trimony. "society" in Germany.

No one in the "faderland" can belong to "society" unless of noble birth. No one without the magic "von" before his name can hope for any social success. The "Vons" either ignore the existence of the vonless, or regard them as an English lady her grocer, the American lady her footman. A woman may be "wealthy, witty, and wise," but if she has not the magic "von" before her name, she is felt to be the inferior of all in society and is not recognised. The "Vons" read books, drink coffee, knit stockings, make money, visit only among themselves, and pass through their quiet, drowsy existence by the world forgetting and by the world forgot." world forgot.

A NEW ORNAMENT. Among the late fashions was that of wear-Among the late fashions was that of wearing the gold pig, first introduced by actresses, who have a superstition that with it comes good luck. A favourite actress in Paris wearing one, the folly was quickly introduced on both sides of the sea. With it were worn mice, beetles, butterflies, lizards, at the ears, throat, and dangling from the waist. All these have given way to the suspended little sheep, and all necklaces in Paris shops are finished with the suspension of the Golden Fleece. This decree originated by the quick eye of fashion from the ceremony of presentaeye of fashion from the ceremony of presenta-tion at the birth of the Princess of Asturias. Upon the golden dish where reposed the new-born heiress to the Spanish crown was placed likewise the ribbon and insignia of the Golden Fleece, that palladium of the Spanish noblesse, which is supposed to preserve from misfortune all those to whom is accorded the privilege of wearing it.

SHOT BY A RECREANT LOVER. On Tuesday last a shooting affray occurred n the lower part of Carroll county, Maryland, in which the persons implicated were Milton Picket and his daughter Martha, and a young man named Luther Picket, a second cousin of the former. A Carroll county paper says:—"Luther had been urged for some time to marry the daughter, but had always refused positively to do so. On the day above mentioned Mr. Picket and his daughter, armed with a pistol, started out in search of the recreant lover. He was found working in a field. He was immediately requested by the old gentleman to accompany him to the house and marry his daughter. This Luther Picket refused to do. Thereupon firing began, as is claimed, by Luther Picket, who directed his shot toward Milton Picket. After he had his shot toward Milton Picket. After he had fired the first shot, Martha Picket drew a revolver and commenced to fire rapidly at her seducer, emptying the five chambers of her At this juncture Milton Picket started on a run from the field, when he was again fired upon by Luther, and, just as he was climbing the fence, was struck in the back, the ball passing entirely through him. rom the effects of the wound he died on Thursday. The murderer is still at large, though a warrant has been issued for his ar-

MR. WHITTIER ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE. Our writer and poet says :- "The society Our writer and poet says:—"The society of the future must be acted on more directly by women than that of the past. In the bringing out of the sensibilities they must take a leading part. Woman suffrage I regard as an inevitable thing and a good thing. Women in public life will bring it up more than it will bring them down. There will be considerable flow dering before seciety would be seen as floundering before society would become com-pletely adapted to the change, but after it shall be fairly accomplished and in working order the work of society will go on without any deterioration, and with a gain in purity of motives and unselfishness of law-makers and administrators. I fear its effects in large worse in public life than bad men. But the difficulty is in the nature of the city.'

GENERAL NOTES. "The voice that breathed o'er Eden" is the hymn usually sung at English fashionable weddings, and is as often repeated as the Wedding March over here.

Worth had to send workwomen to Paris to or Spain's churching. Her own dress is of white embroidered satin with a pink velvet wreath in silver, and the costumes of the The Lord Mayor of London has been enter-

taining at dinner at his official headquarters, the Mansion House, the entire staff of work people, more than 300 in number, of the firm of printers of which he is at the head. Of the guests nearly a third were young women in the firm's service.

A Philadelphia shop-keeper has filled his

customers' waiting parlour with "pleasing ob-jects to pass away the time." It is not stated what these objects are, to be of sufficient at-traction to interest a lady while waiting; whether new bonnets, gowns, or bric-a-b In Paris fashionable dinner and evening

In Paris fashionable dinner and evening dresses are made of grenadine, lace, Indian or Hindoo tulle, gauze, muslin, and barege mixed with silk and satin. Tints of white, black, pearl grey, pale blue, and different shades of yellow, such as amber, ripe corn, and ceru, are the favourite colours, the trimming being jet, lace, beads, and ribbons. If the habit or casque bodice is worn, it is of plain figured or brocaded silk or satin marveilleux, and generally of a different colour. nd generally of a different colour.

His Head Carried Twenty Miles.

A horrible death by the cars occurred at Rush City a few days ago. Peter Malhum, a Swede living about three miles north of this town, had been in town all day filling up with poor whiskey, and jumped upon a freight train going north and rode to Pine City. He then took the first train south and got off at Rock creek and started down the railway track toward his home, when he laid down upon the track and through stupor fell asleep. The northern bound freight struck him, killing him instantly. On the arrival of the train at Hinckley, a distance of twenty miles from Rock creek, the engineer while ciling up his surgine discovered the man's the train at Hinckley, a distance of twenty miles from Rock creek, the engineer while oiling up his engine discovered the man's head upon the pilot of the engine, mangled beyond recognition. The remains were picked up at Rock creek in the morning, with both legs cut off, the body cut in two and the head off. The deceased leaves a wife and four small children in destitute circumstances.

Erre's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforming.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breafast tables with a delicately flavoured bove age which may save us many heavy doctor bills. It is by the judicious use of such ancles of diet that a constitution may be grad ally built up until strong enough to resevery tendency to disease. Hundreds of statle maladies are floating around us ready attack wherever there is a weak point. EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORD THE FARM.

Communications invited from practical farmers on agricultural topics,
Correspondents will please write on one side of the paper only, and address Editor WEEKLY MAIL.

SIB,—A sheep which clipped 5½ lbs. wool last May, and was 14 months old, took sick shortly afterward and died. The symptoms were as follows:—Mucus running from nostrils, a frequent and loud cough, refusing to eat food or take salt, drooping ears, a shaking of the head at times. I saw the ewe drinking water freely. I had plenty of water and good pasture. She was fat, and when opened a quantity of water ran out. What was the cause of sickness? ause of sickness?

[Judging from the symptoms described, it is our opinion that your sheep died from inflammation of the bronchial tube and lungs.

transmitting the evidence in full as taken by shorthand writers. The Commission-ers should dissect the evidence, and make recommendations, and if necessary point out matters on which legislation is desirable. Not only so, but the agricultural community, who will be called upon to contribute largely to the cost of the Commission, and who have already given their time in offering estimony, have the right to demand that the information be made available to them in the most succinct and useful shape possible. The farmers want information as to stock-raising for European markets; the treatment of exhausted soils; rotation of crops; the values of manures, especially land plaster and superphosphates; the tim-ber supply, dairying, fruit-growing, and other departments of agriculture. They have not time to struggle through two or three hundred columns of matter to glean a few points; but if the facts and suggestions were classified under heads, a direct benefit would be conferred on the agriculturist. In this way the report might be made a practical handbook to farming in Ontario, and would prove invaluable to new comers as well as useful to old settlers. The Commissioners should see to it that this opportunity of making their inquiry projuctive of permanent results be not neg-

EDITORIAL NOTES.

with himself. In his speech to his constituents the other day he denounced the sale of land to Mr. Brassey, and then admitted that he had made a similar purchase himself. Rehe had made a similar purchase himself. Re-lerring to the development of the North-West territory, the clever knight declared in one breath that he held a high opinion of it, and in the next breath expressed his disbelief in the agricultural capabilities of the country. It was necessary, of course, to make this manceuvre lest his admission should prove an exploration of the Government railway policy. endorsation of the Government railway policy. The entertainment given by Sir Richard was only a modification of his silver and bronze only a modification of his silver and bronze shield act, and was doubtless amusing to his

of opening direct steam communication between that port and England increases daily. Parties in St. John expect to ship a thousand head of cattle to Britain this fall, and would greatly prefer to forward them direct. Eight hundred sheep were recently sent from Charlottetown, and in default of team communication via St. John, the shippers were obliged to send them over the Intercolonial to Quebec. It is stated that there are several thousand sheep in the vicinity of Charlottetown destined for the English market which will have to be sent by the same circuitous route. The demand for direct traffic, which is evidently a growing one, is expected to result in the placing of one or two steamships on this route.

pared an elaborate paper on the treatment of the epizootic, the chief points of which are as follows:—Use moderately. Do not overdrive or overload. Cover with blanket when standing still. Avoid all unnecessary exposure to the weather. If either heated or chilled on going into the stable, give proper care so that the horse will not take cold. Give a warm feed at night, bran mash or other ground feed. Stop holes in stable that let in draughts. It symptoms of disease appear, lay by from work, and give extra care. Use commonstrates sense treatment, such as would be given a person suffering from severe cold. Give nature a fair chance to effect the cure. The further and somewhat more explicit direc-tions, prepared by one of its most experienced

Quebec for France, after making preliminary arrangements in connection with the estab-lishment of beet-root factories for French capitalists, than the Globs denounced that gentleman and his mission as frauds. M. Lavallée, on arriving in France, telegraphed the Quebec Chronicle as follows:—"Answer Globe articles; no stormy interview; no deposit necessary; Berthier deposit; fifteenth November Arthabaskaville; time allowed St. John; gring to Parie to approximate telegraphed John; going to Paris to-morrow; telegram from Paris; will have deposit on time." The promoters of this new undertaking deserve encouragement and support instead of abuse and slander. Our contemporary does not forget that this will be another home industry but its should manage that among try, but it should remember that among those who plead for protection for it are Messrs. Jolyand Laurier.

Some time ago a letter from a "disappointed Englishman" in Manitoba went the round of the Reform press, chiefly because it contained a point against the N.P., the writer stating that he had to pay 35 per cent. more for ploughs and waggons in Winning than in Minnesota. A correspondent of the Strath roy Age, a staunch Reform journal, says this is untrue. He priced both ploughs and waggons at St. Paul and Glyndom, and found them cheaper in Winnipeg. He says that in Manitoba "Canadian manufactured goods are rapidly taking the place of American," and adds that "in spite of all the advertising done (by people who don't appear to have the interest of our country at hearts) for Yankee lands, the North-West is settling up very fast. Rapid City had only twelve houses in the next annual convention be held at Stratford on the first Wednesday, it was resolved that the next annual convention be held at Stratford on the first Wednesday, it was resolved that the next annual convention be held at Stratford on the first Wednesday, it was resolved that the next annual convention be held at Stratford on the first Wednesday, Thursday, and Priday of February next. Judging from the greated it will be the most interesting each of the roots, and the rate mate the roots, and the rate more more raising sugar-beets at \$4 a ton than by growing any other crop. The Ontario Cane Sugar Company are heaving their vacuum pan erected, and it will be readly this delta as has the landlord. The Irish landlord makes the landlord. The Irish landlord makes the landlord of the same the land which is all the readly rent from the landlord but for the capital invested in the land as has the landlord. The land which is all the readly rent from the landlord makes the landlord. The Irish landlord makes the landlord. The Irish landlord makes the landlord of the form the land as has the land land which is all the readly rent from the land which is all the readly rent from the landlord of the form be landlord. The land which is all the readly rent from the landlo

ing such a step, let them weigh carefully the conditions of the South, and the prospects of success. Tennessee, in the first place, has endeavoured to repudiate its debt. The result has been a great reduction in the value of real estate. This effect is illustrated by a sale of land at Clarksville, in that State, the other day. The land is situated within half a mile of the town, along the rivet, and is very fertile. Four years ago it was worth \$50 per acre, and the other day, after having been well advertised, it was sold at \$13 per acre. This land lies in a section of country that has often been called the "garden spot" of the South, because of the fertility of the soil. After the war the land in that section held its own value, but talk of repudiation has made it next to worthless, and prostrated every other interest of the State.

The reduced rates of interest at which noney may be borrowed is beneficial to the farmer and other borrowers on real property inflammation of the bronchial tube and lungs.

—EDITOR WEEKLY MAIL.]

ONTARIO FARMING.

THE Agricultural Commissioners would do well to rest content with the evidence gathered, and not lay themselves open to a suspicion of uselessly continuing the investigation. That an enormous mass of valuable information hitherto unobtainable has been secured is apparent to the reader of the proceedings as reported in the daily press; what is now required is that it shall be arranged, condensed, and epitomized, so as to be made useful to intelligent farmers. It will not be sufficient that a report be presented to the Legislature of a formal character, simply transmitting the evidence in full as taken by shorthand writers. The Commission—

In Ontario by the introduction of English and Scotch capital through loan companies. In Quebec the same result will shortly be obtained through the establishment of French Canadian Trust and Loan Company, with a capital of five million dollars, mainly subscribed in France, is just opening business in Montreal and Quebec. The rate of interest charged cannot exceed six per cent., and the loans will be given for the improvement of land and property and for the development of superior methods of agriculture throughout the province. Nothing will tend more to open up the vast resources of the Dominion than the introduction of large amounts of foreign capital, and we heartily welcome all such institutions as the French Loan Company. It is true they may take certain profits in the form of interest out of the country, but their competition enables borrowers to secure loans at reasonable instead of at the old extortionate rates.

No feature of American rural life is any to security. This has been brought about in

No feature of American rural life is apt to strike a European sojourner with more amazement than the recklessness with which valuable timber and ornamental trees are needlessly destroyed in new settlements. Thomas Hughes, in a letter to the London Spectator, calls attention to the wasteful practice, and points out that future generations will have to supply with care and toil the want caused by the wastefulness of their ancestors in this respect. He is particularly severe upon the barbarous-practice of girdling trees which are not wanted for any useful trees which are not wanted for any useful purpose and leaving the dead trunks to become eyesores upon the landscape, and promises that in his colony of Rugby the trees shall be well looked after, and such practices shall be suppressed. He has done well in calling attention to the matter. Many of our Canadian pioneers would be much wealthier men than they are to-day had they exercised a little forethought with regard to the promiscuous hacking and slashing of timber, to say nothing of the beauty that might have surrounded their homes, which too often present a bleak, unsheltered aspect, everything in the shape of a tree or shrub in the neighbourhood of the dwelling having fallen before the ruthless axe.

Mrs. Clara Colby, of Nebraska, presented before the Boston Women's Conference a dismal picture of the life of farmer's wives in the Western States. Dugouts, unhealthy and The epizootic is now prevalent throughout the Western States, and in some parts of New England; but it appears to be of a mild type, and very few deaths are reported.

Western States. Dugouts, unhealthy and gloomy at the best, may be their first habitation, and even when houses are built they are small, inconvenient, and finished only by degrees. The women's work in them is peculiarly trying. The fuel is not under cover, the water is hard to draw. When the land is bounded to the provided the same provided the same provided to the same provided the same provided to the s bought, and not homesteaded, there are the clear the farmer feels that nothing must be expended for comforts in the house. Debt and poverty rest over these homes, overwork breaks down the women, who may rebel against the hardships of their lives, and seek against the hardships of their lives, and seek to change them by escaping from the bonds of matrimony. "Divorces are frightfully common among the farmers of the West," Mrs. Colby tells us. What is the remedy? Mrs. Colby advocates the establishment of agricultural colleges in every State, with free tuition for both men and women, for by the census of 1870 there were over 20,000 women census of 1870 there were over 20,000 women in the United States engaged in agricultural pursuits, besides five million farmers' wives. She would also have colleges of domestic economy for girls, where the proper preparation of food, care of the health and dwelling, and household thrift should be taught.

lands at present available in the North-West been answered by the Rev. Mr. Pitblado, a Halifax minister, who recently made a tour though the North-West. "I know that great reserves of good land have been made to the Indians, school lands, railroad lands, Hudson Bay lands," says Mr. Pitblado, "but outside of them there is enough and to spare to make a great agricultural country." The to make a great agricultural country." The drawbacks attending farming in the North-West are being rapidly overcome. Old settlers save their crops despite the shortness of the season. The want of water has not been felt anywhere this year. Perhaps the greatest trouble in some localities is the scarcity of fencing and fuel, but the railroads will soon fencing and fuel, but the railroads will soon supply coal and fence rails. An encouraging circumstance connected with North-West settlement is that notwithstanding the stories industriously circulated by American land corporations of a large emigration from Manitoba to Dakota, the emigrants generally become permanent settlers. Few of these people are now met with in Toponto, whereas the counterful decontented two or three years ago many discontented emigrants returned from Manitoba might be met with any day on our streets.

A question very frequently asked, in connection with the troubles in Ireland, is why the Irish tenant farmers should be eternally discontented while the English and Scotch agriculturists are apparently satisfied with agriculturists are apparently satisfied with their condition? A representative Irish tenaht farmer, writing to the London Times from Narraghmore, Atley, answers the question, explaining that the English and Irish landlords occupy very different positions. The former has large capital invested in buildings and other permanent farm improvements, while the Irish proprietor seldom expends a shilling for the benefit of his estate. All the buildings, fences, farm roads, surface improvements, and the drainage connected with the Irish landed property are the investments of the tenants. Even where the landlord borrows money for drainage purposes from of the tenants. Even where the landlord borrows money for drainage purposes from the Board of Works the tenant is made to pay in the shape of increased rent, and is, therefore, the person who has made the expenditure in the end. In addition, the tenants own all the highways, the bridges, the gaols, the county court-houses, and other like contributories to the civilization and to the preservation of the peace and order of the community—that is, if the purchasing and the paying for the sites of these and the constructing and the maintenance of them be sufficient to constitute property. Everything counted, therefore, the Irish tenant has as much capital invested in the land as has the landlord. The Irish landlord makes the tenant pay not only for the land, which is all he really rents from the landlord, but for the capital which the tenant contributes to the improvement of the property. The writer

WHAT OUR FARMERS SAY.

Being a reader and a subscriber to The Weekly Mail, which I think better than any other paper published in Ontario, I noticed in the agricultural department that communications were requested on experimental farming topics. I send you one.

I have a small piece of land. The soil has been worn out for ten years, having been sown and planted for double that time perhaps, and scarcely ever had a bit of manure during the whole period. It was, therefore, considered useless to sow and plant it any more without undergoing a thorough good coat of manure and summer fallowing. Happening to become the owner last spring I was somewhat troubled as to what to do with it, as it was the only piece of land I had, and summer fallowing I could not well afford, as I would lose the use of the land, and manure I could not get for any price. So I concluded to put in a crop of cats. Some of my neighbours said it would be of no use, only a loss, while others said plant beans.

I will give you the result of my operations with oats:—The ground was very free from weeds, having been under hoe crop so long. I ploughed the ground on the 15th May a moderate depth, then took a wheelbarrow and shovel and went out into the sides of the road, shovelled up a lot of black, rich dirt, an old soil that perhaps had never borne a crop of any kind, and spread it about in small heaps over the field; I also collected a quantity of old rich soil, accumulated around the house and elsewhere, and which I considered fully as good as poor manure. I spread it with a shovel thinly over the surface on top of the ploughed ground, and before it had been harrowed. I then sowed the seed, planting a little more than two bushels per acre on the top of the ploughing twice over, covering the seed as well, if not better, than if it had been cross-draward. This is all! I did in avera Horses afflicted with distemper in St. John Potato crop is large in Annapolis county, N. S., but rot is feared. The receipts of grain by rail at Belleville to date amount to nearly 13,000 bushels. The horses afflicted with the epizootic in St. John, N.B., are recovering. There have been several deaths.

The epizootic has appeared among the horses in London. Though a great many animals are affected, the attack is slight.

The epizoctic is extending at London. All the street railway horses are now affected. The distemper is of a mild type, however. Mr. Wm. Wild, of London, yesterday shipped a car-load of hand-picked apples to Europe as an experimental business venture.

The experiment of growing sweet potatoes in the vicinity of Quebec has been successfully attempted this year by Councillor Rowen. Bowen.

It has been discovered at London that hogs are being fed for market on the outskirts of the city from the offal of fat-rendering houses, and there is a good deal of complaint in con-

The grain receipts at Kingston during the past few days have been very large. The farmers have had a very satisfactory harvest, and in consequence feel very jubilant. Probably the deliveries for the past week have reached 25,000 bushels. It is expected that there will be a large exportation of hay from this province during the winter to the Eastern States, where there is a scarcity. A firm in Framingham, Mass., has purchased several thousand tons in the county of Chambly for early shipment.

HOME NOTES.

By Telegraph and Mail.

The Quebec Chronicle publishes a telegram from Mr. Lavallee, agent for the French capitalists interested in the beet-root sugar scheme, contradicting an extract published in that paper from the Globe's Montreal correspondence, alleging that the scheme had fallen through. Mr. Chas. Mason, of Seaforth, has sold the

manure, then harrowed it length ways of the ploughing twice over, covering the seed as well, if not better, than if it had been crossdragged. This is all I did in regard to preparing the soil. It was left unrolled, and would have been much better, undoubtedly, if it had been, as all light land is better for grain by being a little close, as the roots then take a better and stronger hold, and the crop is easy cut in harvest, as it stands firm against the sickle. The oats came up quick, strong, and thrifty, and did not lose their rapid and vigorous growth until they were all headed out and almost ready for cutting, when they went down almost level with the surface, apparently as if a flood had passed over them, and had mostly to be cut with a scythe. When bound and shocked they averaged 48 to 50 large shocks per acris. bay yearling Clydesdale stallion which he imported recently to Messrs. Thomas McLaughlin and Robert Martin, of Grey. The price paid was \$1,000. This is said to be one of the best colts of the many that have been imported this season. The Barrie Advance says :- " Monday Mr.

The Barrie Advance says:—"Monday Mr. John Monteith, of Rosseau, brought down for Dr. Morton and placed on that gentleman's farm in Innisfil, six head of three-year-old steers, averaging about 1,100 pounds each. The animals are fine specimens of Muskoka cattle, and when ready for the market ought to command a good figure." At a meeting of the Woodstock Cattle Market Committee it was resolved to change the day of holding the monthly markets from the second Monday to the second Wednesday

in each month, owing to its being a more suitable time for the buyers to get there. It was also decided to hold the Christmas fat cattle market on the third Wednesday in Mr. Wm. Weld, of the Canadian Agricultural Emporium, shipped from his farm in Delaware township one car-load of choice hand-picked apples per Grand Trunk railway, to London, England. The fruit had been specially selected, and eight teams were employed in conveying the fruit to the depot. A number of other shipments are to be made this week.

H. C. Spencer and W. C. Roosevelt, of Flint, Mich., have been here for some days with the design of purchasing horses for exportation across the lines. Thus far they have succeeded in obtaining some seventeen exprises including the second seventeen.

bought from Mr. H. G. McGregor, of Belmont, and a good general purpose span from
John Culvert, of Southwold, in addition to
three very good colts purchased from McNish
Bros., of Southwold. The remainder chiefly
comprise animals intended for breeding purposes.—St. Thomas Times.

Two steamships from Montreal on their last
voyage across the Atlantic met with very
rough weather on the southern route. One
of the vessels had her whole load of stock,
141 head of cattle, 136 sheep, and 7 calves,
washed overboard, and the other lost 75 head
of cattle and 152 sheep from the same cause.
James McShane was the owner in both cases,
but was fully insured. It is rather singular
that steamers leaving at the same time and
taking the northern route made the voyage
in perfect safety. The steamers which were
so unfortunate do not belong to our regular
lines.

lands at present available in the North-West have been allotted and are set aside as reserves. This cry has been especially raised in Nova Scotia, whose young men are becoming desirous of moving westward, and it has been answered by the Rev. Mr. Pitblado, a Halifax minister, who recently made a tour through the North-West. "I know that the company will be in a position to begin corrections as soon, so that the company will be in a position to begin corrections as soon as the part tion to begin operations as soon as the next fruit season comes round. Preparations are also being made for the re-opening of the Canada felt hat works in that city, and a number of hands will again find employment

A correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press, writing from the Pembina Mountains, thus describes the great change that has taken place in that section during the past few years. "Your correspondent was musing years:—"Your correspondent was musing over the changes that had taken place since he wandered over that uninhabited prairie between this and Smuggler's Point, on 17th of May, 1875. For a distance of thirty miles not a white man was to be seen east of him. Before me now are villages in every direction; and to the left of me is the future metropolis of Southern Manitoba, Mountain City; and still further can be seen the smoke of that city of Nelsonville." Two French-Canadians named J. B. Lanctot

Two French-Canadians named J. B. Lanctot and C. A. Ledoux have arrived at Montreal from Worcester, Mass., en route for Three Rivers, where they intend to settle on farms. They state that a meeting of cotton mill operatives out of work at Worcester was held there last week, when resolutions were passed unanimously pledging themselves to return to Canada without delay. Mr. Lanctot, who is accompanied by his wife and ten children, four of whom have attained their majority, is atill in the prime of life, and he states he regrets ever leaving Canada, and that he never breathed freely until he recrossed the line into the land of his nativity. The intention of these repatriated immigrants is to tention of these repatriated immigrants is go into the cultivation of beet root. go into the cultivation of beet root.

The Tilsonburg Observer says that the Fruit Preserving Company are pushing ahead fast. They are still running night and day, and are turning out a large quantity of very excellent quality of evaporated apples. They recently sent a quantity to Liverpool, and last week sent a large quantity to Toronto. They expect to use between 20,000 and 30,000 bushels of apples altogether. The Beet Sugar Company are again moving, and are making contracts with farmers for a supply of the raw material when the factory is built. Farmers have had time to test the cultivation

Fertilisers for Wheat. We observe much enquiry among scientific and practical men, both in Europe and in this country, on the value of different fertilisers for wheat, and for the one best adapted to this crop. An important omission appears to be made in these enquiries. The nature of the soil itself frequently has a controlling influence, and it is more important to ascertain its character than to make any distinction in the crops. Superphosphate, for example, has in some localities in this State doubled the wheat crop when applied at the rate of 300 pounds some localities in this State doubled the wheat crop when applied at the rate of 300 pounds per acre. In other places, not many miles distant, and with apparently similar soil, it has had no visible effect whatever. To say, therefore, that superphosphate is an excellent fertiliser for wheat, would require to be qualified by a knowledge of the nature of the soil. The same or similar varying results have occurred where it was applied to other crops than wheat, as to potatoes, corn, and grass—showing that the soil, more than the crop, was to be examined. It is not probable that ordinary analyses would have given any indication of the difference in the two soils.—Country Gentleman.

Sorghum Suggestions. The great difficulty experienced by most novices at the business is in purifying the juice previous to boiling; for unless this is done, the syrup will have a coarse, disagreeable taste, owing to the green, pulpy matter, and other impurities that flow into the juice from the cane as it runs through the rollers. The juice, when ready for evaporation, should consist of pure water and sugar and nothing consist of pure water and sugar and nothing else. To remove the impurities floating in the juice, and to correct the acidity, cream of lime is added to the juice in quantity just sufficient to change the colour of red litmus paper to blue, the lime being added when the juice is at a temperature of about 180° F. The juice is then brought to the boiling point, when a thick scum rises to the top. The fire is then withdrawn and the scum removed by skimming. There will also be found a sediment at the bottom of the vessel which must not be again mixed with the juice. To separate this the juice may be drawn off through a syphon, after which it is ready to boil down. The boiling may now be hurried up as fast as possible, due care being taken that it does not burn when nearly finished. If any excess of lime is found in the juice, it may be removed by adding a quantity of sulphurous acid in water, until the litmus paper reddens again. The syrup obtained this season from Amber cane is selling at about a dollar per gallon, and the success of the experiments seem to warrant a more extended periments seem to warrant a more extended culture of the cane another year. The boiling can be done in any pan suitable for boiling maple sap, and the mills of the size for farm use should not be very expensive, after there is a demand for them.

and had mostly to be cut with a scythe. When bound and shocked they averaged 48 to 50 large shocks per acre.

I believe many an agriculturist would do much better by putting his manure on the surface than by placing it six or eight inches below it, as the substance of the manure is always washing and working downward through the ground, and if the composite itself does not go into the dirt and get mixed, the liquid does, and I consider it fully as good as the dung, and in some cases better. Notice where a manure heap has stood for a time. If the dung heap, which has stood only a short time, be all taken away and spread over adjoining ground, you can tell from the crop which springs up the spot where the heap stood. The crop speaks for itself. Many a farmer when he commences, and is, perhaps, not in the best of circumstances, is most anxious to obtain a good crop the first year. He has plenty of manure in the yard. He draws it out and spreads it over the land very thickly, feeling that he is bound to have a good crop that year. He ploughes it six or eight inches deep, perhaps only ploughs it once, and sows the seeds; or he may gang plough it. What benefit could he derive if the manure is fine and rotten? it being but six inches from the seed. The fertilising substance goes down into the clay, where it In experience, and a course of many years' observation, we have found that green manuring plants should be ploughed under previous to coming into blossom, in order to obtain the largest benefit to the soil. Some farmers, in order to obtain a large quantity to turn down, wait till a later stage. On valuable land, near ready markets, the loss of a season, or even a single crop, would often pay for manure and hauling it from market; still in such cases there is much green vegetable matter refuse, which might, instead of going to the compost heap, or be left, as is too often the case, to waste away in the air, be lightly covered in the soil, doing much good. Even a small growth of some kind of grain, if sown very thick, would be a great benefit; not so much, perhaps, in the amount of fertilizing matter it would add to the soil, as in the change. In experience, and a course of many years

substance goes down into the clay, where it does no good to anybody or anything. Long straw and coarse manure certainly require to be covered over, but the shallower the better. be covered over, but the shallower the better.
My idea, however, is to keep the manure as
much as possible on the inpute you wish to
obtain a ready and good coppe.

Every farmer should ask himself the question:—"Is my true friend, the honest farm,
as strong and healthy as he was ten or twenty
years ago? If not, I have done injustice to as strong and healthy as he was ten or twenty years ago? If not, I have done injustice to my friend, and if so, how have I done it?" Find out the cause and remedy it at once, or as quickly as possible. When we look at New England, California, &c., and see how mankind by ignorance has ruined first-class lands, let us ask the question, "Are we going in the same direction?" I say we are, and many of the old farms are; at this moment not paying for the labour of a wheat crop. Let any farmer employ hands for all the labour on a wheat crop, and see what he has left. Nothing, and the farm so much the worse. Let us get into a system. Be just to our farms, give them manure in return for their crops.

our farms, give them manure in return for their crops.

Divide your farm of say 100 acres into seven fields, manure a field every year for potatoes, turnips, carrots, mangolds, corn. The year following work the field properly for wheat. Lay it down in proper grasses; then you may expect a crop of wheat and a meadow. By this plan you go round your farm, laying down a field every year. By this plan there is not a wheat crop on any field oftener than once in seven years. What a pleasure to look on a farm of 100 acres, 90 cleared, seven fields of 12 acres each, 6 acres for garden, orchard, buildings, calf, park, etc. etc.
Some will say that twelve acres of wheat will never do. If you can turn more wheat off 12 acres than 24, what is the best plan?

Others will say they cannot manure twelve acres yearly. Yes, you can. Make a proper acres yearly. Yes, you can. Make a proper repository for manure after your crop is in. Carry in all stuff from drains, sides of road, etc. Dump it as a foundation in the yard for all good manure in the spring. To prevent fowls from eating their eggs, take a knife and cut the sharp point of the beak, rounding it nicely. Try it before breaking their necks.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ing their necks. Of 14,500,000 quintals of grain imported into France during the first eight months of the present year 9,000,000 quintals came from America.

The New York Commercial says :- "Up The New York Commercial says :—" Up to the present time seventy-three million bushels have been exported in wheat and flour out of a probable surplus of one hundred and eighty-five million to one hundred and ninety million bushels. The total wheat crop is estimated at four hundred and fifty million bushels. There will be a demand for the whole surplus if, as is probable, Russia does not export any wheat."

Apples have been an abundant crop this season in various parts in Nova Scotia.

Apples have been an abundant crop this season in various parts in Nova Scotia. Though last year's yield was quite large, the growers disposed of their stock at remunerative prices. Since the apples first made their appearance in Halifax market the coasting vessels on each arrival from along the borders of Nova Scotia have been heavily loaded, vessels on each arrival from along the borders of Nova Scotia have been heavily loaded, and the market in consequence has been well supplied. The impetus given to the trade this season is demonstrated from the fact that farmers, in most cases, have given more attention to the orchards than they were wont to do. In consequence of the prolific yield the fruit has become considerably cheaper within the last few years, and during the next two years, if as productive as this season's yield, the ruling figures now will not, perhaps, be maintained, but are expected to be lower. This appears to be the opinion of some dealers, but then there is a prospective increased export trade, and as soon as better facilities tor shipment can be had from Nova Scotia to the English markets the extra supply will ultimately drop off, and perhaps an increase rather than a decrease in the prices will be the result. Some of the largest shippers from Granville, near Annapolis, are Messrs. Eben Bent, Benjamin Miller, Wm. Miller, and Edward Bent. These gentlemen each year, or when the crop proves abundant, transport frem 1,200 to 1,500 barrels of the various grades.

CROPS AND TILLAGE.

Canadian Field Roots for England.

There is no feature of Canadian farming which astonishes agriculturists from the Old Country so much as our crops of roots. Brought up with the idea that the height of good farming consists in the raising of fine root crops for feeding cattle, and being assured that there are no farmers like their own, they are surprised when they arrive in Ontario to see mangold wurtzels, sugar beets, swede turnips, and carrots heavier crops and finer specimens than they have ever seen before. Mr. Wm. Rennie, seedsman, of this city, recognizing the value of this fact, and knowing that our regular fall shows come too early for the exhibition of mature roots, instituted some years since a root show, which has annually brought forward an excellent exhibition of roots as well as other farm products. This yeaf, the exhibition was held yesterday, and the whole exhibit is now to be shipped to Mr. John Dyke, Government emigration agent at Liverpool, to be shown by him to intending emigrants, and also to be placed on exhibition at various English shows.

Mr. E. Stock, of Etobicoke, showed some excellent reots, ameng which may be men-

tioned long red mangolds, one of which weighed 73 pounds, the heaviest weight on record; red globe mangolds, yellow globe mangolds, the heaviest of which is 58 lbs., six Swede turnips, two of which are exceedingly large; also greystone and whitestone turnips, white and red carrots, red, white, and yellow onions, and parsnips. He also showed some leng red mangolds, which were sown 25th June, and pulled 25th October, one of which weighs 18½ lbs.

Mr. S. Rennie, of Markham, also showed some remarkably fine specimens of his skill in farming. Long yellow mangolds, long red mangolds, red and yellow globe mangolds, the yellow weighing 55 lbs., white carrots, a beautiful sample, parsnips, a citron weighing 33 lbs., a field pumpkin weighing 37 lbs., and, to cap all, a mammoth squash weighing 303 lbs.

Mr. H. J. Clarke, of Muskoka, exhibited a vegetable marrow weighing 14 lbs.; Mr. John

Mr. H. J. Clarke, of Muskoka, exhibited a vegetable marrow weighing 14 lbs.; Mr. John Finlis, of Leslieville, some very fine yellow and red onions; and Mr. John Wright, of Parkdale, among other articles, some greystone furnips weighing 10 lbs. apiece. Messrs. George Leslie & Sons, of Toronto nurseries, exhibit specimens of shipping apples.

Mr. Rennie gave a dinner to the exhibitors at the Commercial Hotel. After dinner he explained to them the fact that these roots, &c., at which they had just been looking were to be shipped to England to show people there what the soil of Canada and Canadian farming could do. He also proposed to send over a sample of two-rowed barley, as he believed that Canadians should take advantage of the fact that the duty is

posed to send over a sample of two-rowed barley, as he believed that Canadians should take advantage of the fact that the duty is taken off malt in England. We should grow more of the two-rowed barley for the English trade. English brewers object to our six-rowed-barley, and would not use it, as they were accustomed to the two-rowed. The sample he was sending was so good that he was satisfied that there would be an immediate demand.

Mr. Wm. Burgess, of Mimico, who for two years carried off the gold medal for roots at this exhibition, gave some hints as to raising heavy roots. He insisted upon the necessity of returning to the soil, in the shape of manure, the mineral and other material taken away by eropping. Mr. Holt, of Maine, Mr. Stock, of the Agricultural Commission, Mr. A. Boyd, of London, Eng., and Mr. S. Rennie, of Markham, touched upon the subjects of good farming and the English and European markets. Messrs. C. D. Daniels and R. Malcolm favoured the assembly with a song. There was a general expression of the feeling that Mr. Rennie should make the root show a permanent affair, to come off at a certain date annually, and to be open to the Dominion. This could not in any way interfere with the Toronto Industrial Exhibition or any of the other fall shows, as they were all held too early to be a true test of the root crops of the country.

Scientists Helping Farmers.

The agronomical station at Gembloux, in Belgium, is the first institution of its class on the Continent. It takes the lead in bringing science to the door of the farmer. It executes, under certain conditions, analyses gratuitously; it is in relation with several manufacturers of fertilizers who have bound themselves to sell at prices based on the analysis of the resident chemist. The same practice applies to oil cakes, and is about being extended to seed merchants, who allow an inspector, or a purchaser, to select a sample, which is then subjected to a test, to determine the quality of the seed, from their germinative power. Some years ago Belgium imported fossil phosphates; since the discovery of the immense beds at Cipley she has ceased to import, besides largely supplying the English and German markets. The war between Chili and Peru having interrupted the supply of nitrate of sods, nitrogen, of organic origin, has been secured in dry blood, containing from 9 to 12 per cent. of azote. The blood is crops of the country. has been secured in dry blood, containing from 9 to 12 per cent. of azote. The blood is applied in the form of dried powder and phosphates, and is excellent for meadows, cereals, and light soils.

Do Not Sacrifice the Stock.

It is a pity to sell animals now, writes a correspondent, and for the next several weeks, at ruinously low prices. If hay and other feed on hand are insufficient to carry live stock on till the price rises in spring, it will surely pay to buy oiloake. A few tons of that forcing and exceedingly fattening food will, in addition to saving much hay and increasing the value of the cattle and sheep, also so very greatly enrich the manure that increased crops will swell up the benefits derived from its use. It is astonishing that anyone should sacrifice his stock.

At a dinner given in connection with the Woodbridge Agricultural Show, Alderman Hallam made the important announcement that a syndicate had been formed in Toronto for the purpose of exporting 21,000 head of fat cattle to Europe during the next two years, representing one million one

hundred thousand dollars, which would all be spent among the farmers of Ontario. (Cheers.) He advised the farmers not to sell their stock too soon, because by keeping them they would get better prices. Next May and June he would want 2,000 head, and he would be prepared to pay five and a quarter to five and three-quarter cents per pound for the animals.

Sheep in Winter Two extremes should be avoided in the matter of shelters. One may be insufficient, while the other may be so close as to be unhealthy. The majority of mistakes are with those who shelter insufficiently. In such instances more food is consumed than would otherwise be required, and no corresponding benefits accrue—though the effects upon the sheep are not so unfavourable as those following confinement to improperly ventilated. sheep are not so unfavourable as those following confinement to improperly ventilated rooms. Another error is found in too close crowding while under shelter. This is particularly objectionable when any considerable number of animals are confined together. While a portion of them may lie down, others are compelled to stand, and through restlessness or fright often trample upon and injure their fellows. The shelters on the sheep farm should be made to increase in size as rapidly as the flock multiplies its numbers.

as the flock multiplies its numbers.

The water supply should be carefully looked to. A flock of given number will drink more water in winter than will be needed when on pasture. If such an arrangement can be economically secured, access to water twice a day is better than but once. This for two reasons:—First, the more timid animals, which are likely to be held back in the morning by their stronger fellows, have a chance when the latter are not so eager; and secondly, all danger from over-drinking of cold water is obviated. Use of snow in hien of water should be forced upon the flock only under the extremest necessity. Stock will live under such circumstances, but satisfactory thrift will not be secured.

Ewes in lamb should, as far as practicable.

Ewes in lamb should, as far as practicable, be fed and sheltered separate from the non-breeding animals, as the crowding and more rapid movements of the latter are apt to result injuriously, while such separation makes more convenient certain little attentions to which breeding ewes are entitled as the yearing season approaches, and which may be profitably accorded to them. Advantage will be found in subdivision of the several ages and sexes into as many smaller lots as circumstances will admit of, as such course lessens the liability to crowding and overfeeding of the stronger animals at the expense of the weaker ones. It also brings each animal more directly under the eye of the attendant, who will the more readily detect the first symptoms of deviation from the desired thrift.—Nat. Live Stock Journal. Ewes in lamb should, as far as practicable

as and growth of some that of groun, it over well, that, would it as pears benefit in the master is would add to the sell, at it the stage.

The value of mark depends very much on the risk and the way to make the pears of the many of the sell, at it the stage of the sell, at it is a decomposed to depress that well as an it to have all the pears and the sell and the s

Oleanders may be rooted by cutti-shoots six or eight inches long, removin-bottom leaves, and placing them in b-filled with soft water. The shoots at not be allowed to touch the bottom o bottles. To hold them in position and same time to prevent, the evaporation of water, the mouth of the bottle shoul-filled with cotton, loose cloth, or