THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Seasonable Information for Tillers of the Soil.

Preserving Grapes.

One of the desirable things that as yet people in general do not succeed well in doing is to keep grapes so they will be fresh and good the latter part of the winter. One plan is to carefully pluck the stems, and after removing every imperfect berry place them in small boxes, carefully filling up the interstices between the grapes with the baked sawdust of some wood that will not impart an unpleasant flavor to the fruit. The sawdust is made thoroughly dry by drying or baking in ovens. Another plan is to pick the grapes on a dry day and place the fruit in stone jars in layers, care being taken not to break the skin in any instance. Soft dry paper is placed between the layers. Then dig a trench in dry soil, where the water never stands, six or eight inches deeper than the height of the crocks; the crocks are placed therein and covered loosely, so as not to exclude the air, until frost comes. When winter sets in the trench is covered with litter to prevent very hard freezing and not too soon, lest the temperature should not be maintained evenly. The grapes can be taken out at any time before the frost goes out of the ground. By this method grapes have been preserved until even late in the spring. The Chinese method is to take out the inside part of large pumpkins and place the grapes in the chamber thus made and keeping them in a dry, cool temperature.

It has been suggested that the fruit may be kept indefinitely by packing in rye straw cut very fine and keeping in a dry cool room. In all these methods the aim is to maintain an even temperature, rather cool, and at the same time have a good absorbent present to take up any exhalation of moisture.

Improved Seed.

The Royal Agricultural Society, of England offer two prizes of £25 and £10 each for distinctly new varieties of wheat which shall combine the largest yield of grain and straw per acre with improved form and size, smooth and thin skin, full and white kernel, and high specific gravity in the seed, and with bright, firm and stiff straw. One sack must be delivered to the society by each competitor, together with a sample bundle of straw before October next. A portion of each sample will be kept for comparison, and the remainder divided in equal portions, will be cultivated next year in four localities differing in respect of soil and climate. The prizes will be awarded for the best varieties of the crop of 1880 thus cultivated under the society's auspices, if in the opinion of the judges they possess qualities which entitle them to distinction. The produce of the experimental crop of 1880 will be the property of the society, and will be offered first to the competitors who submitted the seed. The society also offers prizes of £25 and £10 for newer and improved varieties of wheat upon the same conditions as those enumerated before, except that the sample sacks shall be delivered by October, 1882, thus giving time for the development of an uniform and permanent variety. There is an example in the above which Agricultural Societies in this country would do well to imitate. As a rule the prizes offered for grain are altogether too small as compared with those given for stock and other articles.

Breeding Grades.

One of the most fatal mistakes in breeding up stock among those who know but little about the correct principles of breeding, is that so long as the sire is better than the dam, the improvement is sure. True enough, but at what cost? At the cost of breeding back to what impure blood the sire contains. This is not all. Suppose we start with two half breed animals, the produce is again a half blood, precisely like that of the sire and dam. Start with a thorough bred and a cold blooded animal, and the produce is a half breed animal. Cross this again with a pure blood and the produce is three-quarters bred. We next cross with a pure blooded sire, which gives a seven-eights bred, the next cross fifteenth-sixteenth, and the cross after, thirty-one thirty seconds of pure blood. The person breeding might have continued breeding indefinitely from his two half bloods without improving his stock. Suppose again the breeder started with cold blooded dams on the one-side and a half blood sire on the other, the produce would be but one quarter bred. Following this line it is easy to trace how long it would take to breed up to even a respectable strain of stock. This is not all. The cold blood in the animals predominating the progeny are far more apt to take after this predominant blood than the other. In other words the bad qualities of the ancestors being in excess will be intensified. This will be perpetuated more and more the longer it is persisted in, so the improvement will be scarcely noticed. The gist of the whole matter is simply here. A bull for instance is sufficient, if rightly managed, for a herd of 50 cows. Suppose he costs $100, the increased cost of each calf over and above that of a sire costing $50 is simply the interest on $50 a year, with 10 per cent. on $50 added for deterioration as age grows on the animal. The calves are certainly worth $5 each more than from the inferior bull. It would seem that this was a proposition that should commend itself to every farmer in favor of good breeding. Yet how many look at it in this light, nevertheless this is the only way in which it can be estimated.

Sheep Husbandry.

Colonel Tom. Crutchfield, of Chattanooga, Tenn., in an article written for a work on sheep husbandry, now being prepared by the Commissioner of Agriculture of Tennessee, makes the following suggestions about the care he devotes to his flock: "Annually, at shearing time, I cull my flock, and take out all ewes and lambs that are less perfect in form and fleece, or in any respect inferior, and place them with the sheep, keeping to breed from none but the best. I give my flock good attention. They have access to an open shed, and salt all the time. I change their grazing ground often, and endeavor to keep them in uniform condition, as that makes uniform wool. Any sudden change from a fat to a poor condition, and *vice versa* strengthens or diminishes the fibre of the wool, which detracts greatly from the fibre of the wool, frequently rendering the long wool valueless as combing wool. If the sheep becomes poor when the fleece is about half grown, and then fatted, the wool inevitably tells it, as at that point where the poverty of the sheep is shown, so will it be shown in the wool, being much weaker than the other portions of the fibre grown while the sheep was in good condition; this same cause, as also any other cause from which they may have had fever, will cause them to shed their wool. I have heard it said that the feeding of corn to sheep makes them shed their wool. No doubt it is true—as the corn brought them rapidly from poverty to flesh—the sudden change causing the shedding of wool, which rightfully is attributed to the corn.

Level Culture.

At the beginning of farm-life, in order to learn the most improved methods I employed a first-class farmer and gardener, fresh from England. He persisted in a mode of cultivation precisely the reverse of what I had been used to see—allowing the mangels and sugar beets, the corn, potatoes, peas, beans, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, cabbages, etc., to go without any hilling up. The mangels and sugar beets stood high above the ground, the bulbous parts exposed to the sun, many of the mangels falling over and growing crooked. The part of the cucumbers above ground which I insisted was rather a root than a stem, and should be surrounded by earth, was left entirely exposed to the sun. I thought the sun would parch the roots, and they would break or be injured when they should fall from the upright to a horizontal position. The Englishman would have his way, but agreed I should treat some of each sort of plants my own way. So a few of all sorts were hilled up, and fully as well worked in other respects as his, during the season. For a few weeks mine grew as well as his, and the cucumbers, peas, etc., bloomed as early. After one gathering of cucumbers, peas, etc., and the dry season set in, mine perished, while his continued to bloom and bear; and so of the melons. My potatoes made about half a crop of small tubers, dug from dry hills. His yielded bounteously of large ones, dug from moist earth, at the same time, in the same field. So with the mangels, sugar beets, etc. The hilled peas beans, etc., fired early in the season and succumbed to the drought. Without this experience, if one had said that hilling up growing plants would kill them, I should have joined the responses of a million farmers, denouncing it as false and contrary to experience, because they did not perish on the day they were hilled up. Ever since I have avoided hilling and ridging about growing plants and cultivated the soil as lovely as possible.—*American Farmer.*

The Barley Crop.

An Oakville grain dealer writes as follows to the Georgetown *Herald* in reference to the barley crop of the present year:

It may not be generally known that the Western States' barley crop of 1879 is a large one—much larger than the crop of 1878; and though it is still an open question how the grain will inspect, yet it is generally received as a fact that the "samples," which have been carefully procured, of Western Middle States, and California barley, are superior in color and weight to our Canadian barley. Therefore, the question of the best market for Canadian barley is one of very considerable importance; and in this connection I do not hesitate to give my opinion, which may be followed by any who may deem it of sufficient importance to be benefitted by it. I am of opinion that the English demand for barley in 1879 will supply a market in its range above the American offerings for all our surplus barley; but in order to supply this demand, the Canadian farmer must be in a position to supply the legitimate requirements of the English market, which, in one word, are condition and weight. If your barley is a little stained, no matter, if it is sound and fresh, and will weigh fifty pounds to the bushel, Imperial measure; and should our barley, from a multiplicity of beards and foreign seeds, fall below the weight and standard of sample I have indicated, see to it that the superfluous seeds and dirt are removed, and then rest assured, whether for the English or the American buyers, your barley is prepared to command the highest price.

Smut in Wheat.

California farmers are quite successful in their prevention of smut in seed wheat, and we have recently been put in possession of the formula, through the kindness of one of our leading millers who received the same from a prominent miller of San Francisco. In his letter, which we have been permitted to see, the San Franciscan says: "The Granger's Association here says the proportion of blue-stone (sulphate of copper) to each ton of wheat is ten pounds. The blue-stone is dissolved in hot water. The solution is applied in troughs, the wheat being placed therein, and enough of the liquid applied to cover the grain." A farmer told our friend that he had used no proportion, but was guided by his eye. He dissolved enough blue-stone to color the water, so that when looking at the wheat it showed a bluish tinge. "The wheat," to resume our quotation from the letter of the Golden Gate miller, "is exposed to the solution for a few minutes, but care must be taken, after it is removed from the troughs, not to pile it high, for it will readily heat.—*St. Louis Miller.*

American and English Farming.

The last number of the London *Economist* gives an interesting, and, as it would seem, very careful comparison between farming in England and farming in America. In England, one acre yields on an average thirty bushels of wheat, while in America, it yields on an average only thirteen. The American farmer must consequently cultivate two and a half acres in order to produce the same quantity of wheat as the English farmer raises in one acre. How is it then, the paper asks, that the American farmer can, nevertheless, not only compete with the English farmer, but even beat him in his own market? The answer which first presents itself to this question is the enormous difference of rent in England and America, but this difference is, as the paper shows, nearly, if not altogether, obliterated by the cost of transportation from the western fields to the English market. The real advantage which the American farmer has over the English lies in the cheapness of the cultivation. While the American soil needs little, if any manure at all, in order to yield an average harvest year after year, the English farmer must apply a heavy quantity of costly artificial manure to the soil every year, if he simply expects to have an average yield, and a similar cheapness reappears at nearly every point of the cultivation excepting, perhaps, only that of labor. In the settlements along the Red River in Northern Minnesota a plow may be run through the soft alluvial soil for miles in a straight line without encountering a stone, a tree or a hill, a feature to which England does not offer the faintest approach. So is it also with the Canadian prairies of our great Northwest. —*The Factory and Farm.*

THE LATE DANIEL DREW.

His Long and Eventful Career as a Financial Operator.

[New York Star.]

The sudden death of Mr. Daniel Drew, the veteran Wall street speculator, on Thursday night at the residence of his son, No. 3 East Forty-second street, was the main theme of discussion in financial circles yesterday, and many were the anecdotes told of the peculiarities and eccentricities of "Uncle Daniel," as he was familiarly called. Those who have been acquainted with him for many years state that while he was most exacting as to the terms of a bargain, or took the greatest delight in defeating his opponents in a large or small speculation, he was nevertheless of a philanthropic turn of mind. One case of kindness in particular is told of him. A man named Carraghan was in the habit of driving him in his hack to and from his broker's office. One day Mr. Drew met him on the corner of Broad street and Exchange place, and on hearing that his horse and carriage had been seized for debt, gave him an order for a carriage and team on an uptown livery stable keeper. Mr. Drew had a dialect peculiar to himself, and when speaking to other speculators, who were not well acquainted with his old expressions, was frequently misunderstood. In pronouncing the word shares he always said "sheres," and Erie he pronounced "Eirie."

Mr. Drew was born in 1797. His father, who was in poor circumstances, lived in Carmel, N. Y., and it is doubtful if the boy had even the ordinary advantages of a country school. His first business was that of an itinerant showman. At 19 years of age he embarked in the cattle business, and became known as an honest, efficient and carful manager. About this time he was converted at a revival meeting in the Methodist church in Carmel.

In 1820 he came to this city and established his headquarters at Bull's Head Tavern, which he kept for a while profitably. With others, he began buying cattle in adjacent States and selling them in New York. He often told with pride how he personally drove the first herd of cattle, 200 in number, over the mountains. In 1823 he married. In 1834 the steamer General Jackson, plying between New York and Peekskill, blew up. She was owned by Jacob Vanderbilt, a brother of Cornelius, who at that time held a monopoly of the river trade. A friend, owning the steamboat Water Witch, induced Mr. Drew to invest $1,000 in the establishment of a line in the place of the General Jackson.

Cornelius then built the steamer Cinderella and the rivalry became intense and fares and freight were so lowered that both parties lost heavily, the Water Witch sinking $10,000 during the season. Vanderbilt joked Drew on his knowledge of the steamboat business, and urged him to withdraw his line, saying it was ruin to them both. This nettled Mr. Drew, and in 1835 he put on a steamer of superior build, called the Westchester, to run in rivalry with the Hudson River Line from New York to Albany. Having at this time amassed a large fortune, Mr. Drew entered the banking business, and four years later established the house of Drew, Robinson & Co. He was senior partner and controlling element in it for thirteen years, and retired in the interest of his son-in-law. On the death of this gentleman he resumed his former place, and began his career as a speculator in stocks, dealing largely in them from 1842 until 1876.

For eight years, from 1859, Mr. Drew was the head and front of the Erie Railway. In March, 1860, Erie was quoted at 8 @ 10. Mr. Drew, who held an enormous amount of the stock, by skilful manipulation sent the stock up to 42, at which he sold, realizing nearly ten millions of dollars. In 1874 Adrian Jerome cornered Mr. Drew in Harlem stock, causing him to lose a quarter of a million. In the battle between Vanderbilt and Gould, Drew joined with Gould in the Jersey City campaign against the Commodore but became timid, and compelled a compromise with Vanderbilt. One of his favorite stocks was Toledo and Wabash, on which he lost $500,000. He endeavored to corner Northwestern stock, but he abandoned the project after he had sunk another $500,000.

He rarely invested in solid stocks, but operated enormously in fancies. His fondness for cliques and corners forced him into voluntary bankruptcy in 1876. Soon after the death of his partner, Robinson, Mr Drew transferred a large portion of property to his son, so that he was still a wealthy man, though technically he owned nothing. Mr. Drew always remained a consistent and liberal adherent of the Methodist church. He was a trustee in the Mulberry street church, and also a church near his country home, which he built at a cost of $6,000, and to which he allowed an income of $1,000 a year. To the Drew Seminary he donated $250,000 in one sum, and still continued his benefactions. He was a trustee, patron, and giver in the Concord Biblical Institute, and a trustee in the Troy University. His name was honored as a liberal contributor to every church project.

—A new theological question has been sprung by a colored divine in New Haven. He wanted communion wine, and when asked by the dealer what kind, he answered that "some ob de ladies ob de congregation had desired a preference for gin."

THE OUTLOOK.

[Montreal Journal of Commerce.]

The time seems fairly to have come when not only a sigh of relief but a strong word of encouragement may be uttered. No longer need sanguine expectations be based solely upon questionable hypotheses. There is at least a good substratum of fact whereon to build hopeful anticipations of the return of prosperity, and that at no indefinitely distant day. Whether or not prognostications of such kind be speedily realized may depend largely upon the turn of events yet to become known, one of the chief of which is the extent to which caution, curtailment and thrift have been taught by the experiences of the past few years. The present, however, is assured; and the assurance given is that the cloud of despondency which has been so long hanging over our business community like a pall has been lifted and removed. A bountiful harvest has been in great part secured, and within the past few days the markets of the world have taken a turn indicating that good prices may be obtained for it. Before yet any of our own crop has been offered for sale, and in face of the fact that it is now on the eve of forwarding to market in rapidly increasing quantities, wheat has taken a sudden rise in Chicago of some 10 cents on a bushel, and a good advance in sympathy and conformity therewith is recorded in our own market. This improvement in price while the crop is still in farmers' hands is most opportune, since it will serve to place money in hands whence it will surely filter through every channel of business occupation, and so widely distribute its tonic effects. Butter and cheese have also taken a sudden leap upward, and though many factories and dairymen have contracted at somewhat below ruling prices, more have refused to do so, and first hands will, as a rule, find the increased prices a direct and unqualified boon.

The state of affairs abroad has furthermore opened up new outlets for our produce, and we are now witnessing the export from this city to the United Kingdom of potatoes, apples, hay and other commodities that have not heretofore found their way in any quantity to a trans-atlantic market. The industry of shipping live stock has also grown apace, and is a source of much profit to the country. Hardware interests, too, are looking up confidently. During the past three weeks advances and increasing activity have been constantly advised from abroad, the improvement there being the reflection of returned prosperity to the United States, who are now again ordering iron manufactures freely from over the sea, and although our own market was for a time sluggish in despite of such news, it is no longer so. Prices here have advanced, orders have increased, and the trade is well pleased with the situation.

These are but a few of the most notable facts pointing to the release of Canadian trade from captivity to depression. Besides these there are the grocery trade, which has been doing a fair business throughout the season; the hide business, which has been done at high and even still advancing prices; and the leather and boot and shoe trades, which are now experiencing a healthy expansive movement; the wool trade, in which growers this season certainly did well; the dealings in flour, fairly active at good prices; the provision trade, apart from or in addition to, butter and cheese, now meading, and so on. The dry goods trade alone seems to be backward in feeling the influence so manifestly at work in general business, but this is only partly the case, for in several quarters we find a better business doing than last year, and doubtless the exceptional instances to the contrary are shortly to disappear, as the product of the harvest finds its way inevitably to the producers and handlers of manufactured goods.

On the stock exchanges of the world it is the custom to speak figuratively of a drop in prices, especially if it take the nature of the panic, as a storm, and hence has arisen the expression, "Take down your umbrellas," which is shouted out whenever there is good appearance of a turn in the tendency of the market. We find this to be a time when the expressive term may properly be put to a wider application, and we are glad to be able to cry out to the commercial community, "Take down your umbrellas!" It would not be prudent, however, to throw them away entirely. Commercial showers will take place from time to time in the future as in the past, and those who do not provide against such contingency deserve to get caught in the rain.

THE RIGED MAN AGAIN.

Heartless Cases of Family Desertion—A Wife and Seven Children Given up for a Sweet Seventeen—An Aldborough Bigamist.

(From the Wardsville Post.)

Our quiet village was thrown into quite a state of excitement on Wednesday last, when it was rumored that Mr. Tiffin (who has hitherto borne an irreproachable character) had left for parts unknown, making, as it was supposed, the fourth candidate for the position of absconder who had left our neighborhood during the last two weeks, and no one supposed for a moment that he had been guilty of the crime that subsequent facts revealed. But we are sorry that it has been proved beyond a doubt that he has left a confiding wife and family of helpless young children and eloped with a Miss Lucinda James, a granddaughter of Mr. James York, of the Longwoods Road, who lives about a mile east of the village. Tiffin has worked as a farm laborer during the summer on Mr. York's farm, and, as usual with farm hands, has boarded with his employer during the day, only going home at nights, and had become quite intimate with the members of the family, by whom he was implicitly trusted, and it is supposed that he and his partner in flight had become attached to one another, as no one connected with the family had the slightest idea that there were anything between them until the *denouement* came, as stated in the former part of this article, on Wednesday last. It seems that on Saturday last he obtained permission from his employer to lay off work for the day for the purpose, as stated by him, of going to see his mother, who resides in the neighborhood of Thamesville. On that day Miss James left home, and not returning at the stipulated time inquiries were made, which resulted in the discovery that she had never been to Newbury; but it has transpired that she left here in company with Tiffin for Newbury, where they took the train for Detroit, from which place a letter was received from her to-day by Mr. York, stating that they would probably be uneasy about her, but to make no search, as she was safe with Tiffin, with whom she would start for British Columbia on the same day as she wrote the letter. Thus the case stands at present and thus have two esteemed families been disgraced—one through the action of one who should have been their their father and guide, and the other through the action of a foolish young girl who will, before many days elapse rue the step she has taken. Tiffin has also betrayed the confidence reposed in him by our business men, as there is not a single one but he is indebted to.

BRADLEY THE ALDBOROUGH BIGAMIST.

Some ten years ago a young man by the name of Bradley came to the township of Aldborough from the county of Waterloo, and having purchased fifty acres of land, settled down to the pursuit of farming in conjunction with shoemaking, which was his trade. Everything looked bright, but still his happiness was not complete; there was something lacking in his humble home, and that something he soon found out was a wife to share his joys and sorrows, to help him stretch his leather, and whom he could confide in when he was in trouble or going to beat a man in a horse trade. In thinking over the list of his friends and acquaintances he decided on a Miss Mills, from his native county of Waterloo, as the person most suitable for him. And after a short courtship the two were made one and the cup of happiness was full to the brim. On their little farm they lived in perfect happiness, she attending to the dairy and he (when not engaged in tilling the soil) pegging away at his last. Here they lived and thrived, and children grew up around them and called them pa and ma, up to the year 1876, when he yearned for the excitement of town life. He sold out his farm and removed to Bothwell, where he worked at his trade, and, as in the old life on the farm, everything thrived and went well with them until some ten days ago, when a lady accompanied with a numerous offspring appeared in that town inquiring for her long-lost husband, who turned out to be Mr. Bradley. He suddenly found out that his lungs were weak, and that the air of Colorado, or some other far off place, would be conducive to a change. So he left between two days, not waiting to embrace his wife No. 1, who, no doubt, would have been glad to see him, and is by this time breathing the invigorating air of Uncle Sam's dominions. And the long absent but now suddenly found wife, finding there was nothing to be made, took herself and children back to the county of Waterloo, where she has waited in vain for the last ten years for her absent lord and master, while wife No. 2, *nee* Miss Mills, sold off all of the property and skipped, like a lamb, after her dear Bradley.

FREAKS OF FASHION.

—Rich chameleon silks in contrasts of olive and gold are revived.

—Gold and silver are wrought into the white brocades used for bridal suits.

—The fancy velvets brought out this season are gorgeous beyond description.

—Thread lace of many colors, has been imported for the use of the milliners.

—Crimson satin sunshades for carriage use are about the size of a dinner plate.

—Opera cloaks of plain white satin are embroidered in white silk raised flowers.

—Rosettes are preferred to loops for fastening the drapery of black silk dresses.

—Waists made with very sharp points are an odd design of French dressmaking.

—The Indian cashmeres, embroidered in gold, cost $20 a yard before imported.

—Velvet and satin made bonnets will only be worn for dress and evening occasions.

—Bonnets of chenille and beads, both in black and in colors, will be worn this season.

—Embroidered and hand-painted silks and satins have extremely dark and subdued grounds.

—Alternate stripes of satin and brocade in Persian colors are much used in draping full dress costumes.

—A speciality is made in black cashmeres for mourning purposes. They come in shades to match crapes.

—Black silver is fashionable, and rubies, emeralds or diamonds set in it have an uncommon lustre.

—Silver bands for the throat are worn in place of necklaces and pendant brooches take the place of scarf-pins.

—Furs are coming back in fashion with reinforcements. Ladies will receive J. Frost in fur robes this coming winter.

—Double court trains, in shape *fac similes* of those worn in the days of Louis XIV., are the style now pronounced *au fait*.

—Cashmere sublime de Nubia is the brand of silk among the black dress silks which is especially a favorite with the ladies.

—Heavily hand-embroidered pattern velvets for draping dresses of plain velvet are exclusive and extreme novelties this fall.

—Natty little sandal strap boots, adorned with cut steel buckles, are designed for street wear as well as dress occasions this season.

—Esquimaux beavers are very jaunty and even stunning in style for those who have the right kind of face and figure to carry them to advantage.

—Napkins with designs stitched in out-line now have companions in table-cloths with landscapes sketched in blue thread. The designs are woven.

—Sealskin will be made into dolmans instead of jackets this year. The garments may be bordered with silver otter and lined with scarlet or old gold.

—Canes and umbrellas in all manner of fancy-designed handles, and from rare and substantial materials, attract the attention of gentlemen at the stores.

—Opalescent beads are used in Paris to trim evening toilettes, and is prophesied that they will be retained throughout the winter for the decoration of fine felts.

—Impeyan birds, beasts and wings are built up in massive piles upon the fashionable hats that is fall. Rough fur beaver is one of the materials most in vogue.

—Cut-steel clusters, encircling jet ovals, and squares for fastening loops and bows on hats, and belt pins are new and pretty ornaments, and also inexpensive.

—The newest Parsian note paper has the monogram set on a medallion of dark blue or black paper and pasted on the top of each sheet of paper and surrounded by a gold border.

—Among the ornaments in millinery are cut-steel swallows and humming birds, and also bronze, blue and old gold, changeable combinations in metal clasps and bars.

—Poll parrots, in life size, and looking precisely as if they would scream "Polly wants a cracker" at the sight of the wearer, are perched upon the crowns or brims of hats for promenade wear.

—Bunch flowers are the only kind now in style for adorning dresses or bonnets. Sprays have entirely gone out of date, except in velvet leaves, which are used as pendants for the tremendous sized leaves.

—Infants' slippers are of white, blue and rose colored kid, fastened with a sandal strap around the ankle, by a button hole and white porcelain button. Little shoes come in the same colors for short cloaks.

—There are forty new tints, but no new colors in the new velvets and velveteens. Novel effects are produced by combinations of dark shades and light tints, and by the union of three gradations of one hue.

—The Marchioness of Lorne is to be the hat of the period for dress occasions. It is in fur beaver, with plush, felt and velvet materials, and will be ornamented according to the use for which it is designed.

—A dust colored wide-awake, very soft and very furry, is one of the the hats shown for the autumn. It is pinched in at the sides and turned up over the forehead, and a large knot of plush makes the face trimming.

—The new silks have brocaded stripes of two or three colors, or else small shot figures. The stripes are about an inch wide and alternate with pencil lines of twilled satin. These silks will be used for sashes, side pancis, or vests.

—The mercedes is the name given to a new style of winter garment, lined with squirrel skin and trimmed with otter, beaver or seal. It is a surplus dolman, circular in shape, and one of the most stylish garments ever imported.

—Dolman mantles and visites, richly trimmed with jilted passementerie, will be the dress wraps for the earlier weeks of the cold season. The regulation wraps will be the paletot and the princess jacket, either single or double breasted.

—"Au d'Elien reviere" is the name of a new tint of brown silk. The surface is slightly shot with gold, and the ground is of so dark a brown tint as to suggest the shade of river water flushed with sunset, when perfectly calm and placid.

DEATH OF A WOMAN 103 YEARS OLD.

A Resident of Elgin County for Upwards of Half a Century.

(St. Thomas Times.)

It becomes our province to chronicle in this issue the demise of one of the earliest pioneers of this section in the person of Mrs. Catharine McGregor, relict of the late John McGregor, who expired at the residence of her son Archibald, in North Yarmouth, on Saturday last, 20th inst. The deceased lady was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1777, and had consequently attained her 103 year. She was married to her husband in Scotland, and the couple emigrated to this country in 1829, settling in the township of Southwold, on the McKillop farm. Two years subsequently they removed to North Yarmouth, taking up land in close proximity to the Glen, which was then what may fitly be described as a wilderness. Notwithstanding all the privations and toil incidental to pioneer life which they were compelled to undergo, they accumulated considerable property. Mrs. McGregor proved an excellent helpmate in clearing the farm, and had few equals in the use of the sickle in harvest time—this being the mode of cutting grain in those days. She survived her husband 22 years. The family of the deceased numbered 14, four of whom are still living, two sons and two daughters. She had 42 grandchildren, 122 great grandchildren, and one great great grandchild. It may also be incidentally remarked here that one of her granddaughters was blessed with 19 children, nearly all of whom are still living in the county of Elgin. Throughout life, Mrs. McGregor was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Rev. K. McDonald, of Belmont, preached an impressive discourse on the occasion of the funeral. The remains were interred in the St. Thomas cemetery on Monday, the hearse being followed by a numerous cortege of friends and relatives.

ENOUGH RAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.

[St. John Sun.]

That it was not the *policy* of the late Government to confine their purchases to Canada when Canadians could furnish the goods on equally good terms, is shown by their extraordinarily heavy importations of railway material, even foreign turntables (which could have been purchased at home at lower prices for an equally good article) having been hauled through the streets of St. John while the election campaign was going on! The policy of the present Government is entirely different. The Railway Department has been instructed to buy at home all that it possibly can; and we have seen that iron bridges, instead of being imported, have been made at home; turntables, such as were imported by the Mackenzie Government, have been manufactured at home, with very satisfactory results. For instance: turntables equal in every respect to those imported by the *Telegraph's* friends from Philadelphia, and costing $1,200 to $1,500, were ordered by the present Government from Hazlehurst & Co., costing only $800 each. Since it was known that turntables could be made at home, the Western Counties Railway have ordered five of them from Hazlehurst & Co., and the Eastern Extension Company are also wanting the home made article. Instead of importing iron bridges from Phœnixville the present Government have had them made at home, and in a first-class manner, by Messrs. Fleming & Sons—and their work stand in the valley near the I. C. Railway station at St. John, to speak for itself. In fact the foolish, reckless and unpatriotic expenditures of public money for foreign made articles, which can be produced at home have practically ceased under the present Government.

SCOTTISH NOTES.

On the 7th August, at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, it was reported that there are 513 lodges in active operation, and 69,255 Freemasons "holding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland."

Union Terrace Gardens, Aberdeen, were, on the 11th August, formally opened to the public. About £5,000 have been expended in forming the new pleasure ground out of what was formally an ill-conditioned area.

The herring fishery is amazingly productive this year along the shores of the Clyde. The fish are large, fat, and beautiful. During one week lately it was calculated there were 42,000 boxes, each containing 300 herrings landed at Broomielaw.

Not so many tourists visited the West Highlands and Islands during the first half of this as at any corresponding period within the last nine or ten years. Oban is bustling, but not so much so as usual; and there have been but few visitors to Mull.

Mr. F. McQuhae, of Dumfries, has become the owner of two relics of Burns. These are an old fashioned dressing glass, which must have often reflected the image of the poet at Ellisland; and a horn spoon, with which he was in the habit of supping his meridian modicum of "the kale brose of old Scotland," and his allow "halesome parriteh, chief o' Scotia's food," at the gloamin hour.

On the 2nd August there was a large gathering of about 20,000 spectators on Westerton Park, the grounds of Sir James E. Alexander, at the annual Strathallan sports. The programme included 46 competitions, the value of the money prizes amounting to £220. In addition, a number of the Innes-killing dragoons performed some clever feats with the sword and bayonet, single sticks, Indian clubs, and the old English quarter staff. A mock combat between a foot soldier with his gun and bayonet and a lancer on horseback gave great satisfaction.

GOOD ADVICE.

The following is extracted from a letter addressed to John Bright and signed by Donald Ross, of Nova Scotia:

"What would give me immense pleasure, would be that you would direct the unemployed working classes, and the Government to this most providential opening in the great North West. An appeal from you would have great effect. Let the idle ships of war be employed to carry across to Canada your unemployed population, and land them at Halifax or Montreal; and a few days after their arrival on this side, they can be removed to this fertile and unoccupied land. In place of fighting for territory in Africa or Afghanistan, let the British Government occupy its own vast territories in the North West. The country is there, and all that is wanted is some statesmanlike movement to remove the surplus and starving people of Britain to this North West land, 'flowing,' as it were, with milk and honey."

"You have been such a consistent champion of Free Trade, that I am afraid my defence of the Canadian tariff will not have much weight with you, but as regards the removal of many thousands of the unemployed poorer classes in Great Britain, even the idle ships of war, to this side of the Atlantic, I am in great hopes you will concur in the appeal which is to be made to the British Government in that direction."

A RESURRECTION ALARM.

Strange Invention on Exhibition at Ottawa.

One of the curiosities of the Exhibition is a resurrection alarm, designed to prevent the possibility of persons apparently dead, but in whom life is not wholly extinct, being buried alive. The inventor is Mr. Kaldemorgen, a German. The coffin, for such it is, is a refrigerator or can be heated or cooled as necessity may require, or a physician direct, and by it a body may be kept for weeks in the house without the least unpleasant smell. A thermometer is placed in the coffin by which to grade the heat, ventilators and tubes are constructed for the absorption of gases arising through evaporation to keep the patient supplied with fresh air. A clock, with a fan, will continuously supply air. The head of the patient can be kept cool while the body and feet can be kept warm, as the physician may deem necessary. By the use of coffin there is no possibility of a body being buried before life is extinct. And it is so constructed that it may be used in the grave and give out the same indications of returned life that would be shown in a living man. All that would be necessary to detect these indications would be visits two or three times a day to the cemetery, as life would survive for several days, even in the grave, by the constant stream of fresh air supplied the body through tubes reaching above the surface of the ground. The Professor, who speaks broken English, furnishes any amount of fun for the crowd.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

Felix Meier, of Detroit has devoted ten years and $7,000 to the construction of a clock. It is eighteen feet high, 8 broad, and weighs two tons. It has a great variety of automatic devices, but the most remarkable are those connected with the striking of time. At the end of every quarter of an hour an infant in a carved niche strikes with a tiny hammer upon the bell which he holds in his hand. At the end of each half hour a youth strikes. At the end of three-quarters of an hour a man, and at the end of each hour a gray-beard. Death then follows to toll the hour. At the same time a large music box begins to play, and a scene is enacted upon a platform. Washington slowly rises from a chair to his feet, extending his right hand, presenting the Declaration of Independence. The door on the left is opened by a servant, admitting all the Presidents from Washington's time; also *de facto* President Hayes. Each is dressed in the costume of his time, and the likenesses are good. Passing in file before Washington, they face, raise their hands as they approach him, and walking naturally across the platform, disappear through the opposite door, which is promptly closed behind them by a second servant.

FREEMASONRY.

(Montreal Star.)

What is Freemasonry? Does it date from the time of the Temple of Solomon, the Tower of Babel or the Ark of Noah? Were the great mediæval structures of Europe, tremendous even in their ruins, erected by the members of the craft as some claim, or were they, as Maurice de Sully and others almost prove, the work of outsiders. Do we exaggerate its importance or do we underestimate its value? Kings acknowledge its power, princes are its Grand Masters, nobles and peasants make up its rank and file, and the world has become its recruiting field. It has disarmed the enemy on the battlefield and many a life has been spared by its mystic signal of distress. It turneth away wrath more effectually than a kind word and it opens the purse of the penurious when all else has failed. Freemasonry makes friends of strangers, and binds an accidental acquaintance with a bond as unyielding as the grave. The members of the craft girdle the earth, and Freemasonry is a living power all the world over.

BALLOONS FOR WAR PURPOSES.—On the occasion of the inauguration of M. Thiers's statue a balloon ascent was made at Nancy on August 4. The wind was blowing from the west with a velocity of sixteen and a half kilometres an hour, and no variation in the direction was perceptible from the ground to 800 metres. The atitude of the balloon was taken by officers from Mazleville, with a theodolite, and signals were exchanged with the ground during the ascent. The signals were given by the aeronauts with a flag, and by the officers with a reflecting mirror placed in the end of a tube, and mounted as a telescope. The officers directed the rays of the sun on the balloon, and intercepted rays with a key in order to use the Morse alphabet. The distance of Mazleville from the balloon was more than six kilometres, and the signals could be seen at a much greater distance. This shows that in a besieged town a passing balloon could be used for giving orders to, or receiving news from, friendly forces. The system of communication has been invented by one of the officers of the garrison.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Interesting Items From All Sources.

—Arkansas is agitated over a man with a horse's head.

—Employment for the mind is what thousands are in need of.

—Eight per cent. of the habitable houses in Glasgow are empty.

—A high agricultural authority estimates the loss on English crops at $125,000,000.

—Divorce is a leading subject of discussion in Paris. Alfred Naquet and Dumas favor it.

—The colossal Corliss engine of Centennial fame now runs the machinery of the Branch Mint in San Francisco.

—The Methodist Conference of southern Illinois, refused to admit a woman as member, although she was pastor of a church.

—There has been a great decline in the adulteration of food in England since the employment of public analysts. Nearly every county now has one.

—A Dunedin, New Zealand, paper records the death of yet another Glasgow Bank victim, a jeweller, who, failing for $340,000, emigrated from Edinburgh.

—It is said that if you strap a man tightly to a large cannon and fire it off the concussion will kill him and death will be painless. Hangmen will please take notice.

—Woodburn S. Pennell thus advertises in Portland, Me.: "Any man or woman selling me one drop of intoxicating liquor on or after this date, I will prosecute to the extent of the law."

—The woes of *Mary Warner*, as presented by Miss Kate Bateman, were augmented in a theatre at Hanley, England, by a stone, which was thrown from the gallery, and struck her in the face.

—Melancholy Barber (with a soul above his business): "I don't get much of a livin' by it, sir!" Customer (through the lather): "Then—you ought—for you scrape—hard enough—for it!"

—Mr. Blore, an architect, from whose designs Abbotsford was built, died lately, aged 89. He had long survived his reputation, and had been entirely eclipsed by Sir Gilbert Scott, who succeeded him as architect to Westminster Abbey.

—A child is to be born next month to the Duchess of Norfolk, who, as Lady Flora Hastings, was wedded last March twelvemonth, at the Brompton Oratory, amid much pomp and circumstance, Lord Beaconsfield being a signing witness, and the Queen being represented by the Princess Louise.

—The munificence of the Duke of Norfolk as a Catholic is wonderful. It is calculated that within the past ten years he has applied over a million dollars to his religion. He has just undertaken to defray the cost of a church at Sheffield, and is about to build another at the east end of London.

—A Yankee and a Mexican disputed at Big Springs, Neb., as to their skill as marksmen. "What can you do with that rifle of yours?" the Yankee sneeringly asked. I can shoot the stone out of that pin on your breast," the Mexican retorted, and did it, incidentally inflicting a mortal wound.

—A Philadelphia lady is the owner of a valuable relic in the shape of a manuscript copy of Wesley's Hymns in the handwriting of the author. The book descended to this lady from her grandfather, to whom it was given in partial payment of a debt by the son of the man who printed the first edition of the hymns.

—Elisha Grimes said in a prayer meeting at Little York, Ind., that he was wholly prepared to die. George Jones called him out of doors a few minutes afterward, and killed him with a knife. It is conjectured that Jones thought Grimes, professing readiness, might as well die at once, for no other motive has been discovered.

—A monster, yellow as orange peel, has spread terror in Berks County, Penn. It has the shape of a human being about 4 feet high; arms with two fingers on each paw, formed like the talons of a chicken; feet without toes; eyes like those of a cat; three prong horns on head about six inches high; body naked and yellow.

—*Pall Mall Gazette*:—"There are two days in the year—the 12th of July and the 15th of August on which rioting occurs somewhere in Ireland with various degrees of violence, but with unchangeable regularity. The occasion of the riot is always the