized man about 38 years of age. In a nervous way he graphically told the story of the shooting of the burglar. "About 1 o'clock in the morning I was awakened by a noise in the back part of the house. I was sleeping in the front room; in the rear and adjoining chamber my wife and ten-year-old girl occupied a large double bed, while my eldest daughter, thirteen years old, and her baby brother slept in a crib in the corner of the room. The noise had evidently awakened my wife, for I heard her turn in bed. I called to her, 'What noise is that?' She answered, 'I

then listened for a moment to hear if and was blowing outside, but heard nothing. Everything was as still as death. I sat up in bed, and noticing that the curtains by my open bedroom window were not stirri became somewhat nervous, for I know the wind had not blown the door to. "I then determined to see what had caus he noise. I caught up my revolver, a fivechamber Colt's, 38 calibre, which I always eep on a chair by my bedside, and as the gas my room was turned down very low I had grope my way to the entry door. I un-cked it quietly, struck a match and lighted the gas jet in the entry. The glare for a second almost blinded me, and I now feel

think the bathroom door has blown to.

sure that the burglar was then standing by my wife's bed-room door looking at me. had turned to go toward the bath-ro I was startled by hearing my wife call out in an unearthly husky voice. There is a mar an unearthly hussy voice, 'There is a man in my room.' With my hand stretched out in front of me grasping the revolver I rushed along the entry and into my wife's room. I could see no one; but my wife sat up in bed and without speaking pointed to the corner of the room by the side of her bed. "FIRE AGAIN AND AIM LOWER."

"I could hear nothing," continued Mr. Choate, "but a second later I saw a shadow rise from the floor and pass slowly toward the window which opens on the roof of the little extension. Then I saw a man raise the window and stoop down to crawl through it. fired at him but the ball must have gone over his head. My wife then shrieked out, 'Fire again quick, Homer, and aim lower.' I fired lower, and the man passed through the window on to the tin roof. I ran to the window, but could see nothing. The man seem ed to have vanished into thin air. as terribly overcome with fright, and my little girls began to cry. I heard Mr. Guen-ther and Mr. Ann, who are clerks in my bank, and who board with me, moving about in their room, and at the same time I heard a oliceman rapping for assistance at the front of the house. Mr. Guenther and Mr. Ann came rushing into the entry, and I went to Mr. Guenther and Mr. Ann my window and called to the sergeant and ceman who came running to the front door to go to the back of the house, as the burglar had escaped that way.

THE HUNT FOR THE BURGLAR. "Getting a light, the two clerks and my self went down stairs and out into the b garden. There we were joined by Sergeant garden. There we were joined by Sergeant Freeland and the policeman, who said they had seen no one. I felt very angry with myself, for I supposed I had missed the burglar, and I had two easy shots at him at a very short range. We searched every where, in the shrubbery, in the dark shadows of the house, out in the street, and under the partition fences. There was no sign of any one. Then we went up on the extension roof and then down again into the garden and made a very thorough search everywhere milking life of his cow is closed, or his profits will suffer. We state, therefore, with no expectation that any breedested viscos will offer the sightest objects in the target farmer should adopt the Jersey as exclusive delly stock, he would not be wise. It does not detract one lots from the high merits of the capital attle cow to say so either. As a breed for crossing, the Jersey would often prove valuable to the farmer, but every one must judge for him-calf in such matters. We do not believe that the house when some one said, 'He must have climbed up by the grape vine arbour.' We were then standing under the trellis work. We looked up and some one cried, 'Look out, there he is lying down among the vines. The light was brought, and, sure enough, lying on his back, with his legs and arm dangling down between the slats, lay the burglar, stone dead. I had hit him in the back on the left side, and the ball had gone brough his heart. He must have reeled and taggered across the narrow tin roof of the xtension and tumbled backwards dead on to

the top of the arbour ENTERING THROUGH A WINDOW The burglar entered the house through the bath-room window. Footprints in the soft mould in the flower beds show that the man passed through the front gate and limbed up the grapevine trellis to oof of the ground floor extension. There are indications that he tried to force the back door and afterward the windows of the bedroom occupied by my wife and that of the two clerks. The bath-room window was open and only guarded by a wire mosquito netting. As he raised the blind it must have slipped and caused the noise that awoke my vile and myself. My wife says she he pounding in the bath-room. The partition wall is thin and she heard the noise repeated after the first crash. She says that just after opened my room door into the entry she saw the burglar creep into her room through the entry door, that he noiseessly stole past her around her bed and laid down on the floor between the bed and the back wall. was dreadfully frightened, for she expected to e throttled, gagged, or murdered. she was sitting up in bed when I fired the first time, and saw I was overshooting from the position of my arm."

The Best Recipe for a Long Life Apropos of Sir Moses Montefiere, whose thing entry on his 100th year is a subect of such general congratulation, what is the best recipe for a very long life-suppos ing a man to consider it an object wort ttaining? Milton laid stress on of not too much," which is no doubt an excellent one, but vague in its application Moreover, Milton followed his own advice, and yet failed to live sixty-six years. Font nelle, whose life embraced almost exactly a century (11th of February, 1657, to 9th of January, 1757), was formally asked his pinion on this weighty question, and eplied that he ascribed his length of lays to two maxims he had laid down for himself and rigidly adhered to — the first, "everybody is right;" the second, "everything is possible." The late Canon Bea-don was less sententions, and would laugh. ngly explain that he had reached a hundre simply by never wearing an overcoat. It was either he or another centenarian who said he had never eaten cold meat, but always hot, and thus saved his digestion from premature exhaustion owing to double work. It is re-lated of Lord Mansfield that whenever a hale and hearty old man gave evidence before him he would question the witness in a friendly way as to his habits, with the result that he found every one to be an early riser. The topers are said to have been as water-drinkers; which is probable enough, the latter being an extremely limited section of the English people in the eighteenth entury.

A Man with a Rabbit's Eve.

A remarkable operation was performed by Dr. Eugene Smith, before a clinic of the Detroit Medical College, at St. Mary's Hospital, a number of Michigan College of Medicine students being present by courtesy to witness the operation. The subject was Fred Meyers, aged nineteen, who had been totally blind for several years on account of an inflammation which caused the lower lid of each eye to grow up over the ball and pupil. Dr. Smith's operation consisted first of dissecting away the overgrown lid. In doing this the junctiva or mucous membrane necessarily

came away with it, leaving the eyeball unprotected. The patient was under the influence of chloroform, and a live rabbit had been procured and also placed under an anæsthetic. Skilfully removing the conjunctiva from one of the rabbit's eyes, Dr. Smith placed it over the hall of the rabbit's eyes. laced it over the ball of the patient's eye and sewed it into place. The operation seemed entirely successful, and after Meyers has recovered and is able to use the eye, the other will be operated upon in a similar manner. The transplanting of the conjunctiva, or mucus membrane, from the eye of an animal to that of a human heing has been encouraged. fully performed in a few rare cases in Europe, but this operation was the first of the kind ever attempted in this country.—Buffall Evening News.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY. Terms of the Agreement with the Domin-ion Government—Five Per Cent, Dividend Assured.

New York, Nov. 12 .- The following ciralar, which is self-explanatory, is issued :---

Office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 63 William street, New York:— "The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, order to insure to its stockholders a fixed unimum dividend on their shares, and thus constitute the stock an absolutely reliable secuity for permanent investment, have deposited with the Government of the Dominion of Canada money and securities, in consideration f which that Government, on the tenth day f November instant, executed a contract with the company and the Bank of Montreal under which it bound itself to pay into that under which it bound itself to pay into that bank as trustee for the shareholders on the 17th day of February and August in each year until the 17th day of August, 1893, inclusive, a sum of money sufficient to pay a semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent on the entire and the company. ire outstanding capital stock of the company Out of this sum the Bank of Montreal, by the ame contract, covenants with the railway company to pay to the stockholders half-yearly dividends at the above rate. It is the intention of the railway company to supple-ment this guaranteed dividend by an additional one per cent. semi-annually du construction, thus making an annual dividend on the stock of five per cent., and after the entire completion of the railway, which it is expected will be accomplished at atest by the spring of 1886, by such further dividends as its earnings will warrant. Notwithstanding this arrangement, securing a minimum dividend for 10 years of 3 per cent er annum, the unearned subsidies o the company under its charter in money and lands remain wholly unimpaired, and will be obtained from the Government as eretofore as the construction progresses, and vill therefore be available for the completion nd equipment of the railroad. "GEORGE STEPHEN. President."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A complete edition of "Oliver Twist " is being sold in the streets of London at the price of one penny, or two cents.

A Chinese peddler in Oregon being offered an English shilling observed that it did not bear the effigy of the American eagle. nd refused to accept it, saying : de heap sabe-no chicken on him !" The New England midget at a New York

nuseum is shortly to be married to the Gernan princess, a diminutive creature, Kentucky giant will act as best man, the Brahma priestess will give the bride away, and the child with the Daniel Webster head will act as first bridesmaid. A grandfather at thirty is indeed a rarity.

t is hardly probable that Mr. Reece Butle of Palo Pinto county, Texas, the gentleman enjoying that distinguished honor, will have any competitors. He is the grandfather of a fifteen-pound boy, his daughter's child. The age of the young couple is not given.

The Lord Mayor's procession in the time of Charles II. was by water, and was witnessed by the Merry Monarch and his cours from a balloony set up at the Thames. Among other favourite devices was a barge planted with orange trees, with a number of Irish rapparees hanging from the branches rapparees hanging from the branches Neal Dow, of Maine, writes to Ferdifor Governor of Ohio: "In the east we regard the defeat of the Republican party of Ohio as a great temperance victory," Mr. Dow goes on the old principle that the best

way to rid a house of rats is to burn the house Among the most recent inventions in gunnery is a Gatling gun which can throw a battery of 104 cartridges with effect either upward or downward at any angle. Not only apward or downward as any angles are can a fort or intren. ament within 3,500 yards be thus rendered untenable, but scaling parties should they ever be introduced into parties, should they ever be introduced into wariare again, would have a new terror. The new gun is a base-loading machine, worked by a spiral, and is now in the Colt Armory,

Hartford. Colonel Samuel Shock, of Columbia, Pa., has reached his eighty-seventh year. He at-tributes his long life to his careful diet. Before breakfasting he always drinks a cup of water just as warm as he can swallow it. to his diet, he says: "I have entirely quit the use of tea and coffee; do not use them at all; I use a quart of milk daily, dividing into three equal parts, one for each meal. eat but little meat, only using it at one meal per day, and I find that I always feel better

f I eat very moderately.' A French journal, hailing from the Cote Or, reports that a M. Planet nearly fell a victim to his business temerity on Sunday ast (October 14). At the moment when the tamer, inside the cage, placed his head in the mouth of a lioness, the beast shut her jaws and inflicted a wound near the temple, from which the blood streamed plentifully Planet, however, screamed so loudly that the lioness, astonished, no doubt, reopened her mouth and let the tamer go. Everybody will remember the fable of the effect produce the lion by the bray of the ass. M. Planet was not seriously injured.

A number of young men living in Shake opee, Minn., reading of the downfall of the original Jesse James gang, determined that the era of banditti in this country should not be a thing of the past, and forthwith resolver themselves into bandits of the most ultra-kind. They armed themselves with pistols and knives, each stole all he could from his parents, and then all repaired to a convenient cave in the surrounding mountains, from which they daily sallied forth on depredaory tours until the town authorities aptured them all. They are now languishng in gaol. A true story reaches us. We are convinced

f its truthfulness, first because it comes from Iowa, and secondly because it is attributed to a scientific German farmer. The story is a simple one. This rura cientist has succeeded in producing beer from a mileh cow by feeding her with hops, malt, and corn. This plan is characterized by such extreme simplicity that the only wonder is that other scientific farmers not previously hit upon the plan, the nventor of which deserves to go down to osterity side by side with the man who nade his hens lay ready boiled eggs by feedng them on hot water. We are curious to know how this newly developed cow wil ank under the liquor law. The Gaulois says that the leading Lon-

don mashers are the Dukes of Marlbor ugh, Portland, and Hamilton, Lords Dupplin, Fife, and Castlereagh, Lords William Neville and Lennox, Sirs Gordon Cumming and Charles Forbes, and "Le Beau Duncombe" (whoever he is). At the Gayety theatre the masher shows in perfection. He never laughs or puts off an air of weariness. One smile he is lost. He rises at mid-day, and breakfasts on a sardine and glass of curaçoa drives to Hyde Park in a buggy, with high stepping horse, until 2; then lunches; then Tattersalis; at 6 again in the park on horseback; takes a lemon squash; dresses and dines at 8, eating little, but taking a good deal of "the bay" (masher name for champagne); then the Gayety; then the ball, where he never dances, but sits in a corner to the corner of a corner base of the corner base of with his mashee; sups at 3; must never be

Sanford's Radical Cure.

Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved. Choking mucus dislokged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and hearing restored, and ravages checked.
Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspesia, Wasting of Strenth and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.
One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Dr. Sanförd's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for \$1. Ask for Sanpford's Radical Cure, a pure distillation of Witch Hazel, Am, Pine, Ca, Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston,

COLLING
the instant it is applied, of
the instant it is applied, of
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Coughs, Colds, Weak Back,
Stomach, and Bowels, Shooting
Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitation. Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious
Fever, Malaria, and Epidemics,
Fever, Malaria, and Epidemics,
Stectrie Battery combined
with a Porous Plaster) and
laugh at pain. 25c, everywhere,
Age. 18.

ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE AND HEALTH RESORT.



274, 276, and 278 Jarvis Street

(cor. Gerrard), Toronto, Ont. HILTON WILLIAMS. M.D., M.C.P.S.O., PROP. Permanently established for the cure of

Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, Catarrhal Ophthalmia (sore eyes), Catarrhai Deafness, and the various Heart affections. All Chronic, Nervous, Skin, and Blood diseases, also diseases peculiar to females.

Also diseases peculiar to females.

JAMES GIBSON, of London, Ont., Wrote:
LONDON, Ont., Jan. i3. 1874.

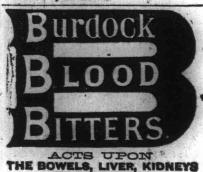
For twenty-six years I was quite deaf, first with the right and then with the left ear. caused by measles. I had spent over \$1,000 trying to get oured, with no beneficial results whatever. I had given up entirely of ever being cured and of ever being able to go into society again; but a friend of mine, whom you cured of a nineteen years' deafness, advised me to make one more effort, which I did with Dr. Williams, and in just six months from the time I began treatment just six months from the time I began treatment I was entirely cured. You can use this letter as you see fit. JAMES GIBSON. The only institute of the kind in the Dominion where patients can remain during treatment.

Nearly 50,000 cases treated by us from almost every part of the civilized world. CONSULTATION FREE.

If possible, call personally for consultation and examination, but if impossible to do so, write for a list of questions and Medical Treatise. INTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE AND HEALTH RESORT.

or, Januis and Gerrard Sts., Toronto, Ont. Mention Mail. HALL'S VEGETABLE STOLLTAN HATE RENEW ER is a scientific combination of some of the table kingdom. It restores grey hair to its original colour. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humours and falling out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most eco preparation ever effered to the public, as its ffects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is reommended and used by eminent medical men, and efficially endersed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the

For sale by all dealers.



For Bible Readers. The following liberal offer appeared in the ast issue of the *Ladies' Journal*, published at Foronto, Canada:—

AND THE BLOOD.

"We presume you all read the Bible, more less, and no doubt you are all interested in it. That you may study it still more closely we offer THREE PRIZES to the first three persons sending correct answers to the following questions:—Ist. Does the word Reverend appear anywhere in the Old or New Testaments? 2nd. Which is the middle verse of the Bible? 3rd. Does the word Girl occur in the Bible? Not more than three prizes are given, and those only when the answers to the three questions are correctly given; the first three correct ones in the order received will be successful. The names of the successful prize winners will be given in our January issue. The first prize to the first sending a correct answer to each of the three questions will be a LADY'S VALUABLE GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH, a reliable time keeper. To the second person sending cor-rect answers an ELEGANT NECK CHAIN, HEAVILY PLATED, a very pretty article. To the third will be presented a beautiful Solid Gold Gem Ring. The only conditions attached to the above offers are that you must send fifty cents along with your swer, for which you will receive the Ladies' Journal for one year. So you see, in any case, you will receive full value for your half dol lar, besides the possibility of getting a really valuable geld watch, neck chain, or ring. The Ladies' Journal is a 20-page fashion monthly, containing in each issue two full-size pieces of music, always the latest thing out, besides the sum and substance of all the out, besides the sum and substance of all the leading high price American fashion papers. Full page illustrations of the newest designs in fashions, full descriptive letterpress; household hints, domestic matters, a short stry, young folis's department, bessies numerous other interesting matters specially for ladies. If you do not get the Gold Watch, the Chain, or the Ring, you will certainly get full value for the money in get-ting the Ladies' Journal for one year. Do not delay. Address Editor of Ladies' Jour.