Mr. Dobson; and your voice has made her restless," replied Miss Wylie.

"Come down, then, if you please," said he.
A moment after Miss Wylie came downstairs, and stood in the entry.

His voice was hoarse and hard, his eyes blood-shot and angry. He restrained himelf, however, and in a whisper said excited-

Tell this this lady, Miss Wylie, who I dare say means well, that Mrs. Wolcott re-peatedly acknowledged me to be her hus-Emma Wylie hesitated.

"Speak, Miss Wylie!"
"Indeed, Mr. Dobson," she said, bursting into tears, "I cannot bear to give you pain. I owe you a great deal. You saved our lives. But I cannot say what is not true. I do not remember Mrs. Wolcott saying that she was your wife, though during our last dreadful day and night many things that I did not hear may have been going on between you. I understood Mrs. Tontine, who often spoke about it in our state-room, that Mrs. Wolcott was a lady who had been divorced from her husband, who was somewhere in India; that she was very rich, and was going home to her

"But I am Colonel Wolcott, her husband: and I do not think that we have been divorceed. If we have, we shall be remarried im mediately. I only ask to see her, to be with her, till she gets better.

It is a disreputable piece of business as any I ever heard of," said Mrs. Darrell. don't want any divorced people in my house. —nor any impostors, either. Here, Mr. Dar-rell, Mr. Darrell?" she cried, as that gentle-man came slowly into his own garden, "what must we do about this fellow? Here is a man who will not go away, who says the lady whe go up to her room. The child and the young ady both declare that he is not her husband that she is a divorced woman whom he has steamer; that he is travelling under a false name, and is a disreputable character. They knew him on board ship as Mr. Dob

By this time the strain of so many hours of exertion, privation, and excitement had told on Colonel Wolcott. He staggered, and eaned, faint and sick, against the doo 'Allow me, sir," he said, "to explain the

"Indeed, you shall do no such thing, Mr. Darrell. Anybody can take you in, as we all 'My dear, my dear?" said Mr. Darrell. know," cried his wife.

Softly, my dear, I beg of you. Remember he poor man has just been through great suffering and exposure. If I may so express myself without irreverence, 'a night and a day he has been in the deep'; and" (lowering ittle out of his mind. Here Harrie, Mrs. Darrell, and Miss Wylia

out their heads together, as he whispered for their information: "They say down on the beach that he has a monomania for claiming verything. He spoke of his servant, who surns out to be the ship's steward; and of is dog, a Gordon setter, that has been ten o pay for attendance on the dog and steward ut did not show his money. Let me get m away quietly. The poor man is in want

'Worse and worse'!" said Mrs. Darrell. A crazy man and a divorced woman! ver wished to have anything to do with Americans. American cousins, indeed, as eople in public speeches call them! I don't lieve that Americans are more respectable han any other foreigners. Where is the

"Gone to Killarney to telegraph to his owners and the Trinity House. He says the crimea's owners will pay all reasonable ex-censes, and that the lady upstairs is very ich—so that's all right, my love!'

Here Adela's voice was heard through the open window of her chamber, singing,

"Safe home, safe home in port! Rent cordage, shattered deck,

Colonel Wolcott flushed deeply and started o his feet, then sank down again with a sigh. and buried his face in his hands. The Darrells were more convinced than

"Now go, Mr. Dobson, there's a good man," said Mr. Darrell. "You may disturb the lady. I'll walk a little way with you down the hill. I'll go down to the wharf and find a place for you. You want a little care yourself after your shipwreck. It will

"Yes, sir; I intend to see the doctor,"
when he comes out of your house, after his next visit to my wife," said Colonel Wolcott; 'and I will see him here."
So saying, he seated himself on a large ide the gate of the rectory, where for some time he remained motionless, over-come by the prolonged strain of the past week; for this was Wednesday, the 10th of me six days after our parrative commenced and not quite a week since we saw him runng gayly down the steps after the Minister's all, rejoicing in his literary success, and

ll domestic obligations.

How much may happen in a week! (To be continued.)

ongratulating himself that he was free from

Flirting on Ocean Steamers. The officers of the ocean steamers, it is aid, can, from their posts of observation on the bridge," tell more of what is going on among the passengers—firstations and elope-ments—and better judge of their character and characteristics, whether they are fugitives from justice, commercial travellers, clergymen, or grass widows, than the passengers learn below. One of these observing captains declares that he knows whether a ung woman has left her lover at one port of spects to meet him at the other. The ex lanation, like the explanation of many other mazing things, is simple enough. If her wind, rain, or fog, but gets tanned, freckled, and roughened in a highly healthful and indeendent fashion. But, if her lover is waiting r her, she takes infinite trouble with veils and other complexion preservatives.

How a Dumb Man Was Made to Speak. One Howard, indicted here for burglary, soon after imprisonment feigned insanity and pretended to hang himself with the bedothes, but at a time when he would be promptly taken down. When cut down he pretended to be paralysed and unable to walk. All efforts to induce him to walk or talk were useless, and for eight months he was an enigma to the gaol officers, as also a cause of trouble, a man being constantly in attendance on him to get him on or off the couch. Finally the galvanic battery was applied to him, when his muscles responded and he danced vigorously around the cell. Soon after this experiment he was tried and

listen

eonvicted.

He did not speak a word during the trial, pretending to be affected with paralysis of the tongue, rendering him speechless. This, however, was found to be pretence. for when the galvanic battery was applied to his nostrils, although three of the stoutest guards were holding him, he broke away from them all, exclaiming, "My God, you don't intend to kill me, do you?"—Washington Despatch to the Gincinnoti Guartte

The Death Rate

of our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending is and often find too late that a fever or lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had Boschee's German Syrup been taken a cure would have resulted and a large bill from a door been avoided. For all diseases of the throat and lungs Boschee's German Syrup has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known.

· Allertan

THEFARM

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Chicago Telegraph atters a fresh warning against the dangerous character of pork as food, and instances several recent cases of feath from trichine. For more than one reason the Chicago people should know all

The Oshawa Vindicator says that there is a woman residing in that town worth twenty thousand dollars who steals hens. It is well that she is worth twenty thousand dollars, else she might steal turkeys. Dean Swift says you can tell what the Creator thinks of money by the kind of people he gives it to.

In round numbers, eighty million dollars' worth of hogs are sold annually by the United States to foreign countries, and this great trade, wails the New York Sun, is imperilled by hog cholera! It might have added "and trichinæ." Our farmers and breeders never had such an opportunity as now, what with swine and cattle diseases over the line, to improve their position and ecure the European market.

In spite of the vigorous measures our neighbours are taking to suppress and check the spread of pleuro-pneumonia among their live stock, the disease continues to develop and gather force. Such a state of things cannot exist without danger to Canadian stock. It, therefore, behoves our farmers and breeders to take every precaution, and always to remember that deanliness is the great enemy of the trouble. In an item relative to a of the trouble. In an item relative to a number of afflicted animals discovered on a Long Island farm, the significant sentence is ound: " the cattle were found in a filthy wretched condition." That tells the whole story.

The Chicago papers are still discussing trichinæ. Two more persons have succumbed from eating ham containing the parasites. A piece of the ham was procured and submitted an examination under the microscope. richinæ were found in immense numbers. Each ounce was estimated to contain at least fifteen thousand. The disease took its usual course. Pain in the stomach was followed by diarrhœa and pain in the muscles, with high fever. The disease runs its course in about five weeks. The triching do not disappear, but become permanently embedded in the muscles, where they lie in a passive state. The danger from these parasites is almost sufficient to cause people to avoid swine's sufficient to flesh altogether. The only safety lies in the course cooking. It requires quite a high emperature to kill the pests. A mere warm ing will not do. They may live quite com-fortably in the centre of a boiled ham which cooked on the outside. Unless oughly cooked in all parts boiled ham is A little precaution may save

belief in free trade, apparently almost despairs of bringing other countries round to his views. In a letter to the chairman of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Slidingscale Committee he says :- "I am afraid I cannot hold out to your to your friends a hope of effective action being taken for the abolition of foreign import duties on British industrial productions. Diplomacy can do little in a matter of this issue. Diplomacy can do little in a matter of this issue. Diplomacy can do little in a matter of this issue. Diplomacy can do little in a matter of this issue. Diplomacy can do little in a matter of this issue. Diplomacy can do little in a matter of this issue to deep foreign Governments to alter their tarifis for their sakes, and we may ask them to do for ours, but to both—the advice and the appeal—the same suswer will be given, 'that rations regulate their financial system in accordance with their own ideas and for their own convenience. We courselves, if we had not been convinced that the adoption of a free-trade system would benefit for finance, accompanied by the would certainly not have been led to adopt it by advice or remonstrances from foreign. States. Why should we expect them to be more compilant? The only proper sinduced the delegation. He considered that the soloption of a free-trade system would benefit should not first the lumbermen, as home-killed platford. States. Why should we expect them to be more compilant? The only proper sinduced for the lumbermen, as home-killed lides prevalent in this country lies in showing that their failure to make progress abroad has not diminished our faith in them or our conviction in their ultimate success. I fear this is cold comfort, but I have no other to give. Remember that the world moves slowly, and that it is not forty years since free-traders were in a minority in the English Parliacannot hold out to you or to your friends a

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

that it is not forty years since free-traders were in a minority in the English Parlia-

appears to think, that the world moves too

we have come to recognise that in national as

well as individual life, if we would succeed consideration must first be given to number

The trouble is not, as his lordship

By Telegraph and Mail. The erection of extensive flouring mills has been commenced at Victoria, B. C Stratford is agitating for the abolition

market fees, and with every prospect of suc MR. MECHI, the well-known English agriculturist, has failed with liabilities amount ing to £130,000. Hay pressing for export is being carried o

vigorously at Sterling. Some 500 tons will be shipped during the winter. To meet the views of the farmers the Coun Mount Forest passed a by-law last week declaring their market free.

The London Council, at its next meeting, will be recommended by the Market Committee to throw the market open free. Simon Heslop, of Glauford, has bought the Stewart farm in that township for \$5,500 ash. One hundred acres is the extent. The London Board of Aldermen have re olved to abolish the market fees, provided the county authorities do away with tolls. Over four tons of Canadian poultry have been shipped from Belleville in one day, via Grand Trunk railway, for the English mar-

Two hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred pounds of cheese were made in the West Nissouri cheese factory last summer, on which \$31,400 was realized.

The epizootic is raging among the horses argenteuil. The coughing, sneezing, and de-bility are so great that some horses fall to the ground, and others stagger from the effects of The Allan steamship Prussian, from Bos ton, which arrived at Liverpool last week, anded her live stock shipment of 170 oxen in

ood order, with the exception of two, which on the passage. The Farnham Beet-Root Sugar Company are making great progress with their works. The machinery is being made in England, and £5,000 was remitted on the 8th inst. as part payment for the same.

Every farmer residing in the vicinity of Watford has devoted a day or two with his team in hauling brick and sand required for the buildings being erected in place of those destroyed by the recent disastrous fire.

The Ohio Grange has adopted a resolution that have formed by the recent disastrous fire. that hereafter all candidates for public offices asking the support of the Grangers shall be requested publicly to express their sentiments upon railway corporations and their relation to the result.

ion to the people. From a piece of ground only thirty-nine

Messrs. Boyd Bros., of Winnipeg, instructions from their

agency to make preparations for the recep-tion of sixteen Irish families which her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough is sending out to Manitoba in the spring. They will all be provided with a full outfit for farming. At a meeting of the Lorne Farmers' Club, held last Wednesday at Collingwood, the fol-lowing officers were elected:—Mr. Charles

Lawrence, President; Mr. W. A. Furlong, Secretary; Mr. D. Carmichael, Treasurer. The club meets every Wednesday evening for the discussion of questions relating to agri-The treasurer of the township of Sunnidale must acknowledge that the hum has extended to the farmers of that township, the collector having returned the roll and the taxes in full for the present year, amounting to about \$9,000. This is the first time the roll has been returned so early in the history of Sunnidale. The collector experienced but little difficulty in the collection. difficulty in the collection.

At a meeting of the Board of Agriculture at Fredericton, a resolution has been passed recommending the Government to import atock, in view of the growing importance of the cattle trade; also a resolution asking the Board of Education to introduce in the cattle trade. duce into schools a system of agricultural education. A model farm is also asked for At a meeting of the East Middlesex Agricultural Society last week, a resolution was passed that an appropriation of \$750 be made for Western Fair purposes. The President stated that the bill for expenses in connection with the control of the second of th tion with the late Chancery suit was \$917.47, of which \$329.99 was the bill of M. R. Merefith, Q.C., and \$587.48 for Mr. E. T. Essery.

settlement was made on the spot. The Elora Christmas fair was held Tuesday and was a success. Prizes to the amount of nearly \$100 were given. Competition in every class were very keen. The principal breeder of the county was among the exhibitors. Beef sold from 4½ to 5c., but F. Murdock sold a Groff, of Elmira, showed an 18 months old steer weighing 1,550 lbs. Sheep sold from \$4.60 to \$4.65 per hundred.

Mr. Andrew Burrows, cattle buyer, o Ottawa, has been commissioned by London and Liverpool parties to purchase for their account \$80,000 worth of hides, which are to be shipped to England as purchased. Mr. Burrows has appointed agents to represent him in Guelph, Stratford, Elora, Walkerton, Owen Sound, Mount Forest, Waterloo, Berin. Galt. Hamilton, Brantford, Toronto, and all the principal cities in Western Canada.

The Oshawa Farmers' Club has discussed the value of the early amber sugar-cane, which has been grown by Mr. J. Bartlett in that vicinity for two years, with very profitable results. The club passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Bartlett for his experiments and the valuable information furnished by him, and a resolution expressing the belief that the cane was a valuable crop for this country, and recommending farmers to test it next season.

The total abstainers' argument that even the beasts will not drink alcoholic fluids is often met by adverse facts. In Grass Valley, Cal., all the nogs on a ranch went on a spre together. The contents of a wine cask ran out into a pool, and they found the beverage good. The account says: "Some were frisky and full of play, others belligerent and

A very successful fair was held in the village of Kerwood on the 5th inst. It is only two years since this fair was first established, and it now ranks among the foremost in the western district, and has proved to be a source of remuneration to the farmers generally in bringing together both buyers and sellers, ir-respective of distance. Notwithstanding the day being cold and stormy about 200 head of cattle were offered for sale, nearly all of which were readily purchased. Among those with whom sales were effected were Mr John sullivan, 9 head, principally cows, at \$315, or \$35 each, or 31 cents per lb.; Mr. R. W. Bolton, 3 cows, \$110, or 32 cents per lb.; Mr. Henry Hawkin, 20 steers and heifers, 3½ cents per lb.; Mr. R. Morgan, 1 cow, 842, or 3½ cents per lb.; Mr. R. Henry, 5 cows and steers, 3½ cents per lbs.; Mr. W. Dowding, 3 heifers, cents per lb.; &c., &c. Mr. Samuel Early flered for sale 12 beautiful steers, averaging nearly 1,200 lbs. each. and could furnish nearly two car-loads of such, but refused 4 cents per lb., wishing to await further de-velopments, they being well adapted for oreign markets, four car-loads being shipped on air day to Toronto and Montreal markets. Among the buyers were Lumess and Beach, Toronto; Restrick, Cook & Sons, Watford; Brown, Kerwood; McClean and Pincomb, Lobo; Hawkin, Kerwood; Fowler, Watford, and Thomson, Watford.

A Novel Way of Calling Sheep. There are many ways of calling sheep. Some are sensible enough, and some seem otherwise. A sheep is sorter like the hired man who said he did not care what they called him, so they called him to dinner. Our friend, C. B. Eaton, who prefers to live on the cheap hills of the Mississippi River, with enough rich bottom lands adjoining, rather than go to Texas or Mexico to raise sheep, has taught his flock to come by blowing a hora. His 400-acre pasture is, every part of it, within easy hearing of his conch shell. The sheep will raise their heads at shell. The sneep will raise their neads at the first toot, and will come on the full run to see what is wanted of them. They expect and always get salt or corn for their obedi-ence at the call. It saves many a long tramp. -Minneapolis Tribune.

Farmers complain very generally of the crittleness of their horses' hoofs. A man was so complaining recently, and asked the cause. On examining the hind feet, which were most complained of, it was found the sole was granular and soft, so that it could easily be to pieces with a knife. The soles were filled with dung and saturated with its moisture. This constant steeping in alkaline moisture deprives the horn of its natural oil or fat, and dissolves the celatine. The hoofs then rot, and the crust and sole and too tender and weak to hold a nail. This is the cause of much of the trouble complained of. The remedy is obvious; but while the cause must always exist to some extent, the evil may be mitigated greatly by attention to the feet. Occasional washing with warm water and greasing with castor-oil, whale-oil, neatsfoot-oil, or glycerine, which do not dry readily, will act as a preventive. Littering

The management of manure in the winter

The management of manure in the winter season is always an important matter for study. Much labour is involved in the usual method of handling it with the purpose to have it well rotted and in fine condition for use in the apring. It has been supposed that manure exposed during the winter to the winds and sun loses a large portion of its most valuable fertilizing elements, and that these are preserved and developed to a large extent during the time that it is kept in the heap. But both practice and science go to disprove these suppositions, and in disproving them they prove, on the other hand, that we burden ourselves greatly with unnecessary labour and care in the on the other hand, that we burden ourselves greatly with unnecessary labour and care in the winter management of the manure. In discussing this point it is not intended to refer to the work of composting manure with coarse materials, this being a special work which requires particular management, but merely to consider the methods of disposing of the daily product of manure in the stables and pens, and not the yards, during the winter season. The yard is usually well littered or supplied with absorbents, which receive the accumulations of manure from the cattle kept in them. and this must remain until the spring without disturbance, because it is during this time undergoing a course of preparation and fitting for use, and until it is so fitted it is not manure, but merely the materials of which manure is being made. But there is a considerable accumulation of fresh manure, consisting of the droppings of cattle and horses, intermingled with saturated litter, that is intermingled with saturated litter, that is already fit for use, and has a definite value which is known. And the question now occurs, how can this fresh manure be best used? shall it be heaped in the yards and turned over and worked fine until spring, or shall it be drawn out to the fields and spread. shall it be drawn out to the fields and spread as it is made, and so cheaply and easily disas it is made, and so cheaply and easily disposed of? In the first place, it will be interesting to consider what changes this
manure will undergo when it is kept in the
best condition; and is thoroughly well worked,
over, so as to be kept from freezing and in a
state of fermentation and decomposition for
six months. There is a prevalent idea
among farmers of the old school that the
manure thus managed is greatly increased in manure thus managed is greatly increased in value by this working over and heating and rotting, and very great pains are taken to make the work as effective as possible. But now comes the ruthless chemist, and with his facts he cuts away all the basis of this common opinion, and leaves it without ground of sup-port. For he finds that after six months of decomposition in a well-made pile the manure, although it is greatly reduced in bulk and weight, is yet of no more value than it was at first, and indeed may be said and believed to be of less value. This is shown by the following figures given by Dr. Voelcker, which relate to a careful analysis of manure which had been kept in a heap under cover from November to May, or six months. The following table shows the original and the final

condition of this manure Weight of manure..... Organic matter. organic matter.....

no loss. Whatever was soluble in it would have been carried into the soil, and the gradual decomposition would have gone on— more slowly, it is true, but yet as certainly and no doubt as profitably in the end as in the pile under the shed. It is quite certain that there would have been no loss of nitro-gen, and that all of this valuable element would have been absorbed by the soil. The result thus ascertained by Dr. Voelcker in the laboratory has frequently been observed by careful farmers. The writer ascertained it careful farmers. The writer ascertained it very clearly some years ago for himself, when carefully piling a quantity of manure from a sheep-pen and a calf-shed and turning it three times during the winter so as to get it into as fine and rotten a condition as possible for a corn-field, to be planted the next spring. Forty loads were thus treated, with a good deal of labour, to prevent the manure from the value of the condition as possible for a c reezing. As there was not room in the yard or another heap, the rest of the manure that winter from these pens were drawn out as the pens were cleaned, at intervals of two or three veeks, and was spread on the ground on the snow. In the spring this manure was ploughed in, and the pile was drawn on to the rest ed in, and the pile was drawn on to the rest of the ground after it was ploughed, and harrowed in. It was supposed that this latter part of the ground would give the best crop, but, on the contrary, it was not so good as that on the other part at any time, nor at harvest, the difference being very visible. The unexpected result was supposed to be due to some other cause than any difference in value of the manure, but repeated experience in the same direction has confirmed the fact that the fresh manure spread during the winter was really more useful than the fine and well-rotted manure. The same result has been observed by farmers who have top-dressed their grass and farmers who have top-dressed their grass and grain through the winter with fresh manure, and this practice has become very common, while it is now rare to see manure piled and worked over in heaps in the former method. There is something in the protection furnished by the coarse part of the manure as well as in the benefit to the crop from the plant food supplied, so that the advantage is doubtless ubled. The covering of the soil is itself of great service, more especially if it is occupied by grass or grain, for the protection of straw alone has been found to benefit the crop greatly. The use of coarse manure would therefore be advisable if for this reason alone. The fact that in carting out fresh manure a large portion of water is moved with it is hardly worth an objection, for the reason that a ton of manure is about as easily hauled

on the snow or the frozen ground, or under, any circumstances in the winter, as half a ton in the spring, when the farmer is often hardly driven with work, and the roads and fields are soft. In spreading the manure as it is made, it is a convenient plan to have the waggon either in the manure cellar under the trap-door, when this arrangement is adopted, or near where the manure is thrown out of the stable, so that it may be thrown at once into the waggon or sled and drawn away when a lead is accumulated. Or it may be collected and drawn out once a week or at other convenient ntervals. As it is spread in the field it should

the advantages of this method. The major the advantages of this method. The majority of dairymen are now engaged in either partial or complete soiling, and make a constant practice of spreading the manure as it is made upon the grass, winter grain, or upon ground for other crops, at any or all seasons of the year. The advantage is so apparent that the practice becomes more common year after year, and doubtless will soon become genera as soon as the existing prejudices against it are found to be undeserved.

CO-OPERATION.

How it may be Turned to Account It seems to be probable that the next great step in advance to be made in agriculture will be the introduction of some sort of co-opera-tive association among farmers. At the present time agriculture is the only business in which men act singly, and confine their opera sent time agriculture is the only business in which men act singly, and confine their operations to their own resources. What would have been the position of things now had other business enterprises been limited in the same manner? There would have been no lines of steamers crossing the ocean; no telegraph companies spanning the world with their wires and cables; no railroads opening up vast wildernesses rich in every source of wealth, but destitute of associated labour and capital; no mines pouring out gold, silver, iron, or the still more valuable and indispensable coal; no furnaces to convert cross into metals. Mankind, in fact, would have been only partially civilized; knowledge would have been confined to narrow personal experiences, and this great continent would have been the home of the savage, excepting a narrow strip along the sca-coast in which men would still have delved, dug, ploughed, and reaped by hand without the help of machines or of any civilized aids. Indeed, it was an associated effort that first peopled this coast. Commerce and civilization could never have been but for association of ideas, of labour, and of capital. Co-eperation is economy, developed in proportion to the effectiveness of the association. The enormous operations by which wheat is grown so cheaply in the North-West are cooperative. Associated capital procures a vast tract of land; stocks it with the most effective implements and machines; introduces an effective system of division of labour; has abunimplements and machines: introduces an effective system of division of labour; has abundant means to carry on work until the grops are harvested and sold, and by the extent of the shipments is able to secure the very lowest rates of transportation and the best market. Here are present all the elements of success, and the ordinary farmer sees these enormous and the ordinary farmer sees these enormous quantities of wheat thrown upon the market, and reducing prices to the lowest point of production. The unaided single farmer might as well put his crop into bags, and haul it in his waggon a thousand miles to a market, and hope to compete successfully with the railroad or the canal, as to hold his own with a combination that can farm 20 000 acres of bination that can farm 20,000 acres of land and ship 500,000 bushels of wheat in one season. The very same thing is occurring in regard to live stock. On every hand the farmer may see combinations form-ing with which he must compete single-handed and embarrassed by an unprofitable expenditure of his capital, or at least a portion of it. He labours under the disadvantage of a diversity of crops, and a constant change of employment; of a large amount of money invested in tools and machinery that could do ten times the service which he can get from them; of a small retail business, which costs greatly more in preportion than which costs greatly more in preparation than it can bear; of purchases made in the same small way, and chiefly upon long credits at the highest prices; so that while his investment of capital pays but a very low interest because it is idle a large portion of the time, his income is lessened and his outgo is increased at the same time. Thus he is pressed as between the netters and the

have emancipated themselves. But how shall it be done?

It is scarcely possible as yet to define any system by which interests to some extent antagonistic can be harmonized and consolidated; but there are ways and means by which mutual help can be given. A notable instance of how simply men may combine for this purpose is afforded by the Russian Mennonites in the North-West. These people buy and own their costly implements and machines in common, as far as possible. A whole set of machinery—seed drills, mowers, reapers, threshers, and hay-rakes—is owned by a partnership of several neighbouring farmay indicate that there is a way to meet the

SPURIOUS AMERICAN " BUTTER. An American's Complaint in the London "Times" and Some of the Facts on Which it is Based.

whole case if farmers would only seek it.

the tubs and shipped as such; but I would call attention to the lard butter manufactured in Chicago and called here 'sucine;' this is never branded, and goes to England as pure butter. Also, there is another Chicago manufacture, which is 50 per cent, good butter, and the balance some neutral substance; this also is never branded, and is shipped as fine oreamy butter.' With all this stuff going to England, and tons of 'oleomargarine' oil to Ireland, to be there mixed up with butter, it seems to me to be a bad look-out for our butter producers, especially as the business is butter producers, especially as the business is increasing every day. Some of the most re-spectable firms in this city are engaged in it, pronuncing these bogus manufactures 'fair articles of commerce.

A third condition essential to enjoying the luxury of fresh eggs in winter is suitable food. In summer, hens, if allowed a free run, as they should be ordinarily on a farm, will pick up food in such abundance and variety as net only to support life, but furnish material for eggs. In winter it should be the aim of the poultry-keeper, certainly if his objective point is eggs, to give much the same variety of food as hens pick up in summer. Every farmer must have seen how eagerly his hens call it, calls itself a "dairy company." Enormous quantities of sueine have been manufactured in Chicago and Cincianati during the past six months. Most of it has been shipped to New York firms and here sold or exported. It is frequently marked to "fine ereamy butter." As the sueine is composed of about 25 per cent, of good butter worth from 28 to 35 cents per pound, and the product sells for 27 cents From a piece of ground only thirty-nine pards long and twenty-one yards wide, Mr. Tatterson, of Percy, recently pulled 160 the sare, and providing a drain to carry off the liquid, will also help very much.

The general verdict of the smokers of Canada, so the agree of the statistic of the smokers of Canada were offered, sand the sound oreas, having clasticity, bound over a barrier, while those decayed remain.

The Elmira December cattle fair was held in that town on Monday. About one human of the sunsumed and down the next. It has been dead of case were collected, and the sound orea, and down the next. It has been dead of case were collected, and the sound orea, having clasticity, bound over a starting the sate of six barrels an hour, and the character of the demand gives further proof. It has never been of the spassmodic kind, up on month and down the next. It has been darks own on Monday. About one human that town on Monday of the west is spreading should be scattered in rows across the field, and the boundaries of the tast preading should be scattered in rows acros

pearance and taste of the sueine to make the mixture profitable, for the lard is easily detected on investigation, and even where a large per cent. of butter is used, the product remains soft like lard instead of becoming hard like butter or oleomargarine. The export of oleomargarine has, it is said, almost deased, but the export of oleomargarine oil, or unchurued oleomargarine, is constantly increase. but the export of oleomargarine oil, or un-churued oleomargarine, is constantly increas-ing. Most of this oil is shipped to Holland, where there are 10 large factories where it is churned with milk and made into oleomar-garine or "butterine." This is manufactured in Holland instead of this country, because it can reach the Lordon market within for can reach the London market within forty-eight hours of manufacture, and in its first state brings a much higher price.—New York World.

FRESH EGGS. Management of Poultry in Winter. Management of Poultry in Winter.

The cry of a scarcity of eggs comes about as regularly as Thanksgiving or Christmas. Fortunate is the farmer who has his hens in such good training that they will produce eggs at a time when they are worth twice as much as in the summer. With the exception of a month or so in the molting season, the laying of eggs can go on interruptedly through the year, just as an interrupted flow of milk can be had. Not that one hen can produce 365 eggs in a year, nor 300 even, but in a flock of twenty hens, about the number which it is profitable for the average farmer to winter, some can be kept laying during the cold season if they only are of the right breed and receive proper treatment. The old notion was that both cows and hens should go dry in the winter in order to recuperate for the summer, but now, in many localities, the milk product in winter is as great as in summilk product in winter is as great as in summer, and the profit of the dairy is found to be greatly increased. Te a lesser extent the same is true of eggs, but the production of eggs in winter is more confined to amateurs, and has not enlisted the attention of farmers so much as it deserves. Thus the hen, considered as a machine for manufacturing eggs, may be run so fast that she will wear out early; but it is more profitable to secure 200 to 250 eggs from a hen in one year than to spread product over two years, even if at the end of the first year the hen may be so exhausted as to be fit only for a chicken pie. If there were moral principle involved in this hard working of the hen, as there was in the hard work ing of the negro in slavery times, there might be a question as to its adoption, but as all poultry are expected "to go to pot" when they have served their day and generation. there can be no objection in shortening the period of their life. The most profitable eriod in a hen's life we find to be the first 18 months. If farmers will watch their egg product carefully they will find that a hen will lay from a quarter to a third more eggs in the first summer than in the second, and that the production will decrease still more in the third summer. The best plan, therefore, is to hatch the chickens early in the spring, get the pullets to bying in the autumn, and keep them at it till the next autumn, when they may be allowed to rest from their labours and give way to the next generation.

We formerly thought the white and brown Leghorus were the best lavers, and possibly they are, but we found them rather delicate in their constitution, requiring very nice tare to keep them in vigorous health. they did not amount to much when brought to pot. As the Brahmas are larger and better protected with feathers, we gave them a trial, and though they do not mature and get to laying as early as the Leghorns, still it must be said that they are a good breed for winter eggs, and produce a large amount of meat when the heads are cut off. If they were as persistent in laying eggs as in sitting upon them we should pronounce the Brahma as the breed of breeds, but they have such a propensity to sit that it is with difficulty that one can be made to lay over 150 eggs in a one can be made to lay over 150 eggs in a year. This pays, but the profit comes when, with the same care, a hen lays 200 or more eggs in a year, and a due proportion of them in the winter. The Dominiques and their lineal descendants, the Plymouth Rocks, will do this, and when they come to Thankagiving, after a year of almost continuous egg production, their bodies, plump as a partridge's, add to the profit. We give the bonding the same about five dollars to de it with, can accomplish that desirable end. Very pretty covers of the that desirable end. Very pretty covers add to the profit. We give the Dominiques the preference, as they lay the most eggs, and their double combs are less likely to be touched with frost. Mureover, while their bodies are large and well proportioned, they are not so heavy as the Plymouth Rocks, and therefore are less liable to break their eggs, and do not require so much food.

Another essential condition for producing

eggs in winter is a comfortable hennery.

eaving hens to roost in trees, on old carts, or

Leaving hens to roost in trees, on our carts, or even under an open shed, and then complain-ing that they lay no eggs in winter, while they eat more corn than they are worth, is un-reasonable. In summer such treatment may ssibly be tolerated, but hens are natives of the warmer portions of Asia, and cannot endure exposure to the severe cold of our winters. From a series of experiments it has been ascertained:—(1) That cold exercises a constant action on the lungs of fowls, and that this action is more rapid and severe the younger the bird is; (2) when the cold does not cause acute and speedily fatal inflammable action it produces achronic inflammation; (3) heat always prevents the attacks of pulmonary disease, and suspends, if it does not cure, it when once seated. A warm hennery is, therefore, essential to egg production in winter. In order to secure heat, it is very desirable that the hens quarters should be on the sunny side of the basement of the barn. With a bank wall on the north side to keep out the frost, and glass on the south side to let in the sun's heat, hens will lay just as well in winter as in summer. If there is no basement to the in summer. If there is no basement to the barn with a sunny side to it, then finish off a little room on the ground floor of the barn, on the south side, and if it is made in the hay, with hay overhead, in the rear, and on the flank, all the better, for it will be warmer. Such an apartment, sufficient for 20 hens, can be constructed for \$10, if eld sash are used for lights, and they are just as good as new. The living room for 20 hens should be at least 15 feet long, 8 wide, and 8 high. The windows should be made so as to let down from the top, and except on extremely cold nights one of them should be kept down a few inches, and the port-hole for the entry of the hens—a 10-inch square hole—should also be luft open

to inch square hole—should also be left open to give good circulation of air, for however important warmth is, ventilation is equally important. If space can't be allowed for such a hennery in the barn, then build it as a "lean-to" on the south side of the barn, or some other building, where it may receive protection from the cold north winds The boxes for nests should furnish a cozy, retired place for the hen to lay eggs in. To remind her of her duty in this line a glass egg should be kept in each nest.

A third condition essential to enjoying the luxury of fresh eggs in winter is suitable food.

purposely for the hens, for the refuse of the table, if carefully saved, will furnish the re-quisite amount of this kind of food. Mix a little bran and some meal with skimmed milk, and feed it warm to hens in winter, and if they do not lay they are either of a per verse breed or are in poor quarters.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A nice cake with raisins, which has the a vantage over many other kinds of keeping well for two weeks at least, is made from this well for two weeks at least, is made from this recipe:—One cup as sugar, half a cup of butter, three eggs, half a cup of sweet milk, one cup heaping full of chopped raisins, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and about two cups of flour; flavour with nutmeg. Put the butter, sugar, well-beaten eggs, and the milk together, then stir the flour and raisins in. By putting them in together, I have never had any trouble about the raisins falling to the bottom of the cake, but they have been evenly distributed through it. A cake with raisins needs a little more flour in it than one without them. without them.

The best preparation for cleaning kid gloves that I have ever tried can be bought for a small sum at any drug store. Get one quart of deodorized benzine, one drachm of sulphuric ether, one drachm of chloroform. two drachms of alcohol. Cologne oil can b added if desired. Pour a little of this into a clean bowl, and wash the gloves in it as you would wash anything. After the dirt is nearly out, rinse in more of the clean fluid. Usually one rinsing is enough, but if the gloves were very much soiled, rinse the second time. If the gloves are of cheap kid it is best to dwy them on the hand but a nice. it is best to dry them on the hand, but a nice glove, after having been rubbed with a soft cloth to smooth out wrinkles, may be hung en a line to dry. This preparation is an excellent thing to keep in the house, not only for cleaning gloves, but for taking out grease spots from clothing and carpets, sponging coat collars and felt hata. It is a curious fact that much as most we-

nen appear to like novelty and change, ther

is beneath that liking a strong tendency to-ward conservatism. In all matters of dress ward conservatism. In all matters of dress and ornament, and in many of their surroundings, they not only tolerate but encourage transformations; but how few housekeepers transformations; but how few housekeepers who are more than forty or forty-five years old are favourably disposed toward improvements in household utensils? They often have an actual prejudice against them. They refuse to be helped by washing machines and carpet-sweepers. They rejuctantly accept the wringer. The ordinary housekeeper would as soon think of adding a new word to her year housekeeper with the statement of the second plant are new dish to her bill of her vocabulary as a new dish to her bill of fare. These are the women who prefer to do their own work rather than to tell anyo else how to do it, or than to be interrupted in the pursuance of their usual plan of work. If it is true that woman has a natural bias towards conservatism, it is a mistake for her to cultivate it. Conservatism does not need to be cultivated. One of the bad results from it is that she deprives herself much help which she might otherwise have It prevents that intelligent and sympathetic observation of other people's work which would be of benefit to her in her own. Of course, it is just as bad to be extremely radi course, it is just as bad to be extremely radi-cal as to cling too closely to the old ways of thinking and doing. Indeed, it may often seem to be worse. But any tendency which makes one unwilling to better her condition, and which induces her to settle down upon her own methods as the only ones worth knowing about, is not a tendency to be developed and strengthened; it may not infrequently be the cause of the lack of charity which sometimes characterizes the judgments passed upon others of their sex by some ex-cellent women.

There are many pretty things which can be made so cheaply that anyone who has ten people to give Christmas presents to, and about five dollars to do it with, can accomcambric or cashmere will do. Then make a equare of the little pieces of lace and muslin, and put over. Finish the cushion with a muslin ruffle edged with narrow Italian lace, which costs a few cents a yard. Tidies made which costs a few cents a yard. Tidies made of scarlet Java canvas in the form of panels, with a stripe or bouquet of cretonne flowers, are tasteful and wear well too. Table-covers made of blocks of cretome are very handsome. If two or three persons wish to make them, they can buy the materials to better advantage. Let each one get several kinds of cretome, a quarter of a yard of each kind. Then they can arrange to have each block different. Stitch the blocks on to a lining made of unbleached cotton or of coloured cambric. Then where the blocks are joined sew on narrow braid, which can be bought at any furniture store, or use narrow black velvet, worked with different coloured silks in fancy stitches, or even common black dress braid feather-stitched with canary-coloured silk. When cutting out the blocks, if a little care is exercised in placing the pattern on silk. When cutting out the blocks, if a lit-tle care is exercised in placing the pattern on the cloth, strips will be left with a suitable figure which can be sewed together to make a lambrequin. Have the strin about five inches wide. The seams can be ornamented in the same way as the table-covers. The tablecloth must be finished with a handsome border of striped cretonne, which may be trimmed with frings, and the lambrequin trimmed with fringe, and the lambrequin may be finished with fringe. Almost every one has fringe which will answer this purpose. The worsted dress fringe so much worn a year or two ago can now be made use worn a year or two ago can now be made use
of. It is also serviceable as a finish to mats
made of burlap. One thing should be borne
in mind when beginning to do fancy work,
and that is, if you have not time to do it well
do not undertake it; it cannot be slighted or
hurried over without entirely spoiling the effect.

E. W. B.

As to Babies,

English children enjoy the rarely disputed reputation of being the prettiest, healthiest, and most engaging juveniles in the whole world. An international congress of mothers, doctors, and nurses could come, we should say, to no other conclusion. Our American kinisfolk, notably the geod people of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, dress their olive branches up to our standard, and fancy that they run us hard in the way of charming little boys and girle; but their climate is against them; they spoil their bantlings; they overfeed them and allow them to sit up too late at night; and their ridiculous practice of allowing very small girls to wear valuable overreed them and allow them to sit up too late at night; and their ridiculous practice of allowing very small girls to wear valuable jewellery robe American childhood of half its beautiful simplicity. As for French children, attired with exquisite tastefulness, they are so elaborately artificia that it is hard to tell where one of the "petites demoiselles" who trundles her hoop or plies her skipping-rope in the Garden of the Tuileries ends, and where one of the dolls from the toy-shops of the Gallerie Vivienne begins. In Italy and Spain the exhausting and enervating heat of the chimate brings the young ones to the complexion of English children who have been kept too long in India. Turkish babies are delightful, but the little girls are apt to run too much to fat. Negro babies are by some thought charming—but they are black. German children are chubby, but degenerate into "pudginess," and their hair is too frequently of the hue of tow. Excessive heat and sold in Russia, and the over indulgence of Russian parents, make Muscovite children very like America ones; while Swedish and Danish children, albeit sturdy and ruddy enough, are somewhat rough-skinned. As for Holland and Switzerland, Dutch little boys smoke children, albeit sturdy and ruddy enough, are somewhat rough-skinned. As for Holland and Switzerland, Dutch little beys smoke pipes, and Helvetian little girls wear spectacles; and they are thus altegether out of court. It is all very well to sneer at "Chauvinism," and "Podsnappery;" but the claim of British children to supremacy among their kind must be resolutely upheld.—London Telegraph.

FOR 1881.

Since the last prospectus of the WEEKLY

MAIL was issued, THE MAIL has moved into its new building at the corner of King and Bay streets, which is now one of the finest and most complete publishing houses on the continent. The WEEKLY MAIL has held its place as the best and cheapest weekly in the country. Its circulation is now larger by at least ten thousand than that of any other newspaper printed in Ontario. During the coming year it will be much improved, the subscription price will remain as before—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM. Our arrangements with the New York Herald for the simultaneous publication of its special cable despatches continue ; and particular attention is being paid to British politics, Irish affairs, and other matters of interest to Canadians. The WEEKLY MAIL is sent to press early on Thursday morning, and contains the latest cable and telegraphic news, including market reports, from every part of the world up to that time. Two Scorr perfecting presses, capable of printing 45,000 copies an hour, are used in striking off the edition; and a third press of the same kind will be running by the 1st of January, so that the paper will be held back for the news until late on Thursday. Nothing that money and energy can accomplish will be left untried to give the readers of the WEEKLY MAIL the freshest and most interesting newspaper in the Dominion. When found necessary, an edition of twelve or sixteen pages will be printed. It is a marvel of cheapness one bushel of wheat or one day's labouring wages is one year's sub scription.

The year 1881 will be one of the most memorable in Canadian history. Parliament has been summoned to ratify the bargain made by the Dominion Government with the syndicate for the construction, from end to end, within ten years, of the Pacific railway. Early next year the work will be commenced and pushed on with extract-dinary energy. The section through the vast prairie region lying between Manitobs and the Rocky Mountains is to be finished within three years. Arrangements are already being made in Great Britain and the Continent for securing a large influx of settlers; and the people of Old Canada will feel the benefit of every dollar spent on construction, and of every acre redeemed from the wilderness. THE WEBELY MAIN will pay special attention to this matter.

A fair and copious summary of the debates on the syndicate agreement will be given, and speeches of more than ordinary in-portance, whether delivered by member of the Government or the les Opposition, will be published in full. Special correspondents in the North-West will supply the most authentic news of the progress of the works, with trustwerthy accounts of the agricultural features of the new regions about to be opened up. Farmers who think of moving to the North-West will find THE WEEKLY MAN

a safe guide. THE WEEKLY MAIL will continu heretofore, to advocate protection to home industry. The new tariff which came into force on the 15th March, 1879, is doing its the revenue will balance the expendith Manufactures are springing up, capital no longer fights shy of country. Business is brisk, and outlook is bright and hopeful. WEEKLY MAIL will uphold the principle of protection, that is to say of Canada for the Canadians in manufactures and inthe Canadians in manufactures and industry; and the development of foreign trade with any country that will meet us in a spirit of fair play. The West India trade has been revived, and the negotiations with Brazil are progressing favourably. French capitalists are investing enormous sums in Lower Canada, and a scheme for the establishment of a steamship line between Havre and Quebec is on foot. An effort is also being made to bring the Australian colonies into closer trade relations. In dealing with these and kindred subjects. The Weekly Mail advocate a liberal and energetic policy. The protection of and chergetic policy. The protection our home markets and the extension our foreign trade cannot fail to it

the national prosperity.

The special departments of THE WEEKLY
MAIL will be kept up to their high standard. Church and school topics will receive earnest and careful attention.
The farmer will find the agricultural columns full of interest. A well selected columns full of interest. A well selected story will be published every week. The commercial reports, by far the most trust worthy issued from Toronto, will be improved by the addition of several new features. The sporting department, which has attracted great attention, will be maintained and improved; legitimate sport of every kind will be fully treated of, and no expense spared to secure news by cable and telegraph. expense spared to secure news by cable and telegraph.

In conclusion, THE WEEKLY MAIL will.

In conclusion, THE WEEKLY MAIL will continue to give its cordial support to the Duminion Government and the Liberal-Conservative party. But, as it is under no obligation to either, it will discuss public questions upon their merits, and deal with public men according to their deserts. It will treat its opponents fairly and henourably, and strive to elevate the tone of political discussion. It has ne friends to favour, and no enemies to destroy. It relies solely for its prosperity and progress upon its enterprise as a newsgatherer, and its honesty and ability as a leader of public opinion.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL for 1881 will be given free to all yearly subscribers to THE DAILY and WEEKLY MAIL. The following table of contents will give a clight idea of the value of the Annual as a book of reference, a compendium of valuable informa-tion, and a book of stories of an usual excellence,

CONTENTS : st.—A record of the principal events which have occurred in Canada during 1880. This re-cord will be published annually, and will, if preserved, be found excellent for refer

and.—A record of the principal events which have occurred in the United States, Great Britain, Europe, Asia, and Africa, during 1850.

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4th.—Arricultural information for the general farmer, the fruit grower, the dairyman, and the stock raiser; copiously illustrated with handseme engravings.

5th.—Stories, enterteining, amusing, brilliant by the best authors. The story department will be a leading feature of the Annual.

The Annual will be issued in January, and will hen be sent to all who are entitled to it at that late. To old subscriburs, whose time is not then ut, the Annual will be sent when the subscripton is renewed.

Telegraph.

Mr. Cockburn, M.P., reports three feet of snew in Muskoka, and says that the lumbermen are vigorously prosecuting operations in the woods this winter.

Lion is renewed.

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