TESTING SILOS.

ts of Experiments at the Guelph Agricultural College,

second series of experiments with silos ensilage has just been completed at the rimental Farm, Guelph, and nothing has left undone in the way of enquiry so as ch satisfactory conclusions from omical point of view. The experimentant, Professor Brown says, in August last, two weeks were employed in keeping properties of various green for s in a portable form, as it was considere tageous to find out whether live stoc be fed on green fodder either when imported from or exported to Great ain both in summer and winter. For purpose ordinary sized oak as large as beer casks, and lastly oak tun were procured, the last named ng a capacity of 60 cubic feet. It was d the edges with screw power, as the rial tended towards the centre and left empty space adjoining the circumference, they had to pack with the hand and power in addition to the screw. This s the first trial.

The second consisted in the same size of el, but fitted inside with a square box, so to allow of the screw pressure being equal all parts. This necessarily diminished the ity for fodder as vacancies remained been the box and barrel. In order therefore btain an ordinary barrel capacity along the inside box, a larger barrel was emed for the third example; and, still furto ensure success, the vacant spaces were ted very solidly with earth—earth being placed beneath the box and on top of der when finished. The green fodder thus completely enclosed—first by antight box; second surrounded by a sixpacking of loamy soil; and, third, by an air-tight hardwood barrel. In of these three forms were used cut and t fresh clover, rye grasses, and permansture-very succulent and none near rity: the plants were so tender that as pressed out the natural sap to a con-

he fourth portable silo was the large tun rred to, which was placed in a corner of cattle stable for convenience. It was inside with a seven-sided box, and with one ton of fodder-one-third green and the remainder permanent pasture, ing was done on the 3rd of October, and was opened on the 29th Decemberthus remained untouched for 86 days. d was covered with one foot of earth the screw kept taut every day. erial gave no indication of heating, and riectly cool when opened. The pernt pasture has a green-brown colour, a sour taste and smell-a very heav scent difficult to describe ibre is sound even in the case of delicate The whole body of the pasture was ill of sap as to be easily pressed out with and when removed from the silo. The dder, on the other hand, turned out id, sweet, and as palatable as from the ilo. The pa ture in the small barrels milar in condition to that just describ-

eriments were also made with the view erving corn fodder in a common root r, for which purpose the floor was cementith a drainage to the doorway-not to centre as in most other si os : the walls de for an air-tight covering and easy by door to cattle, at a cost of \$28. The re frosts of August, however, destroyed corn fodder and it was then decided to oats, the product of a field of ten acres of te variety being used. Most of the field green, both in stalks and leaves, but were tinging with white and the leaves ying, so that the most noripe parts were sted. The material may be said to have non the mature side for this purpose, and it is better to have it so than in the imure condition. Mowing, hauling, cut,, and packing commenced on 1st, and
finished on 3rd October. In all these
rations efficiency and economy were stul, and the bill, allowing full value for
ything, stood at \$48. The actual cash condition. Mowing, has however, was not half that sum. nty-eight tons filled the pit to ten feet ras at once covered with two-inch boards aging nine inches in width—and loaded arth that gave 1,000 lbs. per square In order to ascertain the temperature material up to the time of using, a orated wooden box 4 in. x 4 in. was ad in the centre of the silo, which rested attached to a sliding rod the same le

floor and stood ten feet six inches in tht, having a hinged lid as air-tight as ible. In this box three thermometers box, one at the bottom, one at what culated would be the settled the third near the top. This rod with hermometers was easily removed when ured for daily observation. In addition is arrangement, and in order to cheek roper effect of a clos d box communi with the open air, a four feet ground ometer was placed into the ensilage by g a hole after the mass was nearly down. This thermometer records on top from the open but shielded mercury be bottom, without being removed. Its bottom, without being removed. enabled the experimenters to place the very exactly in the centre of the mass, yet to have twelve inches above the ed soil surface. The immediate contact ermometer with the fodder was coned rather more efficient than the box ent. The oat fooder did not settle so rapidly as corn does, because the tems resist, and hold out longer. It twelve days to reach its final depth.

is silo was opened on December 31st, 89 days after finishing, and proved a gravifying success. With the exception ree inches adjoining the door the fooder e body of sweet well-coloured oat stalks, and heads. The greenness is more ment immediately touching the planks; here the material has a brown, but not tinge, very slightly spoiled by fermen-n, or other form of decay, and when out, in its temperature of about 70 9 smells actually sweet and tastes ly salt (no salt was used in pitting)er sour nor bitter, but exposure to the ery soon brings a distinct smell and There are some spots that are not so as others. The hollow stalks are all ned and form a close mass with the s and heads. While it may be argued, Brown says, that we would have had a uicy or succulent material had the en less matured, it is clearly obvious the greater the maturity consistent with ness at the time of pitting the will be the success in holding fresh-

nd sweetness all winter. average temperature of the ensilage g the three months was at top 58°; m 61°, and in the centre 87°. Prof. n claims from his test that a high temdoes not destroy the green moist rial in a silo. That the average tem-tre ot 87° Fahr, continued for three as, and that much less would spoil fodder other conditions is well known, n haymaking, shocking of grain in the and manure heaps, and why it does not in confinement is the question in the issue. That a temperature rang-om 46° to 93° existed in a mass en fodder during three months of winevidence of several things which neither erner nor the chemist can well explains armer nor the chemist can well explains so at ensilage is being fed to mich cows atore cattle, and will be continued ghout the winter, the results of which t be made known until June or July Considerable interest will be maniin the produce of milk, butter, cheese, sef, from the feeding of this ensilage, ose who will be in attendance at the ary meeting of the Eastern and Westmen's Associations, will have oppora of sampling the butter.

dinnesota cat upset a lamp and the was burned. Instead of sagaciously about the building to notify the in, as so many other cats do on similar ons, she got out of the first door that I. It is plain that Minnesote of the depended upon in the hou of

NOTES OF SPORT.

Wallace Ross is being lionized in London, which he has reached in good shape.

It is considered probable that Hanlan will abandon his contemplated Australian trip, as he has engagement to row a match race in San Francisco in May.

Over 13,000 persons paid for admission to see Jem Mace's exhibitions in Edinburgh, Scotland, when he was there. Harry Mon-tague has left the combination. If all the baseball associations hold out

during next season twenty-seven champion-ship games will be played in the United States every day from May I to Oct. 1. An interesting experiment was tried at the Blind College, Worcester. A regular sport-ing meeting was held, in which the students took part, and were astonishingly active. It was a fight-bun fight.

Col. McLaughlin, heavy-weight champion of Detroit, has posted \$50 with Richard K. Fox to wrestle either McMahon or Dufur for \$500 a side and the collar-and-elbow championship of America.

Weston has fallen behind his schedule time in his great tramp of 5,000 miles, 50 miles a day, Sundays excepted, throughout England. Heavy storms d-layed his progress. He is trudging gamely to regain lost

Sporting circles in Toronto do not share the opinion of the English press that Wallace Ross is handicapping him elf too heavily in his forthcoming match with Bubear, inasmuch as the handicap is something less than ten yards in a mile.

At the meeting of the North-western Base-ball League in Chicago on Friday, the consti-tution was revised. The Spaulding ball was also unanimously adopted. In the drawing for stocking colours, Minneapolis drew black, St. Paul white, Milwaukee cream color, Still-water, blue, Muskeeon red, and white and water blue, Muskegon red and white, and Terre-Haute green.

A curious incident occurred during the A curious incident occurred during the first day of the recent Scarborough Coursing meeting. While Dr. Bennett's dog Gov'nor was driving his hare through a fence a hawk was flying by, which the 'dog caught and killed. Instantly dropping his strange quarry, he went on contesting the trial, which he ultimately won, finishing up by killing his hare. killing his hare.

Tom Sweeney, the New Haven pugilist, has ssued a challenge offering to fight any middle using a challenge offering to fight any middle weight in the country, according to the new rules of the London prize ring, for a stake of from \$500 to \$1,000 a side. He is also desirous of putting on the gloves for four rounds with Pendergast, Denning, or Burns. He has deposited a forfeit of \$50 with Richard K. Fox to bind the matches.

The new baseball league rule allowing the pitcher to deliver the ball as he may please, and doing away with the shoulder limit, meets with great disfavour. It is considered that it places the game entirely in the hands of the pitcher and catcher and will detract from the general interest of baseball. A good authority thinks that the rule will not tand more than one season, if that,

Amatch between fim Murray, of New York, and Tom Henry, of Manchester, England, has been arranged. The agreement provides that the men shall fight with small gloves under the Marquis of Queensberry rules for \$500 a side, on Wednesday, Feb. 21, within twenty miles of New York. Only twenty persons on each side shall be present. The persons on each side shall be present. The money is up in the hands of Richard K. Fox. John Welch is one of the latest importa-

tions of English puglists. He has gained fame in Birmingham for being clever with his "bunches of fives," and in order to combine fame with profit he left England and has taken up his abode in Philadelphia. On Friday night Welch encountered John Keefe in a glove contest, and easily disposed of the latter in true Sullivan style after fighting two rounds. McCaffrey, it is thought, will challenge Welch

challenge Welch.

The late Thomas Tod Stoddart, of Kelso, a noticed.

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"At soon as circumstances would permit we directed our attention towards taking the angling diary, extending over a space of fifty years, was produced at a late festive meeting of the Kelso Angling Association, and it showed that during that period he had the special period of the special period of the service of the support of the special period of the service of the support of the service of the s it showed that during that period he had had 4,150 days' fishing, in which he had killed 928 salmon, 1,540 sea trout, 64,573 ellow trout, and 378 pike, making a total of

67,419 fish-a very decent basket. The wrestling match in New York on Monday night between Matsada Sorakichi, the Japanese, and Bibby, the Englishman, at Irving hall is said to have been little more than a farce, the Japanese having no chance for a fall from the start. He was much taller than Bibby and weighed 170 pounds. Bibby weighed fifteen pounds less and was three and a quarter inches snorter. Neither was in good condition. There were 2,000 spectator good condition. There were 2,000 spectators but there was little betting and no delay in getting to work. Bibby threw Matsada in two seconds, but the reteree would not decide a fall until the men had rolled several times over. The same thing was repeated in the second round, which ended in one minute the second of the work. ten seconds, although many thought Bibby had won a fair fall at the start. It is proposed to arrange a match with the Japanese which his own peculiar methods shall alone be employed.

If, as is reported by telegraph, Hanlan has decided to row Stevenson near Boston early next season, it is probable that he has abandoned his proposed trip to Australia. He could not possibly go to Australia now, give six weeks to training there, then fill the many engagements he says he has been offered, return to America again, restme training for five or six weeks, and row Stevenson in May or June. In all probability the offers from the colonies were not substantial enough to encourage the champion to cross the Pacific ocean. Should be decide not to go to the antipodes, Teemer will loose no time in asking him to close negotiatious for a match for the championship of the world for \$1,000 or \$5,000 a side. Eph. Morris entertains no love for Hanlan, and has chosen him as a bright and shining light to be eclipsed by Teemer, of McKeesport, whom Morris will train and coach next season.

A Canadian and his Dog.

From the Detroit Times, Jan. 11. William Pierce and his white bulldog, both residents of Windsor, boarded the ferry boat at five o'clock yesterday afternoon for their home. The dog playfully ran across the boat as they embarked and jumped off upon the broken pieces of ice. He was soon struggling in the water, the cakes of ice refusing to support his weight as he successively climbed upon them.

limbed upon them.

Pierce, when informed of the dog's danger, took a header into the river and at once struck out for the struggling dog. The act was witnessed by those on the boat and wharf and a life-preserver was thrown to the Windsorite. The latter refused to be aided by it till the dog was rescued, when he was pulled out in an exhausted condition. by it in the dog was rescued, when he was pulled out in an exhausted condition. The brute seemed to appreciate his owner's act and showed it by jumping upon his master and uttering thanks in a series of tremulous barkings and whinings.

Mr. T. R. Allinson writes to the London Times to give the result of tome experiments Times to give the result of some experiments which he has just made with the purpose of solving toe difficulty of feeding the poor in London. The sry is that food is so dear that the poor cannot live. This is only true, Mr. Allinson says, if they want luxuries. On plain and wholesome fare they can live very cheaply. This the writer proves by experiments that he has made in his own case. A month ago he determined to live without flesh of any kind, milk, butter, eggs, cheese, tea, or coffee. After a month his weight had increased 34 pounds. The following passage explains the diet, which cost sixpence a day:—"Breakfast consisted of a basin of porridge, made from a mixture of oatmeal and wheat meal, which I-found more palatable than either singly. This I usually ate with bread to easure thorough insalivation. Then came bread fried in refined cottonseed oil or fried vegetable haggis; for drink I had a cup of cocca or fruit syrup with warm water

and sugar. The cocca used was an ordinary one with plenty of starch in it, which makes a thock drink, and no milk is then required. Dinner consisted of a thick vegetable soup and bread, potato pie, savoury pie, vegetarian pie, vegetable stew, stewed rice and tomatoes, etc. For a second course I had bread, plum pudding, stewed rice and fruit, baked sago, tapicca and apples, stewed prunes, figs, raisins and bread. Tea meal consisted of bread and jam, stewed fruit, or some green stuff, as watercress, celery, tomatoes, &c. I had only three meals a day, and frequently, when busy, I had only two, and a cup of cocca and a biscuit for supper."

SHEEP ROT.

Unfounded Statements Regarding the Disease at the Guelph Farm. Mr. F. C. Grenside, Professor of Veterinary Science at the Outario Agricultural College, Gueiph, sends the following in reply to statements made that sheep rot was devastating the stock on the Experimental

Farm ;—
"I notice in this month's number of th Farmers' Advocate a letter written by a gen-tleman signing bimself 'Oxford Farmer,' and which is headed 'Sheep Rot—Tape Worm.' The information contained in that letter is manifestly so incorrect that it will convey a wrong impression to the public, heade the necessity for my craving a portion of your space to rectify the errors therein contained.

"The object of the letter appears to be to show that we were in error in attributing the death of some forty lambs—which occurred at the Agricultural College here last spring— to the effect of tape worms, and to show that the disease called rot was really the cause, I will just state the facts of the case, so that correct inferences may be drawn One morning, in the early part of the month of May last spring, the shepherd on going to the field where the sheep were, found some seven or eight of the lumbs lying dead. I was sent for and found on making a postnortem examination that the intestines of these lambs contained a quantity of tage-worms,

varying from twenty to over one hundred feet.
"The intestines and stomachs of these lambs were also inflamed, the severity of the inflamination seeming in direct ratio to the quantity of worms present. All the other organs were examined, but nothing to indicate disease of any of them was detected. In forty-eight hours' time as many more were found dead, and a like number showing signs of approaching death. Most of the former were examined, and much the same conditions were revealed. In those that were showing signs of sickness at this that were snowing signs of sickness at this time the symptoms varied, some evidencing abdominal pain, by great uneasiness, frequently changing their positions, lying down, and kicking, the abdomen being distended with gas, and pain shown when it was pressed. Others displayed symptoms of brain disturbance, by showing dulness, apathy, and disturbances of surrounding chiests.

unconsciousness of surrounding objects which they would run against when moving "On destroying subjects showing these different symptoms we found a complete, absence of inflammation of the bowels or stomach in those exhibiting cerebral disturbance, but a well marked congested condition of the brain. A similar examination of those manifesting abdominal pain revealed a like condition to those that first died, so that within four or five days between twenty and within four or five days between twenty and thirty lambs were lost. Some subsequent deaths occurred during the next couple of weeks, the victims becoming rapidly ema-ciated and showing signs of death from inan-

ition, but all that were opened contained tape-worms. This latter mode of death is certain-ly what would be expected from the presence of these worms; but when it is known that during the time of the occurrence of this mortality and previous to it there was a con-tinuance of cold rains, which are so injurious to sheep, and which would be a predisposing cause to a number of disasters. These various circumstances might be thought sufficient to account for the different organic lesions

They were moved into another pasture field, as a change was thought advisable, also mak-ing it more convenient for the administration of medicine. An infusion of pumpkin seeds was first tried as a vermifuge, but did not prove effective, so we resorted to the oil of male shield fern, and with the most happy results, as the worms were copiously ex-pelled, and the subsequent condition of the ambs would indicate that they were entirely lambs would indicate that they were entirely freed from them, as they present a healthy appearance, and gained flesh. For a more detailed account of this outbreak the reader can refer to the report, which will be issued by the college for 1833 in about a month; but I think I have said enough to convince the veriest tyro in veterinary science that there is no similarity whatever

between the conditions presented by the above mentioned lands, and an outbreak of The essential element in the production of rot is the liver fluke, a flat worm from an inch to an inch and a half long, which was entirely absent in the these cases, nor did the liver itself present any morbid appearance. There are no recorded cases of rot in Ontario, that I am aware of, up to the present time, nor is there likelihood of such occurring, for the snail which plays such an important part in their life history is considered not, to have an existence here. The letter says that the grass fields at the college are full of the eggs of the disease, which, I suppose, means the eggs produced by the fluke, Now, if this were the case, no harm would result from the sheep consuming these eggs, as all the flukes have to conform to a known rule of their existence before they can become developed into the fluke; the embryo hatched from the egg has to enter some other form of animal life before it can go through the various stages of development necessary to attain its native form, and this interinediary bearer is undoubtedly the snail already mentioned. entirely absent in the these cases, nor did the undoubtedly the snall already mentioned, "The writer alluded, says he found the

"The writer alluded, says he found the sheep showing evident symptoms of rot on the lith of December. Now, this certainly is a mistake, for they have been for some months and are now perfectly healthy, showing no signs of any disease whatever, as anyone of ordinary observation could testify.

"Professor Smith, principal of the Veterinary College, Toronto, was called to consult and investigate this outbreak with me, and can corroborate all the statements I have made. A number of farmers in this vicinity suffered similar losses, one lossing all his lambs, while another to d me he lost sixteen in one night. The species of worm was the Tonia Expansa, whose life history is at present unknown, although it has caused serious ravages among the lambs of the United States, Germany, and other European countries; but from the fact of it developing during such prolonged wet weather, it would seem such prolonged wet weather, it would seem that some molluse or aquatic insect played the part of the intermediary bearer."

The Pleasure of Sleigh-Riding. 'I've got some good news," said a hand-some Philadelphia girl to her companion, who was visiting her from out of town.
"What is it?" she asked breathlessly.

"Why, George and his friend, Mr. Smith, from New York—that delightful gentleman we met last evening you know—have invited us to take a sleigh-ride to-night."

"Am I to ride with Mr. Smith?"

"Yes."
"But he has only one arm."

"Yes."
"But he has only one arm."
"That doesn't make any difference. George says he is accustomed to horses, and can drive with one arm just as well as he can with

"It makes a great deal of difference," said the young laey from out of town. "One cannot find any pleasure sleigh-riding with a one-armed gentleman unless"—and here her face lighted up hopefully—"she drives her-Mr. Haygood, of Atlanta, has a paper of pins that he bought when he was married. He has been using them ever since, and there are enough of them left to last the reaf of his life.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The London Army and Navy Gazette reports that the experimental trials with the new rifle have now been brought to a conclusion. The practices up to 2,000 yards have been very satisfactory. The new rifle is a splendid weapon for prize shooting and holiday work, but it is a very delicate piece of mechanism, and all too complicated for the rough-and-tumble of active service.

cough-and-tumble of active service.

Col. George H. Detlor, one of the oldest inhabitants of the Napanee district, died a few days ago in his 90th year. He was for several years engaged in business, and he was a long time a member of Parliament, and at various periods has filled responsible public positions. Col. Detlor was an officer in the militia force duping the rebellion of 1837-38, in which he rendered good service to his country.

What is described as a most valuable invention, in the shape of a washable sponge sole, is now being tested at Aldershot, Eng., by the troops, during route-marching. It is claimed for these soles that they are a preventative of blistered or galled feet, and that to men with abnormally perspiring feet, of which a large percentage will be found in every regiment, they are simply invaluable. This invention has already been adopted in the German army. the German army.

the German army,

During the French Mexican expedition it was observed that the troops drawn from Africa suffered more than any others from the climate; just as it was remarked in the terrible Moscow campaign of 1812 that the troops who stood the bitter cold of the retreat the best were Neapolitan cavalry, Portaguese from the banks of the Tagus, and Frenchmen from sunny Provence and Gascony; they resisted snow and ice better even than the Russian soldiers who, much better fed and clothed, suffered as heavily between Smolensko and Warsaw as the main body of the Grand army.

General Sir William Codrington sends to the Times an account of the proceedings of

the Times an account of the proceedings of the general committee who have charged themselves with the care of the British grayes in the Crimea. The contract which had been entered into for the enclosure of the additional ground at Cathcart Hill given by the Russian Government has been carried out. Thither have been removed and properly placed the memorials and tombstones from the eleven scattered cemeteries, and the disused cemeteries have been restored to their former natural state. An appeal is made for £300 or £400 in order to complete the work, on which up to the present £1,425 has been

According to La France Militaire, the fol According to La Prance Muttaire, the following is the number of field-pieces which, on the outbreak of war, the principal European powers could place in line:—Germany, 2,040; Austria, 1,540; England; 342; France, 2,166; Russia (not counting the Asiatic batteries and those attached to the divisions of the Cancerne, 2,558, Late 1006. Asiatic batteries and those attached to the divisions of the Caucasus), 2,258; Italy, 984. Among these are not reckoned mountain guns. To the above figures must be added for France seventy-six depot batteries, the two batteries of the marine artillery, and the 194 batteries of the territorial army, which raise the total number of field-pieces of France to 4,222. For Russia must be added 768 pieces of the reserve artillery, which brings up the total for that power to 3,026. Italy, after mobilising its militia and adding its reserve artillery, would possess 1,680 pieces.

The many friends of Lieux Heward late of

The many friends of Lieut, Heward, late of the Governor-General's body guard, will be glad to hear that he has been appointed second in command of the new cavalry school. It was at first supposed that the school would be located in Toronto, but for some reason or other it was decided to station it at Quebec, at least for the to station it at Quebec, at least for the winter. At present we have seven cavalry corps in Ontario, three in Quebec and one each in Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. For the purposes of a training school therefore it will be seen Ontario offers the largest field from which to draw cadets. Toronto is the one central point that can be frenched from east, west, or north in a few hours and this is no inconsiderable advantage to gentlemen whose business necessitates their being at home for a day or so every couple or three weeks. In no place in the province is the cavalry more popular than in

Teronto. It would always be an easy matter to obtain recruits, and if at any time it were necessary to recruit for the mounted police here, the cavalry school would be the very place to give them an insight into drill and

A Berlin paper publishes, as follows, the proportion of wounds received in different parts of the body by soldiers engaged in the latest great European wars:—Crimean war—33,218 Franch wounded; in the head, 16,60 per cent.; in the trunk, 16,40; in the upper cent.; in the trunk, 16,40; in the lower extremities. 33,218 Franch wounded; in the head, 16.60 per cent.; in the trunk, 16.40; in the upper extremities, 31.50; in the lower extremities, 35.50. English wounded, 7,525, of whom there were wounded in the head 21,50 per cent.; the trunk, 15.30; the upper extremities, 29.70; lower extremities, 33.50. Prussian-Danish war—Prussians wounded, 1,968; in the head, 15.80; the trunk, 16.80; the upper extremities, 30.80; the lower extremities, 36.60. Danes wounded, 2,468; in the head, 14.69; trunk, 16.20; upper extremities, 33.48; lower extremities, 35.70. Austro-Prussian war—Prussians wounded, 5,744; in the head, 8.80; trunk, 16.90; upper extremities, 25; lower extremities, 49.30. Franco-German war—French wounded, 71,443; in the head, 12.70; trunk, 29.40; upper extremities, 30.20; lower extremities, 27.40. Germans wounded, 21,079; in the head, 12.50; trunk, 16.10; upper extremities, 30.70; lower extremities, 40.70. The comparatively small number of wounds upon the head is possibly in some measure accounted for by the fact that few so injured live long enough to receive medical care. The grand average from these statistics shows of wounds in the head, 14.65 per cent.; in the trunk, 18.17; in the upper extremities, 30.19; in the lower extremities, 36.95. 18.17; in the upper extremities, 30.19; the lower extremities, 36.95.

DOUBLE MURDER IN ROME.

Man and His Wife.

Considerable excitement has been caused in Rome by one of the most cold-blooded and carefully-planned double murders on record; and the excitement is the greater inasmuch as the victums, though of comparatively humble position, were well-known to almost everyone here.

In 1870 a man of the name of Monti and his wife, neither of whom could read or write, nired in the Piazza Colonna one of the kiosques which had just been erected in the chief thoroughfares, in imitation of those on the boulevards of Paris, for the sale of newspapers. By diligence and saving, the wife

the boulevards of Paris, for the sale of news-papers. By diligence and saving, the wife attending to the kiosque, while Monti bussed himself with dealings in match-boxes and other things, they had succeeded in putting by no less than 32,000f. In the month of May last Monti was induced by a man of the name of Emilio Faliaci, but who was passing under that of Adolfo Landucci, to join him-in carrying on a in carrying on a

MANUFACTORY OF WAX MATCHES, which he was about to establish at Leghorn, and to accompany him there. From Leghorn letters purporting to be dictated by Monti were received from time to time by his wife, informing her of matters connected with the manufactory, and requiring remittances, which were immediately sent. Becoming anxious, however, at his protracted absence, she wrote, expressing her fears; and in reply received a letter, telling her to make a trip to Leghorn, as he could not leave the works to come to Rome, and to bring their savings bank deposit books with her.

She started with the intention of returning in three or four days, and in the meantime

in three or four days, and in the meantime left the kiosque in the charge of her eldest boy. A fortnight having passed, her children reneived a letter purporting to be from her, telling them that she was unavoidably detained, but that "THEIR GOOD ADOLFO,"

the partner, was going to Rome, to get some things required out of the strong box. Adolfo arrived, was permitted to break open the box and take all he thought fit from it, and then

and the Leghorn police were con with. The pretended manufact with. The pretended manufactory in the Via del Coralio was found to be deserted; and on the door being broken open the bodies of Monti and his wife were discovered in a room, on the door of which was a notice prohibiting anyone from entering there, because it contained inflammable substances. The body of the wife, who had

EVIDENTLY BEEN MURDERED

immediately upon her entering the honse, was lying on the floor. That of Monti, in an advanced stage of decomposition, was found buried a foot or two under it. From the state of the remains, and the tact that he had never been seen about by any of the neighbours, it is supposed that he was despatched at once on arriving there with Fallaci, alias Landucci, seven menths ago.

The marderer appears not only to have gone, after the murder of the wife, to the police office at Florence, and presenting himself there as Luigi Monti, to have requested the authorities to obtain for him from Rome that attestation of his being the lawful owner of the savings bank books which would enable him to sell them, but, with incredible coolness, to have gone backwards and forwards there for several days, until becoming, it may be supposed, alarmed, he finally disappeared, just as suspicions were aroused.

New Method of Tooth Drawing

A dentist of Geneva has invented a new and ingenious process of tooth-drawing. A small square of India-rubber, pierced with a central hole, is pushed over the tooth till the upper part of the root is reached. The India without causing the patient any pain what-ever. Four or five days are generally re-quired to complete the operation. Very slight bleeding and a slight swelling of the slight bleeding and a slight swelling of the gums are the only inconveniences experienced. M. Faul Bert brought this ingenious method before the Academie des Sciences in Paris, when M. Galippe remarked that the process was already known, and quoted a case in support of its efficacy, in which a young girl had placed a ring of India rubber round her two front incisors, and forgot she had done had placed a ring of India rubber round her two front incisors, and forgot she had done so, the result being that she lost the teeth.

The Ink Plant.

There is in New Granada a plant, Coryaria thymitolia, which might be dangerous to our ink manufacturers if it could be acclimatized ink manufacturers if it could be acclimatized in Europe. It is known under the name of the nik plant. Its juice, called canchi, can be used in writing without any previous preparation. The letters traced with it are of a reddish colour at first, but turn to a deep black in a few hours. This juice also spoils steel pens less than common ink. The qualities of the plant seem to have been discovered under the Spanish administration. Some writings, intended for the Mother Country, were wet through with sea water on the voyage; while the papers written with common ink were almost illegible, those with the juice of that plant were quite unscatted. Orders were given in consequence that this Orders were given in consequence that this vegetable ink was to be used for all public

A Chance for the Curious. A German savant named Gruselbach, professor of chemical science in the university of Upsala, has been devoting a considerable time to perfecting an apparatus to freeze living people and keep them in a torpid condition for a year or two. In any case, he announces that he will undertake by his process to freeze that he will undertake by his process to freeze up any lady or gentleman willing to submit to the experiment, and benumb them, depriving them to all appearances of vitality, pledging his word to bring them round again at the expiration of a couple of years, with no prejudicial effects to mind or body. As no adventurous person has come forward to supply the savant with the desired opportunity, he has submitted his invent on to the Swedish Government, with a request that a criminal condemned as death; shall be provided to enable him to demonstrate the afficacy of his discovery.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all threat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge, to all who desire, this receipt, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this naper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

LEGAL.

A. H., Shelbourne,—Qu.—"Can a discharge of mortgage be executed by a mortgage in the United States?" Ans.—Yes. The affidavit may be sworn before a notary public there.

J. S., Kingsmill.—Qu.—"A rented his farm to B on shares, B did some work and then sold out to C. Is A obliged to accept C as his tenant in place of B?" Ans.—If there was no written lease—or if a written lease not containing a condition against assigning without leave—the assignment by B to O of the tenancy will be valid.

Exquirer, Cobourg.—Qu.—"Can a Catholic bishop of a diocese in Ontario sell and dispose of any church property in a mission of the diocese without any regard to the wishes of the laity?" Ans.—If the property in question was conveyed to and held by the ecclesiastical corporation of the diocese, the purchaser will require to see that the deed is properly executed under the corporate seal of the corporation. If the property is held by trustees for the church, they possess such powers at to making a sale and conveyance of the property as may be given to them by the conveyance under which they hold, and by "The Act Respecting the Property of Keligious Institutions," It. S. O., cap. 216. We cannot say whether the consent of the laity to such sale is necessary or not, not knowing the terms or conditions on which the property in question by having it deeded to trustees, and providing in such conveyance that the property should not be disposed of without the consent of the congregation.

J. E. J., Stanus.—Qu.—"Is a person required to pass an examination to become a notary public? Ans.—No. The appointment is made in Ontario by the Local Government.

Tracher, Uxbridge.—Qu.—"A teacher replied to an advertisement and received a telegram asking him to come and have a personal interview with the trustees. He went, but was not employed. Can he recover his travelling expenses against them?" Ans.—No.

W. I. P., Wareham.—Qu.—" Have the trustees a right to vote at meetings of the ratepayers of a

oxpenses against them T Ans.—No.

W. I. P., Wareham.—Qu.—"Have the trustees a right to vote at mestings of the ratepayers of a school section called to decide on the location of a school-house?" Ans.—Holding the office of trustee does not deprive a ratepayer of his franchise. No doubt trustees have a right to vote at all such school meetings.

I. W., Kingston.—Qu.—"About ten years ago I loaned a man some money, and he gave me as security a writing in these words: 'I make over to you lot No.— on—street, city,' and signed it. I have held the lot ever since and paid the taxes upon it. Can I obtain a deed of the lot in an way?" Ans.—If you have simply held the lot as security for the loan your possession has not been adverse to that of the owner; and probably he could now compel a restoration of the lot to him by paying you your principal and interest. If, on the other hand, you have held possession as owner for the past ten years, your possession has ripened into absolute ownership, and you do not require a deed.

GENERAL

DORNOCH.—James B. Angelf is president of the University of Michigan.

CITIERN, City.—Can a deserter from the army from England be arrested in Canada? Ans.— Yes. READER, City.—"What is the age of John L. Sullivan? Of Joe Goes?" Ans.—(1) Twenty-six; (2) fifty-five.

A. C., City.—Which is correct—two pair or two pairs? How do you pronounce "dude?" Ans.—(i.)Two pairs. (2) Dood.

X.Y.Z., Walkerton.—Did Sir John Macdonald defend Von Schultz in 1838 or 1839, or did he ever defend him? Ans.—Yes, in 1839. defend him? Ans.—Yes, in 1839.

WOODSTOCK, Unt.—" Did Joe Goss ever travel through Canada giving exhibitions? What is his age?" Ans.—Yes. (2) fifty-five.

L., Swatford.—When will the result of the November examinations for the Civil Service be published? Ans.—We do not know.

J.T.J., Fast Saginaw, Mich.—Who is the champion quoit pitcher of Canada? Where does he live. Ans.—(1) George Walkinshaw. (2) Toronto.

Incurrence Acton.—Who is the secretary of the board of the Toronto School of Dentistry? Ans.—Dr. J. R. Wilmott, Toronto, is the secretary of the kloyal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. G.H.W., Berlin.—What is the address of Piddington's book store, Toronto? What is the population of Birmingham, England? Of Bristol? Ans.—(1) 252 Yonge street. (2) 400,757. (3) 206,503.

CONSTANT READER.—The address A. N. Taylor, who has charge of the proposed excursion to British Columbia, is Russell House Block, Otawa. He is general passenger agent for the Grand Trunk. Grand Trunk.

Robert.—It is impossible to advise you what to do in order to get relief from your complaint without thoroughly understanding your allment. Leave patent medicines alone, consult a doctor, and carry out his directions.

A. B., Col., asks for a remedy for ruptured muscles, as medical aid and popular remedies have failed to give relief. The hope is expressed that any subscriber who was similarly affected and relieved will make known the remedy. that any subscriber who was similarly affected and relieved will make known the remedy.

AMATEUR. Port Hope.—Is there any place in Canada where small quantities of type and other printers' supplies can be had for a small press? Ans.—None of the type foundries or agencies in Ontario supply material in sufficiently small quantities to suit amateurs.

J. A., Drumquin.—I noticed in The Mant. that Streaford intended to have second model term. State if this is the case, and when it will occur and oblige. Ans.—The paragraph in The Mant. was clipped from a Stratford paper. Best address Head Master, Model School, Stratford.

W. C., Clarence square.—A and B are playing a name of draughts. A moves and gives B a chance to jump two men. B does not see or neglects to make the move. Can A huff B after taking one man and leaving the other to the board. Ans.—The huff must be made before any move is made.

J.H.B., Balsam.—" What is the duty on sewing machines? On books? On Bibles? Is duty paid on wholesale or retail prices?" Ans.—(i) 25 cach and 20 per cent. of value. (2) None, except on certain classes. (3) Five per cent. (6) Upon the price paid, or the valuation of Customs officers. Buy a Canadian almanac and get up the tariff for yourself.

S. A., London.—Was Sir John Macdonald was not elected for Carleton in 1878, and if not, for what constitueacy? Ans.—Sir John Macdonald was not elected for Carleton in 1878. He was elected by acciamation for Marquette, Man, and resigning on accepting office on Oct. 17, 1878, as Premier and Minister of the Inerior, was returned to parliament with Mr. DeCosmos for Victoria, B. C.

Stakeholder, city.—A and B match two men to rue, and put up \$5 fortest each. A says at the

to parliament with Mr. DeCosmos for Victoria, B. C.

STAKEHOLDER, city.—A and B match two men to run, and put up \$5 forfeit each. A says at the time he wants a chance for his money, but does not say in what way, Afterwards A'sman won't run, and A does not but up the balance of his stake. B puts up the balance of his stake. B puts up the balance of his stake with the original stakeholder, and after day named for race claims his money and A's 5. A claims the bet is a draw, and that he should get his \$5 back. Ans.—A loses his \$5.

IN DUBITO, Toronto.—Inform me through your "Answers to Correspondents," where Mr. Burleigh, of Hamilton, ranks as a pool player? (2) Whether there are any players in Toronto or Canada who can defeat him at pool or billiards, and (3) is he not debarred from entering professional tournaments in the United States? Ans.—(1) He ranks as a first rate all-round player of pool and billiards. (2) We hardly think so. (3) He is, on account of some crookedness at a tourney in Rochester, N.Y.

MOUNT VERNON.—"I intend taking up land in Manitoba this spring. Would you please inform me through The Weekly Mail, what it would cost to hire a car from Hamilton to Brandon. I wish to take horses, cattle, and household goods. Would it be cheaper to take by freight? If so, what would be the cost per head, and how much are household goods per hundred? What is the fare for passengers? "The cost of a car from Hamilton to Brandon would be \$180. For household effects you would have to pay \$2 per 100 lbs. The fare is \$33 for adults, children hair price. In the spring rates will be reduced. Communicate later with W. H. Cooper, Toronto, agent for Chicago and North-Western railroad.

BARCHARD-On Friday, the 11th inst., at 64 astern avenue, city, the wife of W. J. Barchard, Neilson-At 321 Carlton street, on the 13th, the wife of Mr. Hugh Neilson, of a daughter.

PEPLER—At Barrie, on Friday, the 11th inst the wife of Francis E. P. Pepler, Barrister-a Law, of a son. PROCTOR.—At 130 Bay street, Jan. 8th, the wife of George Proctor, of a son.

WADMORE—On the 11th inst., at Ottawa, the wife of R. Lyndhurst Wadmore, Esq., Infantry School Corps, at a daughter.

Winnipeg and Halifax papers please copy.

MARRIAGES. MARRIAGES,

ARMOW-LOVELL-At the Manse, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., by the Rev. David Camelon, Mr. William Armow, of Maple, to Miss Mary Jane Lovell, of the same place.

BAKER-EASTMAN-At the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Quebec, on the 4th January, 1884, by the Rev. G. V. Housman, rector, George William Baker, of Winnipeg, barrister at-law, eldest son of the late Godfrey Phipps Baker, of Ottawa, Canada, to Jeannie Harward Eastman, eldest daughter of the late Edwin G. Eastman, of Hallowell, Maine, U.S.A., and step-daughter of W. C. Richardson, Esq., of Barrowby lodge, Beauport, Quebec.

BALDWIN—COATES—On the 10th inst., by the lev. Robert Wallace, Thomas G. Baldwin o Diana, second daughter of the late Thomas coates, all of Toronto. COWAN—METCALF—On the 18th of January, at the residence of the bride's brother, No. 37 Me-linda street, Mr. Robert Cowan to Miss Mary Jane Sophia Metcalf, second daughter of the ate Issac and Catharine Metcalf, both of To-

ate Isaac and Catharine mercan, non-conto. No cards.

FISH.—BLUETT.—At St. George's church, Goder ich, on 10th inst., by Ven. Archdeacon Elwood, assisted by the Rev. J. Walter, Walter Clarence Fish, Esq., to Agnes Georgina Bluett, third daughter of the late Capt. F. B. Bluett, R.N. HANILTON—ASHWORTH—At Hull, Quebec, on Thursday the 16th day of January, by the Rev. Mr. Smith. C. E. Hamilton, of Aikins, Culver, & Hamilton, Barristers, Winnipec, to Lizzie Alma, third daughter of John Ashworth, Esq.. Post office Department, Ottawa. HARRISON—SPENCE.—At Southampton, on 9th Alma, third daughter of John Ashworth, Esq., Post office Department. Ottawa.

Harrison—Spence.—At Southampton, on 9th inst., by Rev. A. Tolmie, John Harrison to Mary, eidest daughter of Capt. John Spence.

LEROY—KILLACKEY—At St. Vincent church, Meaford, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Father Grentiter, David J. LeRoy, of Toronto, to Miss Mary J. Killackey, eldest daughter of William Killackey, Esq., of the Meaford.

LEWIS—GARWOOD—On the 12th inst., at the Rectory, St. Thomas, by the Rev. George G. Ballard, John Lewis, of Toronto, to Miss Libbie Garwood, of Winnipeg. No cards.

LIGHTEURNE—ENTRE—On the 9th of January, A.D. 1834, at the residence of the bride's father, Co-court, Ontario, by the Rev. Canon Stennett, Katis, third daughter of William H. Eyra, Esq., Registrar for the West Riding of the county of Northumberland, to Richard Elmhirst Lightburne, M.D., late A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Army, MacNaughton—Bryson—At the residence of the bride's father, James Bryson, Esq., on the 9th inst., by the Rev. James Carmichael, of King, Mr. Peter MacNaughton, son of the late Donald MacNaughton, to Miss Maggie Bryson, all of Vaughan.

Marling—Philips—On Thursday, January 10th, at the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian church, New York, by Rev. F. H. Marling, Alfred E. Marling to Harriet Winslow, daughter of the late Samuel Philips.

MORROW—CHERRY—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., by the Rev. David Camelon, Charles Morrow. Esc., of Spiritwood, Dakota Territory, to Martha, second daughter of the late John Cherry, 9th Concession of Vaughan.

Concession of Vaughan.

THOMAS—FARRAR—On the 20th December at
St. Margarets. Westminster, by the Very Rev.
the Dean of Westminster, assisted by the Very
Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Rev. J. Shearme
Thomas, bursar of Mariborough college, second
son of the late Rev. Francis Wolferstan Thomas,
rural dean and rector of Parkham. North Devon, to Evelyn Lucy, eldest daughter of Ven.
Archdeacon Farrar, canon of Westminster. THOMSON—CARSS—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. B. Armstrong, January 10th. George Thomson, of the Longford Junber Co., to Edith Jessie, eldest daughter of Vm. Carss, Esq. DOD—COMFORT—On the 10th inst., at the ce of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. G., Frederick W. Toogood, of Toronto, to ann, third daughter of H. Comfort, Esq.,

DEATHS.

AGGETT—At the hospital, from injuries received at the late Humber railway accident, ohn Agget, in the 24th year of his age.

BRADLEY-IN MILTON, on the 10th inst., Mrs. John Bradley, aged 73 years.

DAVIDSON—At Peterboro, on Wednesday, Ianuary 2nd. Viva, only child of R. S. and Darice Davidson, aged 2 years and 5 months.

DOUGLAS—At Clarkston, Georgia, U.S., on the 5th December, 1883, Louisa Hawthorne, wife of Herald Douglas, and daughter of the ate W. A. Himsworth, Clerk of the Privy Council, Ot-

obert Jackson. Barnemagheny, Co. Down and, aged 24 years and nine months. GALBRAITH—At Floradale, Clarke, on the 5th inst. Flora McConnachie, relict of the late John Galbraith, Egg., aged 67 years.

HENDERSON—At his residence, 491 Queen street west, George Henderson, aged 67 years.

Low—On Thursday, January 10th, at the residence of her brother, Mr. Ishmael Iredale, No. 1 Baimuto street, Mrs. Jane Low, aged 91 years and three months,

MCMARTIN—At Mount Pleasant farm on Sunday evening, Barbara Colquhoun, wife of the late Capt. Martin McMartin.

MILLER.—On the morning of 8th January.

MORSE.—In Rochester, N.Y., at No. 5 Livingston park, on the morning of Jan. 8th, Lillian Isabel, only child of Geo. R. and Adele Morse, aged 2 years and 1 month. Norris—At Omernee, at 7.30 a.m. o'clock, January 13th, 1881, the Rev. James Norris, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America, aged 86 years. PEXTON—At his late residence, Brampton, on Wednesday January 9th, William Pexton, Esq., aged 75 years and five months.

PIPER-At 3.30, on Saturday, 12th inst., Noah L. Piper, in his 89th year. Potts—in the township of Arran, county Bruce, on Jan. 1st, 1884, James T. Potts, fourth son of the late John T. Potts, of the township of Albion, county Cardwell, Ont, in his 38th year.

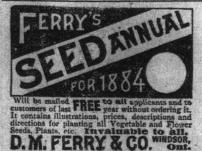
SAWDON—January 8th. at his late residence, 27 McCaul street, William Sawdon, age 35 years. WADDELL-At Cobourg, Jan. 5th, William R. Waddell, youngest son of the late Wm. Waddell, aged 25.

Funeral on Friday, at 1 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation to a

New Zublications.

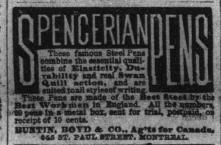
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IN RE ESTATE OF JACOB STUMP.

The creditors of Jacob Stump, late of the flownship of Vanghan, in the County of York, coman, who died on or about 7th December, 879, are hereby required to send by post prepaid of the executors of the last will and testament of aid Jacob Stump, at the office of Messus, Maconald, Merritt, Shepley & Geddes, Nos. 28 and 1 Toronto street, Toronto, on or before the 1st ay of February, 1884, their christian and surames, addresses, and description, with full articulars of their claims, and a statement of neir accounts and of the securities (if any) held them.

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Specific Articles.



Miscellaneous.

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ations of this Company conce tors on its lines in the North of the Company.

The Company will grant to any person the use
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of twenty years with the right of renewal for an
edditional period. additional period.

The elevators are required to have a bin capacity of 10,000, 15,000, or 20,000 bushels, according to the prospective business of the station, where they are to be erected.

They are required to be substantially built on secure foundations, to be provided with the necessary and usual appliances for handling and cleaning grain quickly and econominally, and to be kept in proper repair and free from all inflammable materials or anything that will increase the risk from fire.

They are required to handle grain for the public, if so required, at reasonable and customary rates, and without discrimination or preference.

At stations where no elevators already exist, any party may erect a grain warehouse upon the Company's station ground, upon agreeing to construct an elevator in connection with it with-in a specified time, or, failing to do so, to remove the warehouse when an elevator is built by

the warehouse when an elevator is built by another party. The number of elevators at any station is not limited.

The Company will carry materials for the construction of elevators at ONE-HALF OF ITS TARIFF RATES, and will, so far as it may reasonably and la whully does, protect investments in elevators by excluding ordinary grain warehouses from its knounds at stations where elevators are provided, and by requiring all grain SHIPPED IN BULK to be handled through such elevators.

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