FARMER.

Published for Peter R Lamb & Co.

Yol. 1. No. 1.

TORONTO, ONT., 1879.

AUXILIARY PUBLISHING CO.

De 'Sporience ob de Rebrend Quaco Strong

Swing de gate wile 'Postle Petah!
Ring de leg bell! Beat de cong!
Saints and martyrs den v. Il meet dare
Brudder, Rebreud Quaco Strong.
Sound dat bugle Angel Gabriel!
Tell de elders loud and long! Clar out dem high seats ob hebben! Here comes de Rebreud Quaco Strong.

Turn do guard out Gen'ral Michael ! Arms present, de line along ! Let de band play "Consern" Hero," For do Robrend Quaco Strong
Den let Moses bring de crown, an'
Palma, an''weddin' goven along,
With percession to de landin',
Hore's de Rebrend Quico Strong.

Tune your harp strings light King David,
Sing your good "Ole Hundred" Song;
Let de seraphs dance with cymbals,
Roun' de Rebrend Quoco Strong.
Joseph march down with your breddren,
Tribes an' banuers, Hebbeuly throng;
Speech ob welcome from ele Abraham, Answer, Rebrend Quaco Strong.

Angols, heah me yell hosanner,
licah my dulum spiritocal song :
Halleluyer I I'm a comin',
I'm de Rebrend Quaco Strong.
Make dat white robe radder spacious, An' dat waist-belt stunnin' long. 'Cause 'twill take some room in glory' For de Rebreud Quaco Strong.

What no' one to de landin? Pears like suffin nudder's wrong;
Guess I'll gib dat sleepy Perah
Fits, from de Rebrond Quaco Strong.
How am dis do gate all fastened;
Out ob all dis shinin 'frong? No mullatto cherub eben Greets de Rebrend Quaco Strong.

What a narrow little gateway, My I dat gate am hard to move. Who am dat? says Postle Petab, From de parapet above.
Uncle Petah, don't you know me—
Me, a shinin' light so long?
Why, de bery niggahe call me
Good ele Rebrend Quaco Strong.

DEAR SIR

Dunno me i de aboutin' preachs i Regler hull-hog Weeleyan too i Whar in de woods you been a loafin', Some ole rooster's boddered you I reckon! Why I have converted Hundreds ob darkies in a song! Dunno me, nor yet my massa i I'm de Rebrend Quaco Strong i

Hark to day ar curous roarin' Far away, but rollin' nigher; See de droffel dragon flyin', See de dreuel dragon tyin',
liesd like night an' mout ob fire l'
Tis de bery king ob debbels,
An' h'em rushin' right along:
Oh I deah Petah I please to open
To class-leader Quaco Strong

Ole nick's comin': I was teel it Citiin' warmer all about ! Oh 1 my good, kind, kurnel Petah Let me in. I'm all to stout To go away wid majer Satan Into dat warm climate, among Fire an' brimetin'. Heah me knockin', Ole church-member Quaco Strong.

Dat loud noise am comin' nearer; Dreffel amell ! like powder smoke;
'Nudder screech, good Hebben he!p me !
Lor' fargive dis poor ole moke. Allus was so bory holy, Singin' an' prayin' extra long; Now de debbel gwine to cotch me, Poor ole niggah Quaco Strong.

High I dat gate awing back a leetle, Mighty squeezen' to get froo I Ole Appolyon howlin' louder ! Eberything aroun' am blue! Rang de gate goes t an' Belzebub,
A bunch oh wool upon his prong,
Goes 'long home widout de soul oh
Miserable sinner name ob Strong 1

visit of wm. wild, esq., (Editor "Farmer's Advocate,")

To Peter R. Lamb & Co's Fertilizing Works.

Many of you would like to know something about the manufacture of our fertilizers. We made an inspection of Mr. Peter R. Lamb's Factory in Toronto. It is situated near the north-eastern extremity of the city, on the edge of a deep ravine that runs into the Don.

It is a very useful establishment, and shows how true it is that the dirty hands make the clean. To these works we are indebted for the whitest sugar that we consume in our coffee, ten, and confectionery, and our wives, daughters, and sweethearts are also indebted to them for their "bonnie blue ribands

Bones, cutting, and refuse meat and paring from hides are sent here from all parts of Ontario; teams are constantly going and coming. The smell did not appear to not injuriously on the health of Mr. Lamb, as he appears about as healthy as any man in Toronto.

PROPREED THE LAND AND IT WILL PEED YOU.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

MANUFACTURERS.



WPRICES. SO

Three-quarter inch " 20 "

(Delivered Free of Charge at Railway Station in Toronto. No charge for Barrels or Bage.) -Address your orders,

PETER R. LAMB & CO., BOX 794, P. O., TOBONTO, ONT.

TORONTO, ONT.

We desire to call your special attention to the following remarks on Manues, as manufactured by us. We claim them to be cheaper and of better quality than any made in the Provinces. The value of Bones as a manure, has been look known throughout England and the United States, but their use had not extended into Canada until the beginning of the year 1852, when the first Bone Mill was erected by PETER E. LAND in this classic relief the was awarded a Diploma at the Provincial Exhibition held in Toronto, September, 1852. The employment of Ground Bones for manure has increased rapidly since tl. n, and its use has now extended the bughout the whole of Canada.

We guarantee all Bone Dust sold by us to be free from any adulteration whatever, and the Bone Dust or Meal to be ground finer than in any other establishment on the continent. The SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME is manufactured from bones and saimal matter, decomposed by the addition of sulphuric acid, and we warrant every barrel to be free from the admixture of Gypsum or any cheap substance, whereby the weight may be increased, to the injury of the farmer or gardener, who, paying for a concentrated manure, expects to receive the benefits of such, but often finds to his cost that he has bought a worthless article, manufactured by speculators under the name of Super-phosphete, but which contains little or none of the soluble phosphates, being merely a mixture of Gypsum with other cheap and weak manures, which does not nourish the soil, but from their stimulating nature, produces exhaustion of the land.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, properly manufactured, supplies to the soil those ingredients that are taken out by repeated croppings. It fact it forms a food for the plant, nourishing it into vigorous growth.

FEED THE LAND AND IT WILL FEED YOU.

BONES are ground of two sizes, that is, in the shape of Bone Dust or Meal, and a coarsor kind called Malf-Inch Ground Bone. In these forms they are most efficient, and as Bones give to the plants the food they require, and decompose gradually, it forms a cheap and beneficial manure, free from the seeds of ebnoxious weeds, &c. All the substances which enter into the composition of Bones are desirable additions to the soil, but particularly the phosphates. Phosphoric acid, usually found with magnesia, and more particularly lime, enters into the structure of every plant and animal: it is a substance, therefore, which cannot be dispensed with either in the vegetable or animal economy. The fine sand-stone loams of Cheshire, England, were comparatively sterile in the end of last century, which was entirely owing to the deficiency of phosphoric acid in the soil, no doubt partly to be attributed to the quantity yearly abstracted by the produce sent to market. So much was this the case, that a liberal dressing of Ground Bones had the effect of at once doubling the value of the worn-out pastures. In England and the United States the quantity of Ground Bones applied to the acre is from 800 to 1,000 lbs., and the good effects can be seen from 12 to 20 years. It is, on application to the root crops, such as turnips, mangel wurzel, &c., that Ground Bone is so marked in its effects, even when the soil contains phosphoric acid in a considerable quantity. The reason of this is not difficult to trace. The seeds of the turnips, &c., are small, and are sown at the warm season, when the growth is rapid. The seeds themselves have only a limited quantity of Phosphates stored up for the benefit of the roots and leaves of the young plants. Unless the roots, therefore, while yet short, meet with a concentrated supply, the other elements for the food of the plant—carbonic acid, water, and ammonia—however abundantly they may be present, cannot be assimilated, and its growth is arrested. Besides, a liberal supply of Bone Dust has the effect of pushing on Root crops through their early stages, when it is so liable to injury from various insects.

FOR FRUIT TREES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, GRAPE and HOP VINES, it is invaluable, yielding a fine fruit and more abundantly, while to Grass and Clover Lands it imparts vigor to the soil, causing new grasses to sprout, and a more milk-yielding herbage to spring up, replacing the phosphates which are carried off in the form of milk, butter, vesl, &c.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, a highly concentrated Manuro, prepared so as to give a greater quantity of the soluble phosphates, &c., and, as manufactured by us, contains in combination all the ingredients necessary to the nutrition of plants, and to the fertilization of soils. It centains Bi-phosphate and neutral Phosphate of Lime in abundance, Sulphate and Carbonate of Ammonia, Carbonaceous substances and Nitrogeneous organic matter, &c., gradually yielding ammonia to the soil. Manufacturing it of the best materials, and in the most approved manner, we offer it with the utmost confidence, as being fully equal if not superior to the best Peruvian Guano.

'It matures crops from ten to twenty days earlier, and greatly increases the yield.

It gives Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, &c., a firm stalk, and produces a large head and plump kernel. To Tobacco-growers it is invaluable, giving a large, well-developed leaf, and protecting it from the worm. Pushing Onions into vigorous growth, it increases the yield, and prevents the attack of the maggot, so injurious to the plant.

The smews and skins are made into kine the hoofs are number into Processon blue; the fat is used for soap grease, and the hardest bones are picked out, burned to a particular stage, and then in a black, lumpy state are sold to sugar referent to cleanse the brown and the last the bone of the sugar and turn it out white. Some of the bones are hurned and make lamp-black and blacking to polish our boots. The horns are cleaned and sold to comb and butten manufacturers. Many of the fancy imitat on tor-toise shells and nick ornaments are made

from the hoofs.

Now for our shere of the products. The soft bonce are crushed and ground by powerful machinery, and sold to farmers and gardenors to increase the fertility of the soil and produce our moest fruits, vegetables and cereals of the best quality. A farmer named Hill, living near Norway, about five miles from Toronto, has made a good sum by the from Toronto, has made a good sum by the use of Lamb's superphosphate and bone-dust. He raises large crops of potatoes and produces them of a good size, while other farmers have only small scrubs of things about the size of marbles. He purchases a large quentity of this manure every year, and is filling his pockets by its use. There are but few of our farmers who know the roal value of it. It is found by many to be chesper than hauling manure from the barn. It must come largely into use in Cs anda.

When we were leaving the grounds we

When we were leaving the grounds we counted twenty-three cats by the side of the ravine, the largest number we have ever seen together. They appeared as happy and contented as they could be. We expressed our surprise at such a sight and ask Mr. Lamb what he fed them on. He said: "We never feed them; we have about a hundred have; they live on rate and cannot kill them. here; they live on rate and cannot kill them

It appears rather strange that superphosphates and farm manures should be shipped out of our country to foreign ports; but nevertheless this is a fact. We have heard of one American planter who expends \$10. 000 annually in artificial manures. The superphosphate is made by dissolving the bones with sulphuric soid.

Feed the land and it will feed

Value of Manure.

A cert of average manure, as shovelled rous the historicalist, we there is a shovel a from the historical rous tone. The average of eighty-six reports of premium crops, as given in the Agriculture of Messachusetts, shows twenty-eight loads or seven cords, or probably twent eight tone, of dung, applied in order to obtain the average estimated crop of eighty-one bushols of shelled corn. This would indicate a value for the manure, as applied by these farmers, of about three bushols of corn to the ton, or less, if calculated as it should be, on the increase, instead of on the crop gained from the natural fertility of the land and the dung.

Is this correct? It is certainly claimed that this mathed of calculation is propose.

that this method of calculation is proper, and that there are two values to dung, the one chemical and the other agricultural. Thus a ton of manure produces one bushel of increase in wheat, etc.

For our own part, we don't believe that we can assign to manures any value which we can define as agricultural as distinct from chemical. Give a sample of fertilizer to twenty chemists, and they will agree up-on its chemical value. Give fertilizer to twenty farmer, and no two will value it alike. One may call it worthless, and no two will assign the same crop-production to its use. We might as well come to the con-clusion at once that the agricultural value of a fertilizer depends upon who uses it,on the land, on the crep, and on the judg-ment of the user. Given a ton of superphosphate to this man to grow corn, and let him use it on land unfitted for corn, and the fer-tilizer is condemned. Give it to that man who applies it to corn land, and is is pronounced good. A hundred weight of fertilizer or dung applied to one field may produce double the crop of another field upon which one bundred pounds of the same fertilizer has been strown.

The only true basis for testing fertilizers is the chemical one; but this valuation of the chemists must be correctly interpreted. It is not sufficient to know how much nitrogen occurs, and how it is mixed with other elements of fertility, etc., etc., and so for the other elements. Do we ignore field tria's? By no means. It is only through field trials that we can learn the action of fertilizers; but to accomplish this, the trials must be made by men who are willing to avote study to their interpreta-

Have manures and fertilisers an agricultural value? Certainly they have. But what s it? Only the chemist, who interprets the influence of constituents and combinations, and the other conditions termed physical and physiological can give it; and then when this chemist arises and gains enduring fame by giving it in its completeness, no two rame by giving it in the completeness, no two
farmers can obtain the same value, nor the
exact value that he assigns. Do not call our
words contradictory, for, remember, the
man who rules the conditions of his farming
the best prevails over another who rules not
at all; and further reflect that the wax is indeed a prime necessity for the successful farm, and not merely the labourer, nor the dung, nor any other one factor can organize the highest success.

Feed the land and it will feed

Life's Lovely End

TETABLE TARBO TO MAGE A INTAMA M.

The f living neartful poem was written in the deathbol of a living wife and mother and all we shall say in regard to it is that the husband or child coperably those who have losts such an invaluable released in with a thinky waters eyes is simply harder hearted than we are. We are sorry that we cannot give the name of the author.

Raise my pillow, husband dearest Faint and fainter comes my breath, And three shadows stealing slowly. Must I know, be those of Death, 8it down i lose beside me, darting. Let me clasp your warm, strong hand, Yours that ever nas sustaired me. To the londers of this land.

Fo your God and mine our Father thence shall ever lead me on,
Where, upon a throne sternat,
bits ills own and only Son I've had elsions and been dreaming O'er the past of joy and pain Year by year, I've wantered bachward, Till I was a chilu sgala.

Dreams of girlhood, and the moment When I stood your wife and bride, flow my heart thriled with love's triumph in that hour of woman's pride, Dreamed of theo and all the carthe hurds Firmly twined around my heart-Old the bliter burning angul h, When I know that we must part.

It has passed and God has promised All thy footsteps to attend. He, that's more then friend or brother, Will be with there to the end. Ther's no shelow o'er the portals Leading to my heavenly bems — Christ has promised life immortal, And his he that bids me come.

When life's trials walt amond thre. When life's trials wait around thre,
And its climbing billows swell,
Thou'lt thank lies ren that you're spared them,
Thou'lt than feel that "All is well"
Bring our boys unto my bedude,
My last bleading let them keepBut they're steoping—do not wake them—
They'll learn soon enough to weep.

Tell them often of their mother, Tell them often of their mother,
Kies them for me when they wake,
Lead them gently in God's pathway,
Love them doubly for my sake,
Fare thee well, my noble husband,
Yalnt not heath tills chasteoing rod
Throw your strong arm round our children,
Keep them close to thee—and God.

Gentlemen who Lace.

Devices for Securing a Fine Figure Claims of Benefits to be Derived.

(From Forney's Progress.)

In 1861 and 1862, while many Americans were engaged in a discussion down on the there were several serious questons agitating England. They were fought in the newspapers, and have not, it is foared, been satisfactorily settled to this day. Let them be classed in the order of their importance, as shown by the number and length of the printed articles. First, should young ladies over 13 years of age be whinped at home and in school? Second, should centlemen wear corsets? Third, should ladies on horsebeck wear spars? It is to be presumed that the young lady whipping, the male corect, and the female spur-wearing go on as they did before, for while nothing is said about them now, it is only fair to conclude the agitation neither increased nor decreased their practice. Like the Sunday problem and the servant annoyance, these are matters which one could talk about until doomeday without results. In this country, a few men wear corsets, and they seem the like them. Gottechalk, the pianist, an equally celebrated as a beau, always had o a cornet. The male corect-wearers are those who take their coats to the up-town tailor, who take their coats to the up-town tailor, whose advertisement may be found almost any morning in *The Ledger*. This ingenious fellow has an arrangement which he puts into coats, by which one's shoulders are made to look as broad as a prize-fighter's. With ore of his inventions, and a perfectly constructed corset, the figure of a man becomes irresistible. It is a secret that the ladies know as well as ourselves that the shoulders of all our coats are more or less padded, that frequently our vests are ditto. so that with the exception of the hair on our heads, which is usually our own, there is about the full-dressed man almost as rauch sham as surrounds the full-dressed woman But our male corset-wearers will not talk. They hide their corects, figuratively as well as actually, and would deny the whole thing if they were asked about it. A daily newspaper reportor is the authority for saying that the tailor who makes heavy shouldere out of slim ones keeps quiet on the sub-ject. Many attempts have been made, but all in vain, to interview him. One must turn to England to discover how a man feels to be tightly laced. Here is a gentlewho wears ladies' shoes because he thinks them more comfortable, and goes for his corects to a store where there are lady at-

ton to him: I strongly advise to have the corset make to open up the back only, as I find it much more comfortable to wear and lighter than when made to opon is front, in the new common mode. I can truly affirm, from my own experience that moderately tight lacing (ea) three to four mehes less waist measure than the natural size) is not only not projudicial, but, on the contrary, is very beneficial to the health. My occupation is mostly of a seden-tary nature, and I used to suffer much from pains in my side and back, and from indiges-tion; but about a year and a half ago my sister persuaded me to try and wear a corset, and she altered one of her own to suit me. I found it rather irksome for the first fow days, but that feeling soon passed, and on my next visit to London I had a corset properly made to my own measurement. Since then I had another one made, amaller in the wasst and wider at the cheet, which I am wearing. The pains have quite left me, and my health is generally much better than it used to be. Besides this, the feeling of being tolerably well laced, is very comfortable. From my own observation and inquiries, I find the practice of corset-wearing by young gentlemen is becoming much more usual, but we don't make any lisplay of the fact."

tendanta as " I find them much more obliging

than male assistants usually are." He is a

connoisseur in corrects for gantlemen. Ias-

In France and Germany very Lany more gentlemen affect corrects than in England, liers at home it is impossible the custom will ever become what our English friends call We haven's the time for the in-"nenal." We haven't the time for the in-tricacies of the corset. Even the suppender is getting beyond the control of the American man, and a fellow-sufferer wrote to The New York Graphic act long ago saking it to request suspender-makers to have pity on poor male humanity and cease adding novel machinery

to this necessary part of our attire. No. A people who are fright nod at so simple a thing as a pair of suspendors will never undertake the management of corsets, hedged whalebones innumerable, strings by the yard, and holes by the dozen. It has not been the purpose, in this paper, to do more than mention—as has been done—about the whipping and the spurs. These are themes at which the pen, that did not falter at con-sets for gentlemen, wisely stops.

Young Women in the Fifteenth Century.

Young ladies of the time of Henry IV says a secent writer, were brought up with greater structness than there descendants in modern times. Mammas in in those days kept their daughters a greater part of the day at hard work, exacted almost slavish deference from them, and even, as an ablo antiquarian states, counted upon their carn

After they had attained a certain age, it was the custom for the young of both sexes to be sent to houses of powerful nobles to finish their education by learning manners, and thus s noble lady was often surrounded by a bery of fair faces, from the owners of the behalf of the service of the surrounded to the service of the service which she did not acruple to receive pay-

ment for their living.

Let us follow a lady of gentle blood through her occupations of a day. Sho rises early—at seven or half-past—listens to matins, and then dresses; breakfast follows, and this is her costume . A silk gown, rubly embroidered with fur, open from the nack to the waist in front, and having a turn over collar of a darker colour; a broad girdlo with a nel gold clasp; skirts so long as to oblige the wearer to carry them over the arm; shoes long and pointed; a gold chain round the rock; and, to crown all, the steeple cap, with its pendent gossamer veil.

After regaling herealf with boiled beef and beer, she will, poeritly, if religiously inclined, go to the chapel; if not, to the garden, and weave gariands. This occupation, enlivened by gossip with her friends, will take her until noon, when dinner is served; after which an hour or so will be spent with the distaff or the spinning wheel. At six o'clook supper is served; after which, perhaps, follow games at cards or dice, or, possibly, a dance. Of the latter our young lady is extremely fond, and has been known, once or twice, when agreeable company was in the house, to commence dancing after dinner, and to continue until after supper when, after a short respite, she began again. She has grown tired of the old carole, and now dotes upon those merry jugs imported

from France. Later on, another meal is served, called the rere-supper or banquet, after which she may drink a glass of warmed ale or a cup of wine, if she be so inclined, and then retire for the night. Another day, in the proper season, she may go hawking, or ride on horseback, or hunt the stag, or shoot rabbits with how and arrows, or witness bearbailing, or some other such refined armse-

Peculiarities of Languages.

The Hindess are said to have no word for friend. The Indians have no edivalent for "bumility.

The Russian dictionary gives a word, the definition of which is "not to have enough definition of which is "not to have enough buttone on your footman's waistooat;" a second means "to kill over again;" a third "to earn by dancing;" while the word "knout," which we have all learned to con-

A glove "hand-shoe," showing evidently that they wore shoes before gloves. Poultry is "fea-ther cattle;" whilst the names for the wellknown substances, "oxygen" and "hydro gen," are in their language "sour stuff" and

The French, strange to say, have no verb "to stand," nor can a Frenchman speak of "kacking" anyone. The nearest approach, in his politoness, he makes to it is, to threaten to "give a blow with his foot;" the same thing probably to the recipient, in either case, but it seems to want the directness, the energy of our "kick." Neither has he any word for "baby," nor for "home," nor "comfert." The terms "upstairs" and "downstairs" are also unknown ir French.

In English we "cure" meat and "cure sick people, and we like our girls to be "quick," but nover wish to see them "fast."

Married and Unmarried.

Of these two classes of women, the one who marries respectably is called, by the consent of mankind, fortunate; the one who misses her ideal, or from any cause remains unmarried, is assumed to be the less fortunate of her sex. Nor is the epithet misapplied, as certainly she is endowed with fewer of the gifts of fortune than her wed-ded sister. But this difference is one apt very sensibly to diminish with years. What ever the advantages of the bride, the balance of the account may very likely be on the other side at fifty or threescore. Many an old maid blesses her lot as abe compares it with that of her married compeers, and sees what the gay bushands of their youth have turned into under the attrition of years-sees them in all the helpleseness peevishness, and exacting discontent of unwelcome, unlovely old age. She speculates, perhaps, on the short-lived nature of attraction. Two young people meet—bright, youthful, decomades; a sense of fitness atrikes not head but fancy. If they are much together, the fancy matures thrown into a liking from mere propinquity, and so the people, with little really in common, have come to pass their lives together, and are now wearing them out in contact lather than agreement.

In the inscriptions to be placed upon the pedestal of Cleopatra's Needle will be added, at the auggestion of the Queen, the names of the men who lost their lives in the attempt to resoue the crew lost during the storm in the Bay of Riscay while bringing the obelisk to London. the chelisk to London.

The Zulu Fights.

The Dooperate Hend-to-Hand Struggle at Rorke's Drift.

The Lonion correspondent of the New York Times gives the following graphic account of the terrible allair at Rorke's Drift, where a battation of the Twenty-fourth British Infantry was annihilated : On the 21st January the main body of the

British advance, under Lord Chelmsford, penetrated a considerable distruce into Zu-lu-land, over twenty miles beyond Rorke's Drift, near which a camp had been established, with a convoy, consisting of 102 waggors, 1,400 exen, two guns, 400 shot and shell, 1,200 rifes, 250,000 rounds of summintion, and a rocket-trough, the whole valued at \$300,000. Ten miles beyond Horke's Drift Lord Chelmsford left the convey guard and advanced with the remainder of his forces, some ten or twelve miles fur-ther into Zulu-land,

"TO LOOK FOR THE ENBMY,"

Who, it afterward turned out, were at the same time 20,000 strong. Lord Chelmsford being well out of the way, they fell upon the convoy. The British fought hard, and retreated gradually upon the camp and its valuable stores, thus getting the support of all their immediate forces. The Zulus fell fast before the deadly rifle, but they carried out their courageous tectios with a bravery out their courageous tactics with a bravery which will not be forgotten when the historian comes to tell their story. To hurry an encounter to the death atruggle, hand-to-hand, is the Zulu idea. They advance in a body, the mon in the rear rushing into the gaps made in front by the enemy's fire. Then the men with short knives and shields, aling back their rifles and leap upon the foe. Those who are armed with spears break them off short and convert them into short swords. This is is what happened at Isan-dula and the camp at Rorke's Drift. The overwhelming numbers of the Zulus, taking the troops at a moment when there seems to have been no opportunity of availing themselves of intronohments or barriosdes, enabled them to

OVERPOWER THE RED-COATS.

The British officers and men fought and fell where they stood, each of them, how-ever, slaying his two or three to one in the unequal light. The colours of the regiment and the stores fell to the victors, who thus came in possession of valuable weapons and ammunition, which they could also show to possible allies as industment to join them.

Not less than fifty-one British officers and
570 men lay dead in the sacked camp before the Zulus carried off the spoils. In the meantme Lord Cholmsford was still "looking for the enemy!" When it was all over the news reached him and he heatened back, to discover that the force he had left in his rear had been aunihilated. The Zulus had not held the camp, but had carried off literally everything that made it a camp. It was sa awful scene of slaughter. There

NOT A LIVING BOTL IN IT.

There were no wounded to tend and sucoor. Quarter had neither been asked nor given. Black and white lay together in the death-grip. Both had fought with equal courage and desperation. The sturdy Englishman had met in the athletic Zulu a forman worthy of his steel. The understed savage had shown himself a creature upon whom drill may be as effective in the discowhom drill may be as effective in the direc-tion of natural courage as on Europeans. Lord Chelmsford encamped among the dead, making dispositions to meet any renewed atsecond means "to kill over again;" a third "to earn by dancing;" while the word "kuout," which we have all learned to consider as exclusively Russian meaning and application, proves upon investigation to be their word "knut," and to mean only a "whip of any kind."

The Germins call a thimble a "fingerhat," which it or tainly is, and a grasshopper a "hay-horse." A glove with them is a specific to making dispositions to meet any renewed attack. Some ten miles away, while the flower of hidsarmy is being literally measured, he is also quietly awaiting morning in the alambles, while further in his rear another desperse fight is going on. In that inquiry which he is instituting touching the above affair, the British public will expect some explanation from him touching the question how it is a British General is found advancing into the heart of an enemy's tarrivancing into the heart of an enemy's territory while that enemy's army is allowed to congregate on his rear and dustroy his bese of operations.

MERCES OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Some dozen miles from the camp at Rorke's Drift proper, a small commissariat poet had been stationed, near the Tugela River and not from the frontier towns of Helpmakaar and Greytown. Here, without any intrenched system of defense, utterly suprepared to reast anything like a serious attack, and never dreaming of danger, there were a handful of volunteers, some men of the Twenty-fourth, and some civilians, about 80, all told. They were under the command of a couple of young lieutenants. Bromhead, of the Twenty-fourth, and Chard, Royal Engineers. They know nothing of the bitter business that had been going on at the camp. Their first intimation of trouble arcse from seeing fugitives making for the river, and, in the distance, natives in pursuit. Seeing danger, the young Lieutenante called their men to arms and commenced to turn their commissariat stores to account. They had a vast quantity of meal us bags and a large atore of biscuite in tine. These, under the young Engineer's direction, they hastily

FORMED INTO A BARRICADE,

With loop-holes for the rifles. Mean while, the outlook saw several of the fugitives fall under the Zulu fire, more particularly, Lieut, Coghill, while crossing the river, the offi-cer's Intention being to warn Greytown and Helpmakaar of the danger they were in from a Zulu advance. Coghill and some half dozen or more had got away from the camp, charged with the duty of carrying news of the Zulu attack to the rear. The little post at Rorke's Prift appears to have been alto-gether forgotten, except by the Zulu army, for the natives who had pursued Coghill turned out to be the vanguard of another portion of the victorious force which had captured the Chelmsford convoy. It was sunset on the 22nd, just as his Lordship was beginning to realize what had happened at the camp, and utterly unconscious of the situation of the post at the Drift, that bo-tween 3,000 or 4,000 of the enemy appeared before Chard and Brombead's breastwork of meal-bage and bisonit-tims. Waiting calmly for their advance, the little garrison poured into them a volley that staggered them. The

was closed up with their dead. The garrison fough, like devils. They clubbed their rifles, they need their beyonets, the young lieutenante fought with their awords. After each repulse the men returned to their rifle practice, keeping up is deadly fire. At the reat of the barroade was a small wooden hospital. There were five patients in it and a servant of Col. Harness. The Zulus fired the hespital and the

INMAT'S WELE BURNED TO DELTH, Except Harness' servant, who crept out and escaped to the bush. The light of the flames helped the garrison to see the foe, and enables them to avenge over and or again the poor fellows in the hospital. All through the night the unequal contest went on, the Zalus more than once coming up the brosstworks and

BEITING THE BIPLE RADRELS

Which flung among them a constant and deadly hail of bullets. Some of them got inside the impromptu fortress six different times, but they were slaughtered to a man. Assistant Commissary Byrne was conspiruous for his bravery. He was killed. But few of the others fell, abeltered by the bags and time thus so admirably engineered by Lieut, Chard. Toward dawn Lord Chelms-ford coationed his retreat and reached Rorke's Drift shortly after the attacking hosts had withdrawn. The Zulus had eviilently good information of lord Chelmsford's movements, for as he came up they retreated; and at first the mon at the beleaguered post thought the fresh force appearing against the gray sky-line was a new body of the enemy. The British colours, however, soon made themselves manifest to the outlook, and the garrison sent up a ringing cheer, which was answered by their comrades, who, as they advanced, found grim evidence of the contest that has just been finished. The neighbourhood of the Drift was

STREWN WITH JULU DEAD.

Three hundred and fifty-one bodies lying thick about the barricade, more particular ly at the point where they had been repulsed with the bayonst. The bodies further away were estimated at between 600 and 700, so that Bromhead and Chard's company had averaged ten Zulus killed per man They had not only done something toward wiping out the defeat at the camp, but they had saved Greytown and Helpmakaar, and, possibly, Natal itself; for they had clearly checked the advance of the enemy, who could otherwise have awarmed over the frontier, which he has nevertheless crossed here and there in small parties. It is thought at the Cape that every man at Rorke's Drift should have the Victoria, and nobody in London gainsays their title to the dis-tinction. They have covered themselves withfalory, and added another imperishable laurel to the famous but unfortunate Twenty-fourtb.

The Beverage of Berlin.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.) Two typical institutions of the German

capital are its weles bier and wein stuben,

both usually to be met with in the quieter streets, and free spread by regular rather thands clean of the feetings. The Berliner of the old typo is usually a weiss-bier drinker, who regards the beverage as peculiar to the city, and is food of expatiating upon its merits to strangers. You no sooner become acquainted with a man of this class than he will ask your opinion of the "weiss." I remember being sorely puzzled by an inquiry of the kind, and on replying, heeitatingly, "The weise? What is the weise?" my friend said, in a represchful tone "What! you have been among us a whole week and not tasted the weiss yet?" and then hurried me along until we reached a building with "Weissbier Ausschank" painted in huge black letters on the facade. Here we behind which three individuals were engaged in uncoroking stone bottles and carefully pouring their contents into huge glasses, lding more than half a gallon; while a fourth was removing hippered lampreys from a barrel. Right and left lay the weiss bier stuben, decorated, like all the beer aa-loons of Berlin, with plaster husts of the Emperor, the Crown Prince, and Furst von Bismarok. All the little tables crowding both spartments were occupied by guests whose rosy faces and rotand forms attested a familiarity with the good things of this lifo. Before ever one stood a gigantic tumbler, containing a liquid, pale and clear as Rhine wine, and surmounted by a huge crown of froth. This was the famous "weise." The liquor being ordered and duly brought, we observed that the quart bottle filled not more than one-third of the large glass, the voluminous head of froth not only occupying the remaining space, but foaming over the sides. Hence the necessity for such capacious tumblers, which a novice is only able to raise to his lips by the rid of both hands. No so, however, the experienced weiss bier drinker, who, by long practice, has acquired the knack of balanc-ing, as it were, the bottom of the glass on his outstretched little finger, while he grasps the side with the rensining fingers and thumb of the same hand. A preliminary nip of kummel (aniso-sed) is considered d rigueur, and, this disposed of, the Berliner will drink his four quarts of kuble blonds weise bier is postically termed by its admirers—as readily ag his native sand sucke in a Summer shower, exciting his thirst perhaps once in the course of the operation by some salted delicacy such as a lamprey, Berlin is the city where the kuhle blonde is befine is the city where the xunie blonde is obtained in the greatest perfection. It should be drunk when it is of a certain age, be largely impregnated with carbonic acid gas, and should have acquired a peculiar sharp, dry, and by no means disagreeable flavour. To the ordinary unstrung Berliner a moderate quantity of the weiss is as soda and brandy to the "seedy" Rheliahman. to the Englishmen. and brandy "souly After an evening of excess his steps invariable tend to the weles hier stube, there to queuch his thurst with a draught of kuble blonds, and stimulate his palled appetite with knoblauchwarst, a delicacy of the favourite sausage type fried with garlie.

into them a vollay that staggered them. The fire was repeated, and the "SOUND," said the schoolmaster, "is that you hear. For instance, you cannot feel a sound." "Oh, yes, you can i" said a smart boy. "John Wilkina," retorted the pedatat the point of the baycost. Again and again they returned to the breach, which

To the North Pole in a Balloon.

(From the New York Tribune)

Commander Cheyne, of the British Royal Navy, is making offers to get up an expedition to reach the North Pole by mouse of balloons. He is an experienced Arctic navigator, having served under Sir James Ross, and has secured the services of Capt. Templar, a well-known aeronaut. Commander Cheyno believes that the Gulf Sticam awceps round the polar basin, and retrins by the North and east of Greenland as a great body of cold water. He-proposes to utilize this current in the following manner: The ship would proved up Davis Strait and Battlin's Bay, then, turning to the west, would stoam up Innesster Sound and Quoen's Channel to the furthest explored point. She would next take a north north-westerly direction until the set of the current was felt, when her course would be altered to due north. In any case, she would pass on through every available oponing in the ice until her advance was definitely arrested by the advent of winter. In addit on to the usual equipment of slodges, etc., the vessel would carry several balloons each one capable of lifting about a ton weight in addition to the men. When the ship became beset in the pack three balloons would be inflated and joined together by means of three light spars sixty feet long. Thus a triangle would be formfoet long. Thus a triangle would be formed, with a balloon at each angle, the whole ed, with a belicon at each angle, the whole together representing a lifting power of about three tons. This power would be employed in carrying the boat-cars, sledges, provisions, tents, ballast, etc. Commander Cheyne proposes during the winter to establish two observatories about thirty miles apart, with the ship as a centre, so that by the end of May the balloons may start upon a carry already assertated with tolerable the end of May the balloons may start upon a curve already ascertained with tolerable accuracy. By this means, the distance of the vessel from the Pole and the course to be followed be known, the travellers would be enabled to drop within ten or twenty miles of their destination. Wire trailropes would be used for preserving an equal altitude above the ice. When it was necessary to descend the gas would be preserved by recompressing it, by mechanical means, into the receivers, there to be nical means, into the receivers, there to be held in readmess for future use. It the journey should have been successful and the wind favourable, the return trip would at once be made, the balloon being arrested on the parallel of latitude upon which the ship was left ice-blocked. The commanding officer in charge would send out aledge parties daily to meet the balloons and give whatever assistance might be re-quired. On the breaking up of the fee the ship would leave her winter quarters and push round the northern extremity of Greenland. A second winter would here be passed, the time boing spent in making a survey of the coest and other scientific observations. During the following enumer, aided by the natural drift of the fos, the vessel would steam through every opening, and return home between the continent of Greenland and Spitzbergen. Should no favourable wind arise, however, to carry him back from the Pole to his ship, Commander Cheyne intends continuing his acrial journey, and trusts to good fortune to drop in Russia wherever inhabitants are to be

Chinese Spiritualism.

(From Frazer's Marasine.)

The spirits of the unesen naiverse are directly invoked by the Chimes, chiefly in cases of illness. In matters which involve merely pecuniary intercets, such means as planchette and various other indirect ways of consulting the cracle are preferred, being at once simpler and less costly to the inquirer. A man who wishes to learn the probable result of an enterprise he has in view, will drop into some roadside temple and will lay a small fee upon the altar. The attendant priest lights a fresh candle, or a new stick of incomes, and the suppliant, after making the usual series of prostrations, reverently takes with both hands a kidneyshaped piece of wood which has been split into two halves so that each half shall have one flat and one convex side. These are raised above the head and dropped to the ground before the alter; and from the concbination which results, namely, (1) two convexes, (2) two flats, or (3) a flat and a convex a propitious or unpropitious answer is deduced, being (1) negative, (a) indifferent, and (3) affirmative, respectively. The more elaborate method, or that form known in Europe as Spiritualism, is to engage the services of a medium, generally a Taoist priest, whose body is for the time being occupied by the god. This state of divine "possession" the god. This state of divine "possession" is brought about in the following manner: The medium takes a seat while his brother priests or confederates arrange the usual alar, light candles, burn incense, and invoke the presence of the delty required. After a short interval one of them advances toward the medium and performs certain movements apparently meameric passes, by which a state of unconsolousness is induced; whereupon the god takes possession of the temporarily unoccupied body. From that moment every word ultered by the medium is held to be divinily inspired, or, more properly, the very words of the god, who simply uses the medium as his mouthpiece.

Pruning and Training Pruit Trees.

Mr. Do Breuil has published a book in France on pruning and training fruit troos, which, on fundamental principles, will be found to be interesting. One thing, however, must be borne in mind by those who have orchards to prune. That is, the open system practiced in Europe, must not be closely followed in this country. The heads of trees must be kept as close as possible, a due regard being had that the amount of light and air should be as equally distributed throughout the branches as may be.

The rules as compiled are as follow 1. The permanency of forms in trained tres is dependent on the equal diffusion of

2. Prune the strong branches short, but allow the weak ones to grow long.

8. Depress the strong parts of the tross, and elevate the weak branches.

THE best are the cheapest. This is more especially so in the matter of wives. THE man who carries his railroad ticket in his hat-band makes a fere display.

ST o W Our table is spread for two to-night No guests our bounty share. The damask cloth is snow, white The service elegant and begin, Our china quaint and rare. My little wife precides, And perfect love abides.

The bread is sponge, the butter gold, The muffine nice and hot,
What though the winds without blow celd
The walls a little world unfold And the storm is soon forgot In the freight's cheerful glow Boars a Faradise below

A fairer p. ture who hath ecen s
Soft lights and shadows filent
The central figure of the scene,
She site-my wife, my love, my queen—
lies boad a little bent
And in her eyes of blue
I read my bliss anew

I watch her as she yours the tea, With quiet, gentle grace. With fingers deft and movements tree, She minos in the cream for me. A bright smile on her lace; And as she sends it up, I pledge her in my cup

Was ever man before so blemed? Theorety reflect.

The passing thought alls must have guested,
For now dear lips on mine are pressed,
An ar n is round my neck.

Dear treasure of my life—
God bless her—little wite:

A French Detective's Story.

This is how I came to be mixed up with certain detectives of the Rue de Jerusalemo, the Scotland Vard of Paris.

A priend of mine, a solicitor, had among his clients a firm of East India brokers, into which had recently been admitted, as a partner, the son of the soulor member of the house. This young man had by no means turned out well. He had not only been extravagant, but utterly rockless in money mat-ters, and had lately capped his previous of-fenses by absconding to the continent, and taking with him £10,000 worth of loreign bonds or securities, that were not only the proporty of the firm, but formed the nestegg on which the partues relied in case of a
rainy day. Like most foreign securities,
these bonds were payable to "bearer," and
were therefore all the more saay to negotiste or dispose of. For several reasons the firm did not wish to make the their loss public. In the first place, doing so would have been a severe, if not fatal, blow to their credit in the city ; and, secondly, the other partners were naturally unwilling to publish the dis-the head of their establishment. Somehow or other it had been ascertained that the abeconded partner had gone to Paris. The affair had been placed in the hands of my friend, who, as I have said, was their solicitor, and his plan was to try and recover the securities on payment of a certain sum. As a matter of course it was to be expect ed, those persons in whose hands they were pledged would ask as much as possible for these documents; and that, if they knew

would rise in proportion. To me was intrusted the tack of getting back the bonds. It was agreed that I was to start the next day; that I was to pay as little as possible for the recovery; and that I was to keep the whole affair as much as possible in the dark.

lamily shore was a doubt it shaw and

Some of the peculiarities of the Prench detectives and their system struck me very forcibly, even before I landed at Boulogue, On board the same etesmer with me there happened to be very few passengers, but among them was an elderly, very gentleman ly-looking Frenchman, who spoke English well, although with a very decided accent. I am what is called a good sailor, and always onjoy a run across the channel, even in the most stormy days. As I was smoking my cigar in the bow of the steamer, and watching an ironolad in the distance that was toiling up channel, the Frenchman of whom I speak made his way up to me, and bogged the favour of a cigar-light, evidently with the intention of there and then commencing a conversation. He was a spare, middle aged man, well set up, about 50 years of age, with iron-gray hair and moustache, no whiskers or beard, and sud with the omuipresent red ribbon in his buttonhole. He a well-dressed, had good manners, and all the outward and visible signs of a retured officer of the French army. After talking for some time on indifferent matters, he saked me if I was not Monsieur So-andso, mentioning my right name. Thinking he was some individual I had met in Paris or elsowhere on the continent, I replied in

"Ab," said he, "I never lorget a face or Let me introduce invaelf as blouming X., of the police correctionnelle secrete de Paris. I have been angaged in a petite affair in Loudon. Your police wanted some one who could identify a cortain individual, and I was sent over for that purpose. happened to be in the bureau at Scotland Yard when Moneieur came there last Wednesday, and one of the inspectors pointed you out as a gentleman about to proceed to Paris to recovor some securities which had been stolen. If I can be of any use to monniour over yonder in the Rue de Jerusalem, I shall only be too happy."

the affirmative.

I thanked my new acquai stance very much, and told him that though I had a letter of introduction from the French Embassy to the chief de police correctionelle in l'aris, I should be very glad indeed to avail myself of his services. We then had a little refreshment together, and agreed to travel in company with each other to Pa-

In the train, as well as in the steamer, my friend talked a good deal about our Exgish police system, and more particularly about our English detectives. The latter he declared to be "des excellents gens, "des braves hommes;" but was not a little artonished at their way of doing Work, which, as he said, would never suit Paris or France. "Your secret police," he said, are no more secret than the police in uni form. Everybody knows them, and they even dress so exactly alike that they might Mell wear the blue tunio with the number on the coller. This is not the first or second time I have been in London, and it has always struck me that your racals and raga-bonds know far more what your detectives are doing than the detectives know about the racoals."

"We," he continued, divide our police into two great divisions— la polloe politique and a polloe correctionella. Of the former you have none at all. So much the better for you. The police correctionelle we sub-divide into two categories, those who wear The police correctionelle we subuniform and those who don't The former are for keeping order in the atreets, at the doors of public buildings, and other places where there are crowds; also, they have to deal with ordinary thieves, nouse-broakers, and rogues of the lower orders. For instance, if I happened to be passing through the streets of Paris and saw a right, a tu-mult or other disturbance, I would not dream of mierfering. It would be the busi-ness of the sergents-de-ville to do so. This part of the London police duty is admirably performed. Your policomen do their work in the streets, and whenever there is a orowd or a crush, with a good temper and forbearance that is beyond all praise, But it must be admitted that this is very inuch owing to the English people them-selves. With the exception of the lowest of the low, the English are a people who love order. And if a policeman is doing his duty, niue Englishmen out of ten would step forward and assist him if he were in difficulty or were outnumbered by what you all the roughs. Now, in France, it is quite different. With Frenchmen—or at least with the wast majority of my compatriots the authorities, or the government, or the executive, call them what you will, are certain to be in the wreng. This is why France has never flourished unless governed by a hand of iron. I love my country, and I love my countrymen; but this does not prevent me from seeing the faults of the latter. And their can be no doubt that, in their heart of hearts, ninoteen out of twenty Frenchmen think that they are fully capable of making their own laws, being their own executive, their own police, their own clergy and their own doctors. And this is our sergents-de-villes have often to be assisted by the gensdarmes, and the gensdarmes have frequently to be supplemented by the military. Now in England it is quite different. Everyone believes that in ciety there are different grades and ranks; and so no one, except the most abandoned variationals, would lift his hand against what is done for the general good. This is one reseen why your risible police have in easier time than ours."
"But," said I, "do you not approve of

"But," said I, "do you now negrous our secret police, or detectives?"
"No," said the Frenchman, "I do not.
I may be wrong, but they don: ppear to the very commenc it of their me to know the very commenc tof their work. For instance, as your Lucdon detectives go along the street the policemen on duty speak to him, or give him a nod of re-cognition, or, if he is a superior, salute him. You saw me a little while ago at Bonlogne"—way were then in the train on our way to Paris-" pees a number of sergents de ville when we disembarked. Did any one of them make me a sign of re-

oognition:"

"No," said I, "they certainly did not.
I was close behind you, and observed that
not one of them appeared ever to have seen. you before."

"Hon," said the Frenchman; "and yet by Miller Mill Well of Dinow my snperiors in Parie. But, in fact, even you, monsieur," he said, addressing me, "have only my word for it that I have anything whatever to do with the police. And if you were to take off my clothes, search all my pockets, and out out all the linings, you would not find one scrap of paper which would show you that I have anything to do with Rue de Jerussiem."

"But," said I. "after a time people must got to know your appearance, and must mark you down as Monsieur So-and-so of the po-lice force, in the same way that any banker, be noted down by his neighbours."

"Ah, mon cher monsieur," he replied "How little you English know of the working of our secret police, of what you call detectives ! If my appearance and my vocation were known, even to my laudlord and my concerge, I would be no more use to the secret police of Paris than a pair of boots without soles would be to an infantry soldior.
"You don't suppose that I alwaye go

about us the same costume! It is true that I leave my house every morning in the same dress; and if you were to ask concierge, or any of my ne glibours, who and what I am, you would be told that my name was so and so que je suis decore, et que je sule dans ke affaires which ... equivalent to what you English call 'something in the city."
"Do you ever, if I may ask the question,

use disguisos or dresses so as to make your self pass for something else than what you really are ?"

"Mais, comment?" replied the police-man, "that is one of our special duties. A member of the special police who could not pass himself off for what he is not would not be worth twenty france a month in the way of salary. I have at different times disguised myself as a priest, as a dragoon, as an infantry officer, as a caronter, as a printer, as a cocher de fiscre. I have waited at a table in a restauant as a garoon of the establishment; I have wheeled a truck with luggage on it from the Chemin de Fer du Nord to the Grand hotel; I have sinuggled cigars, passed my-self oil as a commissairs, and assisted in taking tickets at the station. In fact there are few situations and fewer trades to which I have not for a time belonged, and to which I hope I have done a certain amount of honour.

"But," said I, "surely in a large city like Pa a there must be somebody, and I should say not a few people, who knew you, and who cannot be deceived by your different costumes."

"Look here," replied my companion, "this is Thursday; we shall arrive to Paris about ? o'clock this morning. If monaiour will make me a bet of a dinner for four persons at any restaurant the losses pisases, I will wager that before Sunday night I will speak on three caparate oco sions to monsiour, that he will not on either occasion recognize who I am until I dusclose myself, and that at each time I will speak to him for at least five minutes.

Thinking it impossible that any one per son could by change of dress, or what not, deceave me as to his identity three timer is four days. I at once agreed to make the bet. In due time we arrived at the station of the Chemin de Fer du Nord ; I betaking myself to my hotel and my companion to his

After breakfast I set off to present my credentials at the Rue de Jerusaleme; credentials at the Rue de Jerusaleme's which, as most people knaw, is the head-quarters of the larm police. Upon sending up my letter and card, I was shown to the soom of the "sous-chief de police correctione'le;" which, as I have mentioned before, is a totally distinct department from that of the political police. The gentleman into whose presence I was shown had very little the appearance which in Logland we perceive in our policelinspectors. He was a well-diseased, clean-shaven man of shout 50 well-dressed, olean-shaven man of about 50 years of age, and looked more like the manager or head of a banking establishment sger or head of a banking establishment than as if he had anything to do with the detective police. He was seated at a large writing-table, upon which were a multitude of letters and other papers do y docketed Within reach he had three or frur handles of electric-bells, and half a dozen elastic communication. speaking tubes, by which he could communicate in an mustant with any part of the building. On one side of the room was a large glass door, beyond which I could perceive quite plainly som three or four ser-gents-lovile were sitting, so that they could see all that passed in their chief's room, and be ready to contein at a moment's notice, although they could not hear what WAS SAId.

The sous chief received me not only well, but courteously. He heard my story, and without expressing an opinion as to whether I could carry out the views of my employers, and recover the bends, said he shought he knew the man who would suit me—quifirs soir afairs. He then touched one of the bell-handles, and immediately spoke through one of the tubes to some peron or persons in another part of the house. Ilaving received a reply to his queries, he told me that the man he wanted would be with us in a minute, and then began talking on indifferent subjects. In a very short time some one knocked at the door, and, upon being told to come in, there entered quite a young man, aimost as well-dressed as his superior, and who, if I had been asked the question, I should have put down as one of the ordinary flaneurs on the boule-vards. The sous-chief introduced me to nim, saying he was an individual well up in all the rescality—escrepusis was the word he used—of commercial Paris; and that if I would go with him and tell him my whole story he could, no doubt, help me, and, if it were possible to do so recover the boads.

He then took me by the hand, wished me "boune chance," said he would be glad to see me again, and hoped that I would be able to give a good acceunt of the Paris police on my return to London. I then went forth with my new guide, thinking how utterly unlike both he and his chief were to anything I had seen in the way of police de-

tectives in London.
My experience of Frenchmen, extending over a period of many years, has taught me that, if you really want one of them to help you, the first thing to do is to ask him to breakfast—to that meal which is eaten at 11 or 12 o'clock, and which bears a strong likeness to an elaborate English luncheon. I socordingly asked the individual under whose care I had been put, to come with me to breakfast at a certain restaurant in Place da Hayra where having a weekness for sole at invalues of the house, I usually eat my midday meal when staying in the pleasant at of European

capitals. My companion promptly accepted the profiered civility, and, as we jogged thi-tner in a flacre, I explained to him the na-ture of my business in Paris, and how anxious I was to recover the lost bonds for my friends without letting the public know that the

latter had been robbed.

the bonds had been pawned or pledged in Pans, he could find without much difficulty where they were, that no respectable firm would take in pleased bonds from an indi-vidual they did not know; that those firms who did business of this sort would advance a very small portion of the actual value, and that if I was prepared to pay a little more than had been advanced the bonds would no doubt be recovered. Thus talking we arrived at the Place du Havre, and both did full justice to the excellent brackfast placed before us. After roffee, cigars and chasse, we separated, my comrade walking down with me as far as the Grand hotel, whore he took leave, promising to see me about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the next day, at the hotel where I was lodging, the Bedford in the Rue de l'Arcade. During our walk between the Place du Havre and the Urand hotel I was auxious to see whether my companion was recognized by several sergents de-ville that we met on the road; but nothing of the kind took place. No one, whether of the police or not, appeared to have the slightest idea that this individual was anything more than one of the well-dressed anything more than one of the west-dressed lotterers who may be counted by the thou-sands in Paris. He was well-dressed, but not in any way dandified; and from the crown of his het to the sole of his boot there was nothing whatever about him that spoke of his profession. If I had been asked to guess who he was, I should have said he was a olerk in some merchant's office or a bank, and that although not wealthy, he was tol-erably prosperous and well-to-do man. His manners were good and free, without being presuming; he spoke to me as being quite my equal, and yet with nothing but what aavoured of true French politeness. His willingness to help me was expressed more as if he was anxious to show kindnose and civility to a foreigner than as if he expected to be in any way rewarded for what he did He never in any way so much as hinted at money or money's werth being needed to carry out his work, and when I spoke to him of his expenses he would facur in making this inquiry, and ofmy willingness to place funds in his hands for that purpose, his answer was, "Those are matters which you will arrange by-and-by with the chief. I am only acting under his

After leaving the detective's officer ere thus placed at my dispossi. I walked back by the boulevards to the Medeleine, on my way to the rue de l'Aroada. Happening to pass a lineadraper's shop, and notling some socks which took my larcy, I want in to look at them. Net being or sain about the size and whether or not they would fit me, the women of the shop very civilly offered to send round some pairs of different sizes from which I could relect. I gave her my address at the hotel; which was but a short distance off, and I had hardly arrived at the Bedford before one of the waiters tapped at my door and announced that a man had brought me a-me socks to look at from a shop on the

I desired that the men should be shown up. He brought his parcel in with him and stood facing me as he unded it, talking about the weather, of the few strangers that were asked me ... until was more than double what tonable west end shop in London. We argued the point amicably together, and, when I produced a 100 franconote wherewith

to pay him he said he had no change, but would go down to the bureau of the hotel and sak for what he needed. I state these particulars to show that the man was some time in my room, and that we had a contime in my room, and shak we had a cou-tild rable amount of conversation together, the was turning to go out of the door, heat once pulled off his eig, his board and whiskers, and stood revealed to me as my tratelling companion from Dover to Paris. He grinned with delight as having scored one of the three points he had to make to win his bet. For my own part I was so astonished I could hardly speak. The disguise had been perfect, and the manner in which he had followed me from the shop—into which a short half hour before I had no idea of en a short half nour before I had no idea of entering—was ay actounding that I told him at the time he deserved to win the game from what he had already done. But this would not satisfy him. A Frenchman, no matter what his occupation may be, invariably takes pride in his work, and this detective was as proud of having outwitted me as a general Fould be of having rained a tive was as proud of having outwitted me as a general rould be of having gained a great victory. He resumed his wig and beard so as not to excite surprise in the people of the hotel, and going with him to the bureau I procured change for my note and paid him for the socks. The latter, it appeared, belonged bona fide to the shop where I had been. But how Monsteur X, had got possion of them, or why the woman a the hotel, are mysterice I have never yet een able to solve. The next morning, while I was still dis-cussing an early breakfast, a visiting card, on which was inscribed the name." Archille

Dabrac," was handed to me, with the intimation that the gentleman of that name wished to see me. Anxious as I was to obtain news of the lost property, and thinking that "Archille Dubras" might be the name I had not caught when introduced to the detective at the Rue de Jerusaleme, I was not a little disappointed when my visitor was ushered into the room. He was an el-derly man, with short-cut, orisp hair, white, drooping mustache and a very pale white, drooping mustache and a very pale face, and began a long, rambling statement about being assistant or clerk in a certain financial firm, to which firm, upon a day he named, some foreign breads payable "to bearer," and worth 250,000 frances [12,02]; hadebeen pledged, a security for a liberal cone (wenty-fifth of sein value, a The principal facts of the mails statement were easy snough to understand, but what between his rambling voice and his evident desira to conceal certain details I could not exactly make out his story, and ended by asking him whether he would accompany me to Rue de Jerusaleme and state there what he

Rue de Jerusaleme and state there what he had told me. The detective said he did not think there "Avec le plus grand plaisir," replied he, would be any difficulty about the matter. He hoped, and, indeed, he believed that, if she honds had had adjusthis mustache, sat revealed once my travelling companion, Monsieur X! I had certainly been taken in, if possible more completely than the first time, and I again offered to pay my bet as fairly lost. his, however, my friend would not hear of and said he must either win a third time or pay for the dinner he had lost. In the meantime he must tell me that he had really been sent by the chief de burcau in the Rue de Jerusalem, to announce to me that a part, if not the whole, of the bonds had on discovered, and that they were in the hands of a very discountable firm in Rue Notre Damo de Nazareth. "And now, mon ami," said the Frenchman, "all you have to do is to remain quiet for the pre-sent, and not to move in the allair. In two or three days we hope to carry through your wishes. And se to our little bet, gar hand a shake and disappeared, chuckling to himself behind the thick white musteche be-

fore going down stairs. During the next two days, which I, nothing loath, employed in looking up my friends, visiting the theatre, and other-wise killing time, I regarded with suspicion, every Freachman who approached me, thinking to discover, in every strange face, the i right, twinkling oyes and tri-umphant smile of my olever enemy. On the evening of the second day I went to see a friend off from the Masas station, and strange to say, that, although I had only at the eleventh hour made up my mind to accompany him, it was here I leet my third and last point in my bet with Monaicur X. As our flacro drove up, one of the regular-ticketed porters came forward to take my companion's trunk. In lifting it from the roof of the carnage he let it fall. Upon this I spoke to him somewhat angrily. Frenchman-like, he returned my abuce, and, for at losst five minutes, we stood fare to face, slanging each other in the chacest of French language. My friend, who was an Englishman, stood by anxious to put in a word to help me, but not knowing exact's how to do so. All of a sudden the porter jut down the trunk, and asked me to speak to him in the street. Taking me under the gaslight, and looking cautiously around, he pulled off his cap and

face, fitting closely like a glove, and there stood Monsieur X. I at once declared that I had fairly lost the bet and invited him and any other two friends he liked to bring to cline with me, the next day at my favourite restaurant in the Place du Havre. We then returned to the most central part of Paris, my companion baying in the meantime changed his clothes at the house of a friend in the

a outrous sort of skin-mask which covered

the forehead, nose, and upper part of the

neighbourhood.

The history of the finding of the bonds is little soon told. In three or four days after my in."

arrival in Paris the police had the whole afiair at my finger's onds. It was just as they suspected. The securities had been pledged to a very low money lending tirm for something under five hundred pounds, they being worth twenty times the amount. A little—or I should say not a little—pres-cure were put upon these "hylocks, who, for a premium of two thousand france (280) were made to disgorge what may truly be called their plunder. They managed these things, if not better, at any rate more promptly in France than in England. The Promptly in France than in England. The Paris police gave the holders of the bonds the chance of restoring the bonds to me, or of appearing before the jude d'instruction. Both individually and collectively, this firm could not be said to have had a clean titll of health. It was not the first, nor yet the accord mer third time that they had the second, nor third time, that they had been mixed up with money affairs which, to say the least of it, were excessively shady. They consented at once to give up what they were told was stolen property. The result was that within ten days of my leaving London, I returned there, having fulfilled my mission my exponses being all paid, and a check for a hundred guinesa handed to me as a remuneration for my trouble.

The Lornes Learn Tobogganing.

Here is an extract of a letter from Canads, published in the London Truth, which gives an account of tobograping: Governor-General tried his hand at it, and bit of his coat loose somehow under the which is always fatal. Over he went in the steepest part of the accordulutes, but luckily the anow was too soft to hurt. Then he took it into his head to try going down a shorter hill with a jump right on to the skating-rink. We tried hard to disausce him, for if persons are shot. off with such an impetus on, the los is a very off with such an impetus on, the ice is a very different landing to the soft snow, and we knew what would happen if the Princess caught sight of him. However, off he went; the toboggan ice straight in the snow as a horse does to a fence, abot on the ice and right across the rink all safe. Then several gentlemen followed him. By this time up arms the Princess, who, we had hoped, was came the Princes, who, we had hoped, was safe at the hottom of the big slide, and too busy hauling up her toboggan to notice us. Of course nothing would suit her but that abe must try it at that instant berself, so all that could be done was to level the anow-hank a little, an as make the teboggan jump a little less vicinity, and put some to catch her on the other side, and put some to eatch her on the other side, and off she went. Luckily she kept the toboggan quite straight and sat like a rock, so so she spun across right to the curling rink, where the long-stop, as he was christened, careht and broke her shock, which might otherwise damaged the tologyan. She is wonderfully placky, but His Excellency would not let her try it any more. You have no notion how popular the Princess is. She and His Excellency and her ladies go out on a snow tramp on Sunday aftersoons, and she has invented such a retty walking outume. It is a dirk blanket oost, with hood lined and plated with red, red sash round her waist and nebbloos to match; and the gentlement from a office acceptable like it may be nebbloost. tam petticoat."

A Fighting Band,

(From Chambers' Journal.)

The bend, whose strains inspire courage even in the timid, is generally placed bu-hind the troops in action, so as to be sheltered from the enemy's fire; but when the battalions separate and advance in troops, sometimes flight alone may save them. In the battle of Koniggratz it happened that the band of the Sixty-seventh Regiment (Prussian) was cut off from their battalions and discovered to the enemy, who immediately attacked the defenseloss musicians. They were almost unarmed, and, in the desperate struggle which arose, some lought with their musical instruments for weapons. Many were wounded, several killed—among the letter two intimate friends, one a married man; the other one charged by the enxions wife of the former to take good care of her husband and to watch over him. His promise that either both or none should return proved a true prophecy; the faithful friend was killed when endeavouring to eard off the blow which an Austrian soldier was about to deal on the other man's head. He sank down, calling out: "I do sot surrender!" and expired. The Austriana challenged the surviving men to lay down what arms they had; but Germendorf was intent on revenging his friend; refusing te surrender he fought like a lion, till several stabe from the bayonets and a shot in the side laid low the hero.

A Model Statue of Faith.

Monaignore Anzino, King Humbert's Chaplain-in-ordinary at the Quirinal, is a man of ready wit. He was intrusted with all the arrangements of the recent memorial service for King Victor Emanuel, which was celebrated in the Pantheon, where the body of the first King of Italy is resting, on the anniversary of his death. The splendid catalaque was adorned with a variety of embleme significant of the human virtues and Christian graces of the Re Galantuomo, and its summit was or whed with a startle of the grace which is supposed to be most characteristically Christian-Faith. A vi-sitor called the attention of the Royal Chaplain to the smallness and meanness of this symbolical figures he observed that, as it was destined to be placed[at so great an elevation, the artist should have supplied a much larger statue. "Its size is most sp-propriate," replied the Monaignore. "I was very careful on this point, and gave the the expot measure of the figure which I required." "And why, is it so small?" re-plied his interlocutor. "You see," answer-ed Ansino, with his Italian smile, "it is a modern statue of Faith, and I thought that it ought to correspond with the very magne proportion of modern Faith. When Faith grows bigger she shall certainly have a bigger estatue, if I am alive, and have the ordering of the business."

POPULAR song in England.—"By, Baby Busting, Dizzy's gone a-kunting, to get a little Alghan skin to wrap the British lion

Chemical Department.

Plant Food.

It is now but little more than a generation since chemistry came to the farmer's aid, and othered her services to those who would em-ploy them. Not with halting step, but with the vigour of a god-like birth, agricultural chemistry was born, and soon the English-speaking would was aglow with the success. hich came from the new discovery I'lants fed, so Liebig stated, not on dirt, but on certain chemical substances which were part of the earth. Earth contained but a limited smount of these substances; and honce the continuous growth and removal of crops soon left the Lind unfit for further plant growth Analysis showed the elements which plants amoved. Ergo, supply the substantial contents the supplier of the elements and prevout your land from get-ting exhausted. This was the discovery which it took ages to develop into expres-sion; this discovery is at the basis of modern

sion; this discovery is at the basis of modern farming.

The chief aim of the bushandman is to supply plant food. For this purpose he applies his manure, he exercises his skill in culture, he adaps his fallows or rotations. I'lant food, how to obtain it for his plant, and how to compel the plant to get the most of it—this is true farming.

We propose to offer a few ideas on the subject of plant food, premising that our statements all seem to have been practically

tally proven, and to have been practically adopted, here and there, by the most intelli-

gent of cultivators.

The elements of plant food which are most apt to be deficient in our soils are nitrogen, phosphoric sold, and potash. To obtain a full crop these have to be present, diffused throughout our land, and must be in that chemical condition which will allow of their being appropriated by the roots of our plant,

being appropriated by the roots of our plant, wherever they are to pass into the plant circulation, become incorporated into its life, and through the most wonderful metamorphoses of growth become part and parcel of the plant structure.

Now, one pound of roluble phosphoric acid, or one pound of a given condition or nitrogen, or one pound of a potash salt, properly diffused through our land, is an efficient as another pound of a like substance, without regard to its source of supply. Thus it makes no difference in the amount of the crop whether the pound be supplied in one crop whether the pound be supplied in one houndred pounds of dunf or ten pounds of a manufactured article. All the plant requires is the presence and the accessibility of its

food.

Let us not be understood as saying that one hundred pounds of dang containing one pound of soluble phosphoric acid is not better than ten pounds of superphosphate containing one pound of soluble phosphoric acid. Nor must we be understood as saying even that the same quantity of chemical substances contained in one lundred pounds of manure is necessarily equal to the raw material in value for application. We are not treating of manures comparatively, but of plant food; and hence, ignoring the differences caused by the method of application, and the physical action or chemical sotion of either after their disposition in the land, we repeat that one pound of plant food abwe repeat that one pound of plant food al-sorbed by the plant is just one pound, and is of equal value, without reference to its source of supply.

These are facts; now for the application.

Plant food must be furnished by the farmer in order that he may be able continuously to crop his land. It makes no difference in when form he applies them, provided the plant secures them. Equal quantities of plant food from from one source of supply are equal in effect to the equal quantity of a sim-lar substance in another source of supply,

if only the plant gits them. We repeat the idea, in order to be understood.

Consequently, the farmer must study values, and provide for his crop the plant food from the source whence it can be obtained for the least money.

Dung or Chemicals?

Is dung better then chemicals? Not neoccarily? Are chemicals better than dung it does not follow. If dang and chemicals will raise the same quantity of crop year af-ter year, then which the farmer wants to apply is the cheaper of the two. It seems ridiculous to claim that if five dollars' worth of chemicals will give as good results as eight dollars' worth of dung, that dung is better; or that if five dollars worth of dung will produce equal results with sight dolfars worth of chemicals, that chemicals are the better. A chance for difference of opinion can only come in those cases where the decision lies between a dollars' worth of dung and a dollar's worth of chemical equi-

We have here the whole question of purchased manures in a nut-shell, provided our supposition be tenable. Let us show that it is, by the quoting of an actual ex-periment, which must tend to convince even the most sceptical. We will quote results from Mr. Lawes' experiments at Rotham-

Barley. Wheat

We thus see that chemicals can produce

the same results as are produced by dung. In the experiments quoted we have the average of many years' trials, so that the offeet cannot be ascribed to a favourable sea-son or otherwise. We must consider it proven that chemicals can take the place of dung. It only remains to show whether we can afford to use one in preference to the other. Unfortunately, we have not in these experiments quoted the necessary data for the solving of the question of values. It is evident that under such large doses of dung as were used-fourteen tone yearly the land must have in course of time attained a maximum of fertility; and the crops yielded indicate this. The amount observed used was also in excess of the requirements of the plants in most in-

Reason tells us that chemical farming must be successful, provided we apply to the land yearly what the crop removes, pro-vided the elements which are applied are sept during the sesson of growth in a condi-

FEED THE LAND AND IT WILL FEED YOU.

Do not use less than BOO lbs. per acre.

It must be remembered that our Super-phosphate is a concentrated and active Manure; it should, therefore, be incorporated with the soil or scattered around growing plants, but on no account to come directly in contact with the sood or young plant.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING BONE DUST AND SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

- For Top Dressing Grass Lands.—About 500 lbs. per acre of Bone Dust, or of Super-Phosphate, on mowing lands, should be applied early in the Spring. It can also be applied to advantage just after mowing, or in the Autumn to old Pasture Land, and will prove highly beneficial.
- For Flax, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barloy, Buckwheat, Millet, &c .- Apply plenty on first application, after which less may be used. After the land is ploughed and harrowed, apply Bone Dust or Super Phosphate, and then sow the grain, &c., and harrow all in together.
- For Corn, Potatocs, Beans, Peas, Squashes, Melons, Cucumbers, Cabbages, Tomatocs and Onions.—Apply half a handful of Super-phosphate or half a pant of Bone Dust to each bill- if sown in rows, in same proportion-mixing with a little soil, then drop the seed, and at first heeing use a little round the plants as a top-dressing.
- Por Turnips, Beets, Carrots, Rugel Wurzel, &c.—Apply from 400 to 800 lhs. Bone Dust per sere, with the seed. The sowing should be done just before rain, if possible. After thinning it is well to apply a little around the plants as a top-dressing.
- For Asparagus.—Apply 10 quarts of Bone Dust er a little less of Super-phesphate, mixed with 8 quarts of salt, to the square red at the time of digging, over the bods in the Spring: to be well raked in. About 10 days after apply 8 quarts more of salt, as a top-dressing,
- For Strawberries.-From 4 to . 4rts to a square rod, breadcast, early in the Spring, with a good dressing of loa mould, which will keep the ground soft and moist, and ensure a good crop, improving the quality of the fruit.
- For Pruit Trees, Raspberries, Currants, Grape and Hop Vines, Ground Pines are an invaluable and lasting Manure. When the Trees or Vines are first planted, a liberal supply of half-inch Ground Bone should be used about the roots, and fine Bone Dust or Super-phosphate applied as a top-dressing. In the spring, lossen the earth, and apply liberally, raking it in , thus will give a vigorous and healthy growth, ripening the wood yearly, and causing a larger amount and more luxuriant growth of fruit, also improving the quality.

FARMERS

Sometimes complain that Super-phosphate costs too much to use.

Farmers!—it saves labour, it costs less per sore than stable manure, if you take in hauling stable manure and spreading it out. But suppose it does cost more, it is 100 per cent, better.

FARMERS, do you think 25c. per cent a good investment?

Lamb's Super-phosphate of Lime will pay more than 50 per cent.

We publish a letter from Mr. Daniel Woodriff, who said his Hay Crop was trebled where he used Super-phosphate of Lime. Does this pay?

And also another letter from Mr. Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph, to the Canada Farmer, that at an outlay of \$7.50 he got 625 bushels of Turnips to the sore, where he used Lamb's Super-phosphate of Lime. In the field that he used no Super-phosphate of Lime on, he got 360 bushels per acre, showing a net gain of 268 bushels per scre, at a cost of \$7.50.

Farmers, does this pay? It does pay.

The Agricultural Casette says that Mr. Brown, of Wellington, by the use of five hundred dollars worth of ground bones per year increased his herd of cows, on a ninety acre farm, from eight, in 1851, to thirty, and his sales of butter from \$350 in 1851, to \$2,355 of butter and cheese in 1857.

The English Former quotes Mr. Milborn, a Yorkshire farmer, as saying that bones form one of the most valuable manures for Turnips, on account of their portable and stimulating character. They have converted barren moorland into rich, fertile and productive farms, luxuriating in every valuable product of the earth. Their value is beyond

- "From Prof. Liebig's familiar letters on Agricultural Chemistry, one pound of Bone contains as much phosphoric acid as a hundred weight of grain."
- "Without Phosphate of Lime our horses, sheep and cattle would be without bones."
- "A field in which Phosphate of Lime or the alkalino phosphates forms no part of the soil, is totally incapable of producing Grain, Peas or Beans."
- "It was observed that many English fields exhausted of Phosphates immediately doubled their produce as if by a miracle, when dressed with Bone earth imported from the continent."

TESTIMONIALS-(a few out of many).

(FROM THE HON. GEORGE BROWN, TORONTO)

I certify that I purchased last spring, from Messrs. Peter R. Lamb & Co., Ten Tone of Super-phosphate, and used it on my farm, Bow Park, near Brantford. I have found very great advantage from its application to the Indian Corn and Oat Crops, and the young grass has been also much benefited by it.

GEORGE BROWN.

(FROM DANIEL WOODRIFF, Esq., GREY, HERON COUNTY.)

I have great pleasure in testifying to the excellence of the Super-phosphate I purchased from you last apring. I applied the article to clover but not to the entire field, and I am sure that I am quite safe in saying that the Hay Crop was trelded where it was top drassed with your manure. The rest of the field carried but a fair crop; in short, the thing paid. I am, yours very truly.

DANIEL WOODRIFF.

To Meurs. Peter R. Lamb, & Co., Toronto.

(Prom James Wallis, Esq., Paterboro'.)

GENTE.—In regard to your Super-phosphate of Lime, I have great pleasure in testifying to its beneficial qualities to Root Crops and Vegetables in general. I put a small quantity on about a quarter of an acre of Turnips in the middle of a field, and a passerby can easily distinguish the superiority of the crop in that part of

I propose using it more extensively next year, as I consider it a most valuable menure, and as far as I am a judge, the quality is

I am, your obedient servent, JAMES WALLIS. To Muers Peter R. Lamb & Ca., Toronto.

To Messre. Peter Lamb & Co., Toronto.

(FROM WM. YOUNG, Esq., WESTER.)

GENTS,—The Super-phosphate of Lime you sent me gave me great satisfaction; the greatry part of it was sown on Barley, and when my neighbours, both east and west, had their crops statemed, so that some had to be cut with a Mowing Machine, mine, more exposed to the storm, was all standing good, so that I out round the whole field with the Reaper. I tried one barrel on Spring Wheat, which plainly proved its good qualities, the Wheat being stronger on that acre, and about four or five days earlier. I also tried an acre of Turnips, dunged all alike, and then I put on at the rate of one barrel per acre of the Super-phosphate, which, from the first to the present, is quite superior to any of the rest of the field.

I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully, WM. YOUNG.

To Mesers. Peter R. Lamb & Co., Toronto.

(FROM WM. WHITELAW, Esq., GUBLPH.)

GRNTS,—In reference to the Super-phosphate of Lime purchased from you last Spring, I have to state that I applied it on my Turnip Crop, so I the results up to the present time are entirely satisfactory, as I shall have a large crop; but I will be enabled to state more fully hereafter as to actual results, as by way of experiment. I have in the same field used bars-yard manure and Bone. Dust—the latter at the same cost per acre as the Seper-phosphate—and also applied the Super-phosphate both with and without manure of any kind; but if I should judge from present appearance, the crops will be decidedly best where Super-phosphate has been applied.

Yours trely, WM. WHITELAW.

To Musere Peter R. Lamb & Co., Toronto.

ANALY SIS.

(From Thomas Hars, End., Professor of Chemistry, Ontario School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Toronto.) DEAR SIRS,—I have made a careful analysis of your Superphosphate of Lime, and find as follows:— Moistans....

Ammonia. 7.92
Soda Salts 212 Soda Salts

THOMAS HRYS.

tion sit for appropriation by the plant, and provided they are thoroughly distused throughout the land.

Reason also tells us that manure farming is an conful under like conditions of applica-

Experience tells us that with abundant manuro we can raise on the average maximum crops for our land. Experience also tells us that with an abundant supply of hemicals we can do likewise.

Thus reason and experience coincide,

i'ractically, however, we have other ques-tions to consider, and the subject is not as simple at at first sight appears. Practically, is is found, it has been found, that we need apply barn-yard manure containing chemical elements for in excess of the chumical elements removed by the crop to produce the crop. Practically, it has been found that in many cases where chemicals were applied the amount of the crop was apportionate to the amount of chemicals applied. Practi-cally, the application of a fertilizer may fail to produce the anticipated crop. Practically, a large manuring will not always produce the anticipated crop.

The condition of the soil and the facts of cultivation have also to be considered while we are considering plant food; for in all faim questions like this we have two sides faim questions like this we have two sides to our subject. The plant food must be present; the plant must also be able to appropriate it,—and this latter fact is an important one. Consider why we can raise larger crops on sterile New England soil, by the aid of manure, than they do in the prairies of the southwest just fat with fertility! Consider the large yield, on the acreage of England, and the small yield, on the acreage of that golden state which from an the Pacific!

When we Apply Manures

to our land it is in a large bulk; the plant food is diluted with much inert matter. The plough turns under the mass in lumps, and there it remains, patches of fertility eurrounded by earth. The plan has to obtain its supplies by advancing its roots through comparatively sterile soil to reach the rich deposit. The roots, ever passing onward, alternate between abundance and dearth. alternate between abundance and dearth. Moreover, the manure retains water well, and hangs on to its fertility, and the fertile elements are not readily diffused throughout the neighbouring soil. Manuring is a mechanical mixing. To obviate there objections we have to apply manure in excess of the needs of the plant, in order to supply an abundance to the plant. We all know how expensive it is to reclaim a worn-out field. We need apply dung year after year; and many years of cultivation are required to secure the desired "heart." This is but an illustration of the difficulty in practic of thoroughly mixing our manure with the soil—of mixing so that each particle of soil shall have elinging to it a fertile element.

Our Chemicals.

on the contrary, are spread on the field in a concentrated state. They have no mould of mixture which disturbs their chemical affin-ities, or which holds them in absorption. The rains come, or the waters of the serth dissolve, and they immediately diffus themselves to the extent allowed by the laws governing this sotion, and each particle of earth holds on to its own allowance, and peases the surplus on to its meighbour. Hence, after applying chemicals, instead of a mechanical mixture as mave a diffusion; and so far as our chemicals penetrate, under certain limitations, we have an evenness of supplies which allows the roots of our plants to keep up a continuous feeding. In this process each element has its own limitation. For instance, phosphoric sold is held by the earth with a strong grasp, potash less so, while the nitrogen salts pass downward with considerable case. Now, we can readily saturate our land with nitrogen or potash; with more difficulty we can fill it with phosphoric soid; yet with a superabundame of supply, it is possible to prepare our land for our plant roots so that whichever way the roots may turn they may always find food at their mouths.

Action of Soil on Plant Food.

Now, soil changes the condition of the plant food as applied. For instance, a polar food in the plant food as applied. For instance, a polar food in the plant food in the property of the base is retained with more or less persistency." Phosphoric soid, after prolonged contract with the soil, becomes insoluble—or at least a portion does. Let it be remembered that these elements are the same observed that these elements are the same chemically, whether in manure or in fertilizer, and are thus acted on by the carth. We apply our manure one season, and the next season we have in our soil the same elements we have applied, less those removed by the crops, and by drainage, etc. When we apply chemicals we have similar results; but mark this; when the salts are results; but mark into when the salts are decomposed by the first rain, the seids pass doornward through the soil, come into contact with the inert phosporis seld therein stored and by combining with a portion of the lime, render them solution. Hence we have a favourable action of uhemicals on the land which cannot be avanted from the which cannot be expected from the manure.†

We are now prepared to claim that on the plant food side of the question between manure and chemicals, the latter have the advantage. Yet, as farming is not entirely a question of plant food, and as we must take question of plant food, and as we must take into consideration the physical properties of what we apply and mix with the soil, we must not fall into the error of under-rating the value of dung, or ignoring it. The farmer will, and he should, hold cu to all the manure he can obtain; this both experience and theory indicate as the correct way. If he has sufficient manure to dress heavily all he desires to cultivate, then let him place his whole dependence upon manure, and use it patiently for a continuous time; and them, like some farms we know of, his fields will teem with crops, and additional fertilizing teem with crope, and additional fertilising will be but a waste. If, however, our farmer desires to cultivate more than he can manure wall, then let him resort to chemisale judiciously selected, and not mix them with his manure heap, as some recommend, but apply separately in this wise: first plough under a small dressing of dung, and

"In chemistry a sait is the union of an edd and a base. For instance, sulphate of potash is a sait com-posed of sulpurie aces—an acid—and potasse—a ness.

1This reasoning we have used for some time, but bever could find an experimental varidation, until htely, when we found the mention by Holdesdom, of Halle, (forman, of an experiment in som, noting which seems to render this view certain.

nurs sufficiently for the maximum crop of his land. No farmer can afford to buy, a he has manurial rescurses enough at home to thoroughly fertilian his land "but most farmers would do well to use a small quantity of chemicals each year, an order to feel their way towards greater success and larger profits. The secret of successful mercantile profits. The secret of successful increasitie enterprise is capital and the use of it. The secret of profitable farming is to utilize the capital of the farm by making every serve in some way productive. Expenence shows that a haif manuring is not profitable where competition is seen, and land and labour at high cost. The good farmer manures heavily. This question of manuring has in the past limited the area which could be most successfully cultivated, and a few acres have had to support the family's family, and furhad to support the family's family, and furmish the profits to the enterprise. Science and modern thought have, however, now opened the way towards manuring, and manuring well, a larger area; and he is the modern farmer, and the more successful one, who has done so. How to manure is but a question of cost. Fallow, green crops, manure, chemicals—all are good; but all are not equally coatly. Which is the best for you? This is the question for each one to decide for himself; and according to the wisdom of the decision is the profit-re-

The new era of agriculture has opened in America; it opened some time age in England. Through the extension of our manurial resources, through the purchase of their chemical equivalent, our farmers can add at chemical equivalent, our farmers can add at least five times the present area under cultivation in Massachusetts, and can force an enchanced prosperity from the soil. The path is open to all who will enter. It is time for prejudices to cease. The wase man cares not so much for names as for results. Whether we love the name of "dung," or any other name should not matter; but the question should be. How can I set more for any other name anough not matter; but the question should be, How can I get more fertility on my land? How can I get larger crops? How can I got enchanced profits? If chemistry aids, so much the better. If plant food—all that is desired—can be obained in the old way, better still. If your plant food is produced or procured at the lowest rate, and you apply enough, and you are the most successful farmer who lives. He who approximates this need feel no fear of failure, and is one who will uphold by his success the dignity of a productive pur-

Plant food,—how to get it and how to use it. This is the problem which we are all striving to solve. We have offered this slight contribution, which we believe will well repay a careful reading and careful thought. What our Canadian agriculture requires is the thinking farmer,—he who will requires is the thinking farmer,—he who will accept facts and accept his own reaching thereon; who is never satisfied with his present knowledge, but is ever reaching after more; who holds on to success, and learns from failure. Experience is a good commodity to buy, if it is not too costly. The best farmer is likely to be he who buys plenty of it, but at low cost.

Feed the land and it will feed

Superphosphates and Salt-

WATFORD, Feb. 26th, 1878. EDITOR GRANGER .-

Siz,-I want to know, through the Granprice per ton, if the superphosphate mines at Ottawa are worked, and the amount required for one sore on clay land, what wheat, oats, peas, and barley; also root crops. Or if any of your readers have tried it, and the results. And about salt: the quantity required por acre on clay land for wheat, cats, peas and barley—or if any of your readers have tried it, and the results.

ALEXANDER HOME.

Master Rosebud Grange, No 178. Without going into a chemical analysis, we may say, for the information of Bro. Hume, that the composition of superphosphates is lime and phosphoric soid. The union of these, one a strong base (lime), and the other a strong soid (phosphoric), forms a phosphate of lime. This phosphate of lime exists in a natural state in the shape of spetite in the Ottawa region. But in its raw or natural state this phosphate is of comparanatural state this phosphate is of compara-tively little value as a manure, on account of its not being soluble, or available for plant food, on account of the phosphoric and not being liberated or separated from the lime. Hence this spattle is called tra-catcic (from fri, three, and oats, lime), because it contains three times more lime than phos-phoric, which latter is one of the principal elements in the support of plants. Now, to make this mineral phosphate, as found in Ottawa and different parts of Europe and the southern States into a profitable manure, it is treated with sulphure acid, and formed into what is called in chemistry a ness-aloic phosphate (from sense, cas, and sale, lime), which contains three parts of vulphuric acid and one of lime. In this state it is made available to plants, or soluble. This is an important consideration, because plant food in the soil must be dissolved before it can be made available and enter the roots, and the more soluble a constituent of plant food is in the fertilizer the more valuable it is, bemore soluble a constituent of plant food is in the fartiliser the more valuable it is, because a larger proportion of it becomes accessible to the plant during the growing season. It is needless from this to say that superphosphates are valuable as they contain more or less soluble acid. As far as the relative values of the soluble and insoluble phosphates, or the simple mineral as taken from the mines at Ottawa, and the mineral as made aclable by sulphurio acid, can hardly be given; but the nono-calcio is at least worth six times as much as the native apatite. The use of the raw mineral, ground at once, without being treated with sulphuric acid to ferm a superphosphate, has not been found to preduce extininctory results, compared with the more soluble form of mone-calcio phosphate. The same may be mid of bones which have not been brought into a soluble state by proper trustances; atthough bone meal in a similar shape as ground mineral phosphate. Will decay a ground mineral phosphate.

the mono-carrie phosphages. In the reserve phosphage may be in the shape of hones, or of line-black, or of littawa apatite. The product will be the same nearly, with the exception that when bene is used, a small quantity of mirogen will be contained. A common superphosphage contains no prirecess. gon. Nitrogen in soluble forms of combina-tion, such as salts of ammonia and nitrates, is worth twice as much as soluble phosphoric acid, but the condition that nitrogen is found in superhosphates which may contain it is such that it loses a great doal of its

What the purce per ton of this prepared Ottawa minoral is, or whether it is prepared at all in Canada yet, we are not able to state. However, we are inclined to believe that the greater portion of the product of these mines is exported to the large manu-facturing centres of the United States, where extensive chemical works are in opera-

then spread your chemicals on the surface, and harrow in

Conclusion

Every farmer can afferd to mostgage his crops and buy fertilizer, rather than not manner nice and continuous phosphate, which is partially converted into mono-calcic phosphates. This tri-calcic the lowest cost, are 385 per ton. They are, the lowest cost, are 895 per tou. They are, however, the animal superphosphates, composed of hones and the refuse of slaughter houses, ammoniated, etc., by treating with sulphures seid. As to the best may to use soperphosphates, asked by Bro. Hume, we may any it is impossible to lay down a set of rules that will answer for all conditions and places, for clay land, or sandy land, or wheat, cats, seas, or barley. The quantity to be applied would altogether depend upon the condition or state of the land, as far as it required certain elements. It is unsafe to give advice about this or any other fertilized as a nditions vary so much. But from the experiments of the leading agriculturists in England in the use of superphosphates, the greatest good has been derived from a rota-tion of crope; for where one plant did not continue a cast superphosphate. The require a certain element another did. The greatest return, however, from the use of superphosphates was seen in the extraordi-

nary morease in root crops. Mr J. B. Lawes, who experimented 34 years on their use, gives the following results:

No Manure,

phates.
 1873—Barley
 23 bushols
 29 bushols

 1874—Clover bay
 1 ton 8 cwt.
 3 tons 2 cwt.

 1875—Wheat
 193 bush
 31 bush

 1876-7—Swedes
 1 ton.
 11 tons.

Of course Bro. Hume can draw bis own inforence from this of the relative value of uperphosphates to different crops. The quantity to be applied varies from 500 lbs. upwarda.

About the are of sait, it all depends upon the condition of your land. Salt in itself is not a fortilizer, but only a simulant, and aids in bringing other latent powers into play. Sowing salt upon poor land will not enrich it. However, salt is highly beneficial to all the crops mentioned by Bro. Hume as forcing the growth, and as the land is rich and poor, so will the force be. If anything, though, salt shows the greatest good upon saudy soils as a top-dresser. The effect of applying salt to any of the crops

mentioned would be by forcing the growth, to make the grain tipen carlier and have a stiffer and brighter straw.

Royal Oak Grange, No. 20, Hyde Park, to which we belong, last spring bought three oar leads of salt for agricultural purposes, and the general result of its application was satisfactory, but of source the amount of benefit derived varied according to the condition and quality of the different soils upon which it was sown.

Five hundred pounds per acro is a fair average quantity, but twice that much may be used. There is a popular idea that salt will destroy the wire worm, but this is doubtful, for it sufficient salt were applied to land to kill insect life, it would also destroy vegetation. We shall be happy to hear from any of our roaders their experience a the application of superphosphates or -e s. Who sends first?

Feed the land and it will feed

Lertilizers.

Bone Dust and Superphosphates.

Very little progress has yet been made in

Very little progress has yet been made in Canada, in the use of bones and various fertilizers made from them. This is much to be regretted, as the advantage from their use can hardly be over-estimated.

It is now about sixty years since ground bones were first used by farmers in England as a manuro. On the first introduction of this powerful agent the modes of preparing them for the soil were rude in the extreme. They were principally broken by hand with sledge-hammers, and applied in large quantities to the land. Subsequently, however, mills were erected and the bones ground and a much finer powder obtained. In this state bone dust was used at the rate of about eighteen bushels to the acre. It remained, bone dust was used at the rate of about eighteen bushels to the acre. It remained, however, to Baron Liebig to discover the now popular method of preparing them by dissolving them in sulphurio acid; and it is found by actual experiment that one bushel of bones treated with one-third its weight of acid is fully equal to four bushels of the dust. Nor is this the only adventage gained. Turnips, for which these dissolved bones are obledy used, reach the arms to which they obtain when thinned. growth to which they obtain, when thinned, from fifteen to twenty days sooner than when either simple bone-dust or bern-yard manure is employed, thus defecting the ravages of that terrible pest so ruinous to this crop, the turnip bestle. Superphosphate is emineutly the manure for this olimate, and especially for this crop, because although cross is found to be cause, although guano is found to be equally good in humid or moist climates, it does not act near so quickly during dry

Feed the land and it will feed

Manure the Basis of Success.

The business of the farmer is to feed and clothe the human family—"to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before." If the farmer wishes to make a before." If the farmer wishes to make a good crop of hay he must manure his land thoroughly. Two or three tons of timothy hay per acre is a good crop. If the farmer wishes to make a good crop of corn, he must manure his land well. Good land, well cultivated, in good seasons, ought to make from forty to one hundred and thirty bushels of corn to the acre. If the farmer wishes to make twanty, thirty, or forty bushels of wheat to the acre, he must have his land in good condition. Large crops of wheat are not strown on poor. hadly-calof wheat are not grown on poor, badly-onl-tivated land. If the farmer wishes to make arge crops of potatoes, sweet or Irish, or fine cabbage or turnips, he must make his land rich. The first, most pressing, most indispensable want of the former is manure. If the farmer can make or buy plenty of good manure, he can have fine crops. Farming without manure is a discouraging, profitiess avocation.

Food the land and it will feed

Bone Dust.

An intelligent English farmer, writing to the Mark Loss Express, states his experience with bons dust and superphosphate made from bones. He believes bons to be the "oream of the cream" as manure. On pasture land, in Cheshire, where he lived seven years, he found it indispensable. In Wiltshire he found it developed the best grasses and produced a superior herbage; it pro-duced the best roots, and on the wheat crop, in the shape of superphosphate, it secured a good stand. He used \$2,500 worth of it, and believes it to be the best worth a farmer's attention of any outside manure. He found on olay lands impregnated with oxide of fron that ustil the land had been limed the bone had no effect, but as soon as lime was applied bone was used with success. Finally, on experimenting with it on sandy soil, he found it perfectly ussless, and even in quantities of 700 lbs. per acre applied to old pastures or young grass lands it had no perceptible effect during many years.

S. H. RAY.

Yours Respectfully, F. J. D. SMITH.

Feed the land and it will feed

The old agriculture concerns itself with The old agriculture concerns itself with manuring the soil; the new agriculture concerns itself with feeding the plant. The old agriculture is local; the new agriculture, cosmopolitan. The old agriculture knows but the soil, the plant, and the season; the new agriculture knows all this, as well as the additional and important fact that there is a physiology to the plant and a chemistry to the soil, and that each event is callure note with, and is acted on by, other collateral events. The good farmer, infolden eral events. The good farmer, in olden times, was the ros inist; the one who equalled the farming at the best of his pred-acrs. Under the new regime, the good sers. Under the new regime, the good far-mer is a man of culture, who thinks, who schemes, who studies, not to equal, but to surpass, those who have been before him.

Food the land and it will food

(FROM WM. WHITELAW.)

A MANURE EXPERIMENT.

To the Editor of the Canada Farmer.

Siz,—The subject of muures, and the ments of different kinds, being frequently discussed through your valuable paper, I take the liberty of giving you the result of an experiment made by me last season on a field of Turnips, for the purpose of testing the qualities of different manures; a part of the field getting no manure of any kind. All the manures were put in the drill and ploughed under, and the various lots were sown about the same time, and received the same treatment through the summer. When taken up, a quarter of an sore of each lot was staked off and carefully measured, giving the following results. If taken by weight the yield in each case would have been much greater: have been much greater :-

W. WHITELAW.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS OF THE PAST YEAR, 1878:

(From A. C. Bell, Esq., New Glasgow, N.S.)

I enclose P.O. order in settlement of involce. Your Superphosphate has given satisfaction, and I hope to give you an order for one or two car-loads next spring. Yours Respectfully, A. C. BELL.

To Meers. Peter R. Lamb & Co., Toronto.

(From C. S. Horn, Req., Oshawa.)

GENTS.—
I herewith enclose P. O. order for amount of account. I was well satisfied with the result of the Superphosphate and Bone Duet, and intend ordering more next spring. Yours Truly, CALSTON J. HORN.

To Mesers. Peter R. Lamb & Co., Toronto.

(From John Tyler, Esq., Strathroy.)

DEAR SIRE,-I purchased from your agent, Mr. B. Fletcher, some of your Saperphosphate, and applied it to Mangel Wurtzels and Onions, the yield in each case being good. I believe it to be a valuable manure. Respectfully, JOHN TYLER.

To Mesers, Peter R. Lamb & Co., Toronto.

(From R. C. Armstrong, Esq., Markham.)

GENTIAMEN,—

Enclosed you will please find draft to settle note. I am highly satisfied with the Superphosphate. It proved a great success on my Mangel Wurtzels. Yours Respectfully, R. G. Armstrong.

To Mesers. Peter R. Lamb & Co., Toronto.

(From John Ackney, Beq., Uxbridge.)

The wheat field on which I sowed your Fertilizer was seeded down, and I consider the young grass on the half where the Fertilizer was sown fully a third better than the other. With regard to wheat I may say that it improved it a great deal, but to what extent I cannot say definitely, as my grain was so much destroyed by storm. I also tried your Fertilizer on some frozen barley, and although it had been badly put back by frost, it brought it along and made it equally as good as that not tenched by frost. Yours traly, JOHN ACKNEY.

To Meers. Peter R. Lamb & Co., Toronto.

(From William Masson, Esq., Whitby.)

DEAR SIRS,—

Englosed please find the amount of my account for Fertilizer. I look upon your manure very favourably, the results being Yours Respectfully. WILLIAM MASSON.

To Mess.s. Peter R. Lamb & Co., Toronto. .

(From Mesers, John Tyler and S. H. Ray, Strathtoy.)

This is to certify that we the undersigned saw a crop of Potatoes grown this year on the and in the occupation of Mr. B. Fletcher. Inis is to certaly that we the undersigned saw a crop of Potatoes grown this year on the 'and in the coordation of Mr. B. Fletcher, your agent here, and were present at digging, and saw two plots of ground measured and the Potatoes that grow on them. The first plot were Late Rose Potatoes, and yielded at the rate of two hundred and nine bushels per acre, and the second plot were Early Rose Potatoes, and yielded at the rate of two hundred and eighty-nine bushels per acre, and both lots were fine large Potatoes. The land was manured with your Superphosphate, at the rate of 500 pounds per acre, and is poor sandy soil, having had no manure of any kind for years past. We are convinced that it is a good manuse and can recommend it to the use of Farmers and Gardeners.

To Messrs, Peter R. Lamb & Co., Toronto.

(From J. H. Howe, Esq., King, Ont.)

DEAR SIES,—
I take great pleasure in recommending your Superphosphate of Lime. By the use of it from 3 Potatoes with 40 eyes I got a yield of 5 bushels. I have used it on all kinds of Garden Vegetables, and find it increased the quality and quantity wherever I tried it.

Yours Respectfully,
J. H. HOWE.

(From John Bartlett, Esq., Oshawa, Ont.)

GENTLEMEN,—
Of the Phosphate you will please send me another ton as soon as possible, as I use it on fall wheat at the rate of a ten for four acres, leaving four acres without any, so that I will be able to mark the difference. My experience of the result of the Phosphate I purchased from you last spring has been very satisfactory. The turnips and carrots are not yet harvested. On the Potatoes it more than doubled the yield, and gave a nice sample. On wheat I got fifty-eight bashels for one sown. Some of the heads were six inches long and well filled or t. I drilled in the wheat and hoed it, using about eight hundred pounds to the acre. About fifteen beliefs to one sown is all the land preduced without the Phosphate. On Mangel Wurtzel it increased the size more than double, the roots growing in adjoining rows without the Phosphate. The turnip crop is not far enough advanced to give any report. On forder corn it pushed forward the crop at a greater rate, some of the stalks of corn measuring nine feet in height. It was sown on the 10th of July, some being the small yellow, which seldom stain the height of nine feet, the amount of Phosphate need being five hundred pounds per acre. On Potatoes I need about four hundred pounds per acre, scattering by hand in the furrows before dropping the seed. I am well satisfied. The thing, sid. thing , sid. Yours very truly, JOHN BARTLETT.

To Moore Poter R. Lamb & Co., Toronto.

(From F. J. D. Smith, Esq., Newton Brook P.O., Oat.)

Herewith you have draft for no and a half tone of Superphosphate which you will please forward. I applied ten hundred pounds of your Superphone ate to five and a half acres of the worst lend I had, well moved over three tone per core, third crep timothy and clover, while the better part of the field, which was seeded down at the same time, foll far about of that.

To Mesure, Peter R. Lamb & Co., Turnato.

o sweeter girl cum ever gut. batt Botty Martin's desightor bue,

With sable hare, small, tapir waist, And the sould nepher miles to take,

Bright, ismount oyes, like thousaile, higep pertly brought to hear so well,

Apo pretty lass, it was averad, all when be proud.

Deer girl I have her some life, And somed to helfer for my wife

Alas I a tailor on the als. He cast on her his weather ove-

lie said my love for her was bosh Aud my affection I musquash

He'd dog her footsteps everywhere, Antester in his easy chair

He'd setter round, this salter chap, And pointer our upon the may

Where once a pirate cruiser boar lim captive to a foreign shore.

The foreign captain for saidlid. The yake and crimes of Robers Kid.

He oft would whale Jack with the cat, And say "My buck, doe you like that? "What makes you stay around so my!
The catamounts to something, her ?"

Then he would seal it with an oath, And say . "You are a lazy sloth !

"I'll starre you down, my sailor fine, Until for beef and porcupine!"

And, fairly horse with flendish laughter, Would say. "Henceforth, mind what giraffe ter

In short, the many risks he ran Might well a leama a braver man,

Then he was wrecked and cast ashore While feebly cliuging to anoa.

Hyere a ciefs among the rocks He crept, sens shoes, and minus ox.

And when he fain would go to bed, He had to lion leaves, instead.

Then Sue would say, with troubled face "How koodoo live in such a place?"

And straightway into tears would melt, And eay: "How badger must have felt ;" While he, the brute, would chuck her chin, And east "Aye-Aye, my less I" and grin.

.

Excuse these steers, * * It's over now, There's naught like grief the hart can cow

Jecksar'd her to be his, and she-She rave Jacks!, and jilted ma.

And now, clas, the little minks Is bound to him with Hymen's lynz.

A Coin of Eucratides.

There is a delightful zest about it, this finding of a unique coin, a hit of money which remains alone of the thousands which which remains stone or the shousman which were made ages ago, which no one but the true numismatist can feel. The survival of the coins of the Greek and Roman periods appears, when one thinks about it, quite romarkable. It is the fate of the precious mentally tals to change often in form, for eventually all the gold and aliver goes to the maiting-pot. Such discoveries, then, as have been made of old coins are due to accidental hourdings, stowed away in the bowels of the earth, which time only, with the purest chance, brings to light. The military cheet of some Consul, the commander of a Greek or Roman army, might have been buried to escape ire, and thus there turns up most upexpectedly, some thousands of years afterward, the gold and silver of a pagan Emperor. There may be yet alumbering in the had of many a placid lake or swift river in-numerable old coins which some day may be fished from the depths—coins worth a thousand times more than their weight in gold or zilver.
Here is the true story of the rarest of all

coins, and how a precious medal came to be the great numismatic triumph of the French collection. One evening in July, 1967, a French gentleman, an expert of the British Museum, was dining in London with Gen. Fox, the son of Lord Holland. In the midet of the dinner table talk, the numismatio enthusiast was addressed as follows by a gentleman present. "I am sorry you were not in town to-day, for I should have sent you a queer kind of a fellow—(a glass of wine with you)—who says he came from Bokhars, and who pretends that he has a rare-(your very good health # - a rare The numinostist was all attention "It was a gold coin, he said, of some ancient King of India, and would weigh as much as 20 sovereigns, and was huge—as big as the palm of my hand."

The numismatist's heart was in his mouth.

"Sorry you seem to excited about it. It is my belief that the whole thing was a forgery. Just think of it! The shabby-look-

ing fellow that was hawking the com around had the impertmence to sak £5,000 for it !" The numerosatist thought over it, and, as an expert, reserved in this way over the story: "Forger he may be. Still there may be something in it. Issuers of spuri-our old coins never have brains enough to invent new forms; they always vamp up representations of certain well-known coins. Anyhow, it may be worth while for me to look it up as a numismatical monatros-

ity."
The fellow," continued the informant sened very much down on his lack. He told me that wherever he had been to show or sell his coin, the experts had kicked him out, declaring that his piece of money was a

forgery."
A hope spreng up in the coin-collector's heart—an inkling that some great find was pear at hand. Instinctively he rose from the dinner-table, determined to set out at once in search of the coin. Gen. Pox, the net, being himself the most enthusiastic of collectors, understanding what it is to have a fit of numitimatic fever, excused his guest's further presence at the diamer. Out started the numismetiet from Kensington, and post-ed as quick as a cab could take him to islington, for at Islington he knew an Oriental who kept up communication with those curious waits from the East, who unly term up in the grantest city of the world. A trail was dissevered in Islington itself, and soon the minerable ledgings of the man from Bok-

hara were found. The landlord of the house The man you wish to see is just going to bed. I know that he has been trying to find you. Shall I call him down?

"Yes, at ones," oried the expert
In a few minutes down came the man who
had been bloked out by every coin collector in London. With the help of the Oriental who acted as interpreter, the Bokhara man was told to show his coin. Then she Bokhara ran individual took off his queersy-out cost, next his embroidered waistoust, then his Waistbaud, next his shirt, until there was nothing on him above the waist but the underehut, and from under his arm-jut he dress out with great deliberation a dirty, sweat-hegrimed leather case, which he laid slowly on a table. Presently the case was opened, and in an instant the eyes of the expert were dazzled by that poculiar, soft, yellow sheen which only antique gold gives forth. It was indeed a prize. One glance alone was sufficient to show that it was a grand modallion, a unique coin, the chiefost, the rarest in the world. It has taken years of study on the part of the numismatic, a transmitted instinct, in fact, through some gonerations, for this expert to appreciate a rare coin at a single look.

Knowing that, in dealing with Orientals an intending purchaser must exhibit no auxfety, the expert did not allow a muscle of his

face to move. It was the Bokhara man who took the gold coin and placed it in the numismatist's hand. If the recipient's band had trembled in the least with excitement, the wily Oriental would have made a hard bargain. It was a supreme effort, for when the piece was touched only by the numusmatist's flugers a thrill something like an electric shock tore

up his arm.
Said the Bokhara man, through the interpreter. "That coin out me dear. It has been awested in man's blood—his heart blood. Seven of us found that piece of gold. We quarrelled over it. That was natural, It was worth a fight. We fell on one anothor with knives and daggers. After thor with knives and daggers. After awhile, for it was hot work, five of the men rolled dead in the dust. Only two of us were left. The other man is still at Bokha: He agreed that I should come to Europe to sell this bit of gold. Since it was found I have always carried it under my arm. There are, I understand, more skilful thieres in England than in Bokhara. They all say in London, those who lave studied old golden money, that this coin is a forgery. I know better. Will you buy it, my lord? The expert looked at it again, and satisfied himself as to its authenticity. It was an himself as to its authenticity. It was an antique. More than that, it was a numismatic prodigy. Its weight was nearly 5 ounces, or 90 staters, and its value in gold about \$110. On one side was the portrait of Eucratides, King of Bactria, who lived 185 B.C. The bust of the monarch was crowned with a belmet, ornamented with the horn and ear of the bull, a peculiar attribute of the Kings of Bactria. On the reverse were the Diocourse, Castor and Pollus, galloping on horseback, with the legend in Greek, Baselieus Metanney, Eykrandey, (the Great King Eucratides.) There was a defect, something like a line running across the field of the piece. This defect was the glory of the coin. This abowed the number of blows which were required to trike such a big piece. The die with which this coin had been stamped must have been broken after this piece was made. The numismatist was wild with joy, for certainly this piece was unique. It was the first, maybe the last of its kind, and there never would turn up in this world another piece of gold

"Ask him what he wants for it?" inquired the expert with concealed indifference. "It is worth, something, of course its weight, say, in gold." The Bokhar man's eyes twinkled—they were black, snaky eyes. "I will take £5,000 for it, my lord, and nothing else," said the man, coolly, as he picked up the coin, slipped it into the bag, and was about putting it under

his arm. Now came the moment of trial. The expert lighted a cigarette and smoked to calm his nerves. Then, blowing the smoke from his lips, he said: "I tell you what I will do. I will give you, right now, my cheque for £1,000 for the piece. If the coin is not mine in 20 minutes, I shall offer you £900 for it, and so on until I get to £500. If you don't close with me to-night, to-morrow I

will not take it at any price."
"Twenty minutes passed," said the expert, "like an instant. The Bokhara man coined immersed in deep thought. Then he turned on me suddenly," continued the expert, "piercod me through with his black eyes, and put the much coveted coin in my hand, while his long, bird-like fingers were bent like talone to take the cheque. The con was mine. I slept, ' said the expert, "with that coin under my pillow; that is, I tried to sleep, but so excited was I that I

never closed my eyes that night.' The numismatist took the carliest conveyance across the English Channel. This medal was not for common collections. It was a piece for the French Museum. The Emperor Louis Napoleon heard of it, as did the Minister of Instruction. M. Feuardent considered an offer of 20,000 france for the medal as an imperative command that the coin should remain in France. So stay it did, and though 50,000 france, just double what it cook, were offered for it. This coin of the Bactrian Eucratides is now the greatly-prized ornament of the Cabinet des Medailles. To day it lies in a glass case all by There is a little handle coming out of the box which permits the public to turn the coin so that both sides of it can be

"This," said the expert to the writer, "is the rarest coin in the world, and the one for which the highest price has been paid. Since it cost the lives of five men, I do not think anything more was really paid for it than it was worth. It ought to have been saved for the delectation of numerosatio amateurs in all times to come, even had 50 or 100 lives been sacrificed."

Among the Alps the cold has been inter during the present winter. A correspondent of the London Delly News writes that in the valley of Freyesinieres the snow is more than two metres (over two yards) deep. The roads are every where impassable. The postmen even are unable to get from ple to place. Neither wood or ceal from he ob-tained for love or money. The people are outling down their trees, and trying to warm themselves with green wood. The sufferings

How an Election was Won.

The Madison (Ind.) Ster says: Some years ago Russ, our own G. W., lived in our brought up right, adjoining county of Ripley He was then a A POLITE young Republican in a Democratic county. What ther's "Loot-John. his politics are now we don't know, and don't care, and we think he don't know or care either. We only know he is a manly, big-hearted, genial gentleman, and that a all we care about these times. But to the story. Russ was a Republican candi 'ste for Sheriff in the Democratic county of Ripley, and as a matter of course wanted all the votes he could get. Then, as now, he was passion-ately fond of gunning, and always owned a the gun and dogs. In his county was an old German, we will call him Jake. He also was a hunter and a power among "the boys." He kept a attle country doggery, and his "influence" was worth about thirty votes. In due time Russ met Jake, and a talk about hunting, guns, and dogs rather warmed the Dutchman towards Russ, although Jake was a Domoorat. After a while Russ saw one of Jake's lank, pot-bel-lied pointers, and commenced to give away

taffy.

"Jake," said Russ, "that's a mighty fine
dog. Where did you get him?"

Jake replied to the effect that he raised
that kind of dogs.

"Well, I'll tell you," said Russ, "I am

would of hunting, and if I am elected

very fond of hunting, and if I am elected Shoriff this fall, I shall indulge myself in shooting to my heart's content. If I am not elected, I will not be able to shoot much. I will give you \$50 for that dog, Jake, if I want him after the election. Here's a \$5 want him after the election. Here's a \$5 note to bind the bargain." Jake, tickled was worth about 60 cents, took the bill, and as a consequence his end of the county gave Russ a handsome majority, and he was elected, barely pulling through. Time passed, and Russ was duly installed in the office of Sheriff of Ripley County. Soon Jake put in an appearance, dragging the unwilling cur at his i

"Mister Russ," said Jake, "you voe now elected Sheriff von dis gounty, und here is dese dog. Give me my vorty-vile dollars.

"Jake," said Russ, "I find that my time will not allow me to hunt so much as I thought it would; you may just keep the dog and the \$5 too,"

Jake studied a lorg time, then took a long

breath, and said:
"Mister Russ, I policye id, by Uot, you buy me and not my dog! Ain't id?"

Antinous.

(From the Cornhill Megazine.) Who was Antinous, and what is known of

him? He was a native of Bithynium or Claudiopolis, a Greek town claiming to have been a oclony from Arcadia, which was situated near the Sangarius, in the Roman province of Bithynia; therefore he may have had pure Hellenic blood in his vaina, or, what is more probable, his ancestry may have been hybrid between the Greek immigrants and the native populations of Asia Minor. Antinous was probably born in the era. About his youth and education we know nothing. He first appears upon the scene of the world's history as Hadrian's friend. Whether the Emperor met with him during his travels in Asia Minor, whether he found him among the atidants of ther he found him among the atudents of the University at Athons, or whether the bey had been sent to Rome in his child-hood, must remain matter of the merest conjecture. We do not even know for certain whether Antinous was free or slave. The report that he was one of the Emperor's larges rests upon the testimony of Hagesip-pus, quoted by a Christian Father, and can-not therefore be altogether relied upon. It the fact that Antinous is more than once represented in the campany of Hadrian and Trajan in a page's hunting-dress upon the bas-reliefs which adorn the Arch of Constanting. The so-called Castor of the Villa Albani is probably of a similar character, Winckelmann, who adopted the tradition as trustworthy, pointed out the similarity be-tween the portraite of Antinous and some lines in "Phedrus," which describe a curly-haired atriessis. If Antinous took the rank of atmenus in the imperial padagegium, his noution would have been, to say the least, position would have been, to say the seast, respectable; for these upper servants was committed the charge of the strium, where the Romans kept their family archives, and works of art. Yet he must have quitted this kind of service some time before his death, since we find him in the company of Hadrian upon one of those long journeys in which an element would have had no atrium to keep. By the time of Hadrian's visit to Egypt, Antinous had certainly passed into the closest relationallip with his impenal master; and what we know of the Emperor's inclination toward literary and philosophical society porhaps justifies the belief that the youth he admitted to his friendship had imbibed Greek culture, and had been initiated into those cloudy metaphysics which amused the leisure of semi-Oriental thinkers in the last age of decaying

An Uncommon Malformation.

(From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Telegraph.) A woman named Spitachler, living in court off Sixth-street, whose husband is Henry Spitachler, driver for Myere & Co., gave birth to a child, or rather two culdren, day before yesterday, and the case is con-coded by the medical fraternity to be a marrel. The children were connected at the breast bone in such a way as to bring them face to face. The flesh, extending from about the centre of the breast bone down ward to the lower part of the abdomen, and ward to the lower part of the audomed, and in width taking up the whole front part of the body, holds them together. In all other respects they are perfectly formed children, hands, arms, feet, and other parts of the body showing no malformation what-ever. They are just about like perfectly-form-d twin form is children, with the averaging ed twin female children, with the exception of the link which connects them together. The muscles of the body, about the feet, head, neck and arms were flexible, so that any part of the body could be moved naturally. They were born about 7.80 o'clock Wednes-day morning and died shortly after, but the mother is well and rapidly recovering.

DANCERO is forbidden during Lent, but fah-balle are allewabie.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

سوالا الشابان والمناذات

A MAN is not always upright who has been

A POLITE young lady speaks of her bro ther's "boot-john." It is hard to get sheed of time, but a mu-sician often bests it.

To remove paint from the wall-back up against it before it gets dry.

Is Nosh was a consistent Jew, what in-duced him to take liam into the ark?

Ir has not yet been clearly proved in Pane that electricity is cheaper than gas.

A HAMILTON woman has just made her husband unhappy by her fourth pair of

THE modern golden rule is: "Let your due unto others be as much as others' due unto you.

THEY say a strong grasp of the hand be-tokens a strong heart. What a magnificent heart a lobster must have.

In Michgan etiquette permits a bride to be married without gloves—precisely the way she handles her husband,

"THERE is no place like home"—unless it is some nice young girl's home, when the old folks are at class meeting, and the matchbox is empty.

The late husband, when he finds that somebody has stolen the keyhole out of his door, and diffidently rings the bell, knows exactly who "the coming" is. exactly who "the coming"

Mrs. Brown, who "knew it was something of that sort," added to her recent invitations "H. M. S. P." Imagine the dismay of her sleters and her cousins and her aunte.

A YOUNG man who was kicked off the front doorstep while endeavouring to seronade his girl, by her enraged pape, was to cautious to call him an old pirate, but he didn't hesi-tate to designate him as a free-booter.

An exchange tells of a young man who swore off smoking and was worth \$10,000 in five years. There's some mistake here. We know a young man who has swore off fifty times in five years and isn't worth a cent.

"I MEVER though but once, said old Deacon Webbing," that it was a sin to steal an umbrella." "And when was that ?" asked a friend. "It was when some peaky thief stole my new silk one," answered the dea-00 PL

On the boulevard: "You look sad."
"Have you not heard?" "No." "My
wile has been taken away." "Mine also,
a month ago." "It was cold in the cheet."
"In the case of my wife it was the coachman.

"LA SURPRISE" is the name of a new hat with three-quarters of a yard of feathers hanging from the right side. It is so called from the surprised menner in which the husband exclains "La!" when presented with the bill.

THE village is flooded with spurious silver coins. We saked a witty Irishman if he 'Yes, sir; they come from some fellow's base-mint, and the buyer passes them to the seller again."

Mrs. Pater Piper's beby was making a tremendous noise, shd a friend asked Peter why it was so cross. "It has as a stormy mother," said Peter with a sigh: "you needn't wonder if it's a little squally, it's quite natural."

THE ceremony of baptism by immersion was celebrated in Western Texas the other day, and when the fourteen candidates walked down to the water fifteen revolvers were deposited on the bank of the stream, that of the prescher making the filteenth,

We met a farmer a day or two ago who was so hard pushed that he was on his way to pawn his hoe. We told him we were less in he exclaimed, "far from it ! You know the old motto, 'Hos pawn, hope ever !"

Ever clargymen are not exempt from the prevailing infection of the Pinafore catch phrase. At a meeting of the Baptist minis-ters of New York the other day, one rever-end speaker brought down the house by saying: "The Lord will never-well, hardly ever -- permit such a thing."

DRILLING her class in poetry, the teacher outed from the familiar lines of Teonyson:
"You must wake and call me early, call
me early, mother dear." "Now," she asked, "why did.the girl want to be called
early?" "Don't know," replied Tommy,
"unless it was because that was her name."

"SEE the moon," said a lady to her nephew, a bright little boy of five, as they sat looking out the window the other day. You can't see the meon in the daytime. "Yes, you can," continued his aunt; "there it is over the trees." The little follow had to admit that he saw it, but added, " "Taint lighted, anyway,"

A Provs old lady complained to her clergymen that an orthodox neighbour maintained that her—the neighbour's—children were born Christiaus. "Oh, well," respond-ed the clergyman, "I wouldn't dispute with her about it; if her children are born as she claims they will probably grow out of it in

A TEACHER at Greenock, during the bible leason, when speaking about Cain and Abel, asked one of his scholars: "Where did Cain go after he killed Abel?" "He went to bod, Where do you get that information? said the teacher. "It's in the chapter, air; that Cain, after he had killed Abel, went to the land of Nod."

GIDEON COOK, a Baptist prescher, well known a quarter of a century ago, was a man very eccentric in his speech, even to his last very sometre in his speech, even to his last earthly moments. A few hours precious to his death his brother, also a preacher, came to his bednide and inquired: "Do you think you are dying, Gidson?" And the reply, sharp and quick, came: "Don't know— can't tell—never died yet!"

A GOOD story is told of a coloured minister of Ballard country who was brought to trial before his church on the charge of stealing baccs. After a number of witnesses had bacoss. After a number of witnesses had been examined, the descous retired, and soon after returned the following vardict: "The Rev. Moses Bledso am ackwitted of de slau-ations dat he actual did stole de pork, as twee not shode dat somebody else miten't have been wearin his close; but de broder is hereby fectionately warned dat in de future he must be more hearful."

Norming can reach out further than a cough at church. It may come from the remotest corner in the rear, but its scho tickles the throat of those in front, and then creeps down the sule, and touches the ushers, and floats from the choir to the minister, and rever releases its hold until it has wrong a sympathetic explosion from every victum. Perhaps you've noticed it.

How seet is the babbling of babyhoodalmost like music when the wee one is playing with the sunbeams, or reaching for the moon. But when orb of night has gone down, and darkness and stillness have come, and humanity is courting sleep, the infantile expressions are changed to demomacal ravings that cannot be lulled with anything short of the contents of a drug store.

BEFORE MARRIAGE-"Oh, my darling, your voice is as musical to me as a vesper bell whose tones fall softly on the perfumed evening air I Speak again, and say those words, my beloved, for I could listen to your voice until the stars are extinguished in overlasting night!" After Marriage—"I've had just enough of your clapper, old woman, and if you don't shut up I'll leave the house!"

No one ever succeeded in extracting honey from a spelling bee. Didn't, hoy? A young man who attended a spelling bee in this town three years ago took therefrom a young lady whom he recently married, and he calls her "honey" for short, and thinks she is ten times sweeter than that saccharin product of the bee. What he will call her a fow years honce is a question we will hand over to our puzzle eclvers.

"Now, children," said a Sunday-school superintendent, who had been talking to his superintendent, who had been taking within scholars about good people and bad people, "when I'm walking in the street I speak to some persons I meet, and I don't speak to others; and what's the reason?" He expected the reply would be, "Because some are good at others are bad;" but, to his are good at others are bad;" but, to his discomfiften the general about the "Hadiscomfiture, the general shout was, " Because some are rich and others are poor,"

THE morning after a recent wreck five of THE morning after a recent wreck five of the survivors found themselves olinging to a floating spar. The water was very rough, and the battered and exhausted men had great difficulty in holding on. When they were about to let go in despair, one of the strongest said: "Think of your wives and children, men, and stick it out," The thought nerved them to renewed exertions, and soon after they were nighted up by a and soon after they were picked up by a ship. Only one of the number was missing. They subsequently discovered he was a wid-ower with a mother-in-law.

A TRACHER in one of the Westfield public chools was startled the other day at the anawar she got from one bright little fellow. On the blackboard was the picture of an ostrioh, and the teacher described its great strength and power of endurance, closing by saying it was the only bird upon which a man could ride. "I know another," spoke up a little chap. "Well, what is it?" "A lark," Unsuspectingly the teacher asked, "How can you prove that, Johnny?" "All I know about it," said the boy, "is that mother every little while says father's off on à lark, and when he comes home he looks as if he had rode awful fast."

THE British Wesleyer Thanksgiving Fund has reached already £70,000. The general sommittee invested with the duty of supercommittee invested with the duty of experintending appeals for contributions have resolved to appropriate £10,000 for the establishment of an orphanage. A gentlemand the name of Jevons offers to give £9,000 for this purpose. The sum of £8,000 will be set apart as a permanent fund, of which the interest will be appropriated to the relief of necessitous local preschers. Aid will also be given to Methodism in Scotland and the Connectional Tumperance Committee. The Connectional Temperance Committee. The Weeleyans of Ireland have changed their well-known connectional school in Dublin to a college, which will be known as Wesley College. A new building has been erected for it accommodation, at a cost of £14,000. They have also a college at Belfast, with an endowment of £20,000.

A CLERGYMAN was called upon on one occa-sion to officiate at a coloured wedding. " Wo assure you, sah," said the gentemanly dar-ky, "dat dis yere wedding, sah, is to be bery much in the fashiou, sah." "Very well," replied the elergyman, "I will try to do everything in my power to gratify the wishes of the parties." So, after the dinner and dancing were over, the groom's "best man" called again on the minister, and left him a \$10 fee. "I hope everything was as your friend desired it?" said the urbane clergyman. "Wall, sah, to tell de trut, Mr. Johnson was a little disappointed," an-awared the groomsman. "Why, I took my robes!" said the minister. "Yes, sah; it wasn't that." "I adhered to the rubrics of the church." "Yes, sah; dat was all "I was punctual, and shook hands couple. What more could I do ! ". with the couple. What more could I do? ". Well, sah, Mr. Johnson he felt kind o' hurt, you see, 'osse you didn't salute the bride,"

Amusing Scene in Church.

Some time back a harvest home collection was made in a little parish church in Kent, an effective sermon being presched from the text, "Is not this the carpenter's son?" At one end of the church, directly facing the pulpit, is a gallery appropriated to the use of the village school-children. One small boy, having had a penny entrusted to him for bestowal in the poor's box, sought to while away the time whilst the sermon was being read by covertly rolling the coin along the narrow ledge of the gallery within a space jealously guarded by his two hands. Urowing bok'er with success, he increased the distance between his hands, and in an evil momen' the copper dropped into the lody of the church, striking against the end of a jew, and rolling thence down the sinle text, "Is not this the carpenter's son ?" At of a jew, and rolling thence down the aiele in a painfully and ble manuer. The clergyman involuntarily raised his eyes from the manuscript and directed them towards the gallery, at the same time proceeding with the sermon, which had recobed a point where he had occasion to quote his text. Hardly were the words ultered, with due interrogative emphasis, whon up started an occur tive emphasis, whon up started an occupant of the gallery, who, with a respectful solution toward the pulpit, harriedly replied: "No, sir—if you please, sir, it weren't me; it were Joe Josept o' th' maithy." The reading of the sarmon was slightly interrupted, and the congregation, turning round to look up a' the gallery, beheld an uncestating but wondering youth, being led forth by the collar.

Whelmed by the Ploods.

The Appalling Calamity that has Befall en a Hungarian City.

A calamity to which Hungary has long been considered peculiarly liable has overtaken Bregedin, the second commercial town of that country.

The River Theiss overflowed its banks despite the precautions that had been taken from the moment the danger of such an oc-currence was observed, and within three hours the town was inundated.

The scenes that ensued defy description, for, to add to the sitration, the tremondous current undermined he foundations of the buildings in which the inhabitants lived or had sought sholter, and amid shricks, ories, and frantic appeals for aid that it was im-possible to render, the structures went possible to render, the structures went crashing into the flood, carrying with them the inmates. Even the synagogue, to which many people had flown for refuge, was not spared by the waters, and fell in, burying hundreds in its ruins. The practical obliteration of the gas works suggested a new distress to the minds of the survivors, and this proved only too real. When daylight faded they were left at the meroy of the torrent, unable to perceive what fresh danger threatened them, and in a state of prostration from which death would have been a

Some years ago the Government received proposals from an English engineer to furnish a remedy for the inundation which the Theise has threatened each spring, but the expense of the construction of the series of canals which he deemed essential to his scheme, was considered too great, and his proposition was dismissed on that account. Had it been accepted, the terrible disaster now reported might never have occurred. The Theiss-Tiers in Hungarian -- Has so many tributaries that it is invariably swollen at the time of year lice begins to melt, and it has long been looked upon as liable to osuse great destruction to property, that which has submerged an entire city could scarcely have been contem-plated at the moment the English engineer's scheme was discarded as entailing too heavy an expense. This rich river—it is a saying with the Hungarians that the Theise has more fish than water—rises in the county of Marmaros, in the northeast, flows west-ward to Tekay, then southward to Szolnov, when it turns south, and enter the Danube south of Titel, near the southern boundary of Hungary. It is navigable throughout most of its entire length of 600 miles, and is bordered by marshes, moors, soda-lakes and swamps. For nearly 200 miles its lower course is parallel with the Danube, and from about the beginning of the present century it has been connected with that river by the about the beginning of the present century its has been connected with that river by the Francis Canal, which shortene the route down its waters and up those of the larger river 106 miles. Its principal tributaries are the Bodrog, Hernad, Sejo, and Zagyva, on the right, and the Saamos, Koros, and Marce on the left. Besides Szegedin, it flows through such large towns as Coongrad, Zeuta, and old Becce-Zaegedin—called Saeged by the Hungarians—is situated on the right bank of the Thoise, and opposite the mouth of the Marce, ninety-six miles southeast of Pesth, and fifty-five miles wert of Arad. Its population was between seventy and eighty thoasand, and consisted chiefly of Magyare and Slava. The city stood in a marshy plain, and was divided into a central town, or Palanka, in which the residences of the merchants were grouped around an old fortress built by the Turks in the sixteenth century, and containing exin the sixteenth century, and containing ex-tensive barracks, a house of correction, and a church of its own; an upper and a lower town, and new Sasgedin, situated on the east bank of the Thesis, and reached by a bridge of boats. Besides the synagogue— the inhabitants comprised many Jews there were eix Roman Catholic churches, a church, and one or two convents. The market place was very large, and among the places of amusement was a Magyar the-

Reliance had been placed upon several large dykes which protected the back of the town, but these gradually encoumbed to the force of the water, and the inhabitunts perceived that their only safety lay in etren ening the embankment of the Alfold Rail-way. Desperate efforts were made throughout Tuesday night, but early yesterday morning a gale arose, and aided by this, the water broke through, carrying away part of the embankment and the rolling stock of the railway, and rushing in bros streams toward the town. This was at 3 o'clock. Many persons had remained up throughout the night, anticipating some such danger, and these fied at once. Others, aroused by the roar of the great body of water, aprang from their beds and, hurrying on some clothing, sought refuge on the housetops. At daybreak the town was many feet deep in water, and the inhabimany feet doep in water, and the innatival tante had begun to realize the extent of their calamity. Here and there a house, less substantial than its neighbours, tottered and fell with a crash, and it frequently happened that at the moment a boat was nearingly window from which half distracted people with the property of the state of the whole additional to the state of the state ple were appealing for aid, the whole edi-fice would secoumb to the torrent, amid the piteous shrinks of the inmates. Such of the inhabitants as were so fortunate as to be able to do so fied to new Szegedin and more elevited parts of the town, hurriedly bross-ing the bridge of boats which separates the new city from the old. As the day were on whole rows of houses fell, and the flond gained such headway that it submerged fully two-thirds of the town, including this citadel and the post rad telegraph offices. Besides the synagogue, the orphanage suc-combed, burying its inmates in the rains, and two manufactories were discovered to be in flames. No excesses were observable, however, on the part of the inhabitants, precastionary measures having been taken for the protection of property. During the afternoon the dame were cut in several places to allow the water to run off; the flood was still rushing with an awful roar over the city, and the practical destruction of the town was complete. Happily, how-ever, while there was much excitement there was no disorder, and such of the inhabitants as could be removed were conveyed to a place of tafety by men who seemed to retain their presence of mind to a greater degree than might have been ex-

At Porth active mesonres were taken to sed assistance to the afflicted city; the

municipal authorities directed that relief trains be prepared without delay, and accommodations for fugitives were provided in the barracks and public buildings of the

capital.
The Government has sent 40,000 floring for the relief of the inhabitante. This generceity does not save it, however, from being violently attacked by the Redicals in the Diet for having neglected to take precautions against the calamity. Rvery hour brings intelligence of fresh disaster. It appears that 100 square miles in the vicinity of Szegedin are flooded and the crops in that district totally ruined.

At latest accounts the water had risen five feet more, and the situation was becoming more and more critical.

Sixty thousand persons were without a roof to cover them. The upper floors of all high houses were cranimed with spectators in momentary fear of death.

The Tyrolese.

(From Harper's Magerine) .

It is not easy to see how, in a country so broken as this, and where so many farms and even whole villages have no access t market except over mountain foot-paths, any system could be introduced which would lighten the labour of the people. On not one farm in fifty in the mountain valleys could the mowing-machine be used, and from at least one-half of the hay and grain fields the whole crop has to be carried away on the hands and shoulders of the people. Something might be gained by the introduction of a better race of cattle, but it is a question whether these too would not deferiorate under the constant exercise needed to pick up a living on these broken pas-tures. The conditions of living are very much modified by the modern proposeity which is so common among the As musicians, as peddlers, as cattle-dealers, and as mechanics, they wander over the wide world, bringing home a comfortable profit and a quickened intelligence.

The mental and moral characteristics of any people can of course be only very imperiently measured by the casual traveller. The Tyrolese are represented as being ex-tremely superstitious and priest-ridden, but no evidence of this was obvious to me. They are unquestionably honest and faithful, and universally temperate. Probably every man, woman, and child in Tyrol drinks beer and wine as constantly and as freely as we drink water ; but during all of my journeyings in all parts of the country I have not seen a single person either drunk or under any considerable influence of drink. There are, too, very slight evidences of poverty, and beggars are rare. Among themselves, especially at the Geethensern in the evening, the younger men are notey and uproarious, and much given to bad music and hereh play. Some of their games are rough to brutality, and it is not long since the use of their quarrels.

Wrestling and "finger-hacking" (booking the middle fingers and twisting for the mastery, even at the risk of the joint) are still account.

still common, and are watched by comrades with the same interest that attaches to a cook-fight or a dog-fight the England. Among a people whose life makes physical endurance a cardinal virtue, these trials of strength and of the ability to endure pain are regarded as tests of manliness, and even the regarded as tests of manliness, and even the women who witness them appland their most brutal manifestations.

Pou Hi's Musical Invention.

(From Harper's Marazina)

The history of music plainly shows that the elements of musical art were in a man-ner systematized from the very earliest ages ankind. The Chinese have records one of their emperors who fixed the twelve degrees of the chromatic scale at the wakeand-call-me-early period of 3468 n.c. The potentate in question was named Fou Hi the First. He invented several instruments, improvements upon which have made the fortune of many an unsorupulous invader of Chinese patents in these our times. Among his instruments were of course the Among his instruments were or course the bones, which, when rattled by Fon Hi, gave forth celestial harmony. His bones were a peculiarly prime order of article, better than those in use in these degenerate days. The lowness of the standard of national taste in Arverios to-day was never more distinctly shown than in the utter indifference of the average auditor as to what a minatrel's bones are made of, so that th rattle as lustily as any anching dove will roar. For Hi, with that nicety of taste invariably observable in the fabrication of choice articles by the Oriental peoples, always insisted upon having his bones made of the right shank of infants of good ancestry, specially massacred in the neather way, for the purpose of manufacture. The bones were the first instrument Fou Hi invented, but his genius soon took a wider flight, and he dropped them for another, namely, the lyre, in drawing the long bow upon which he was unexcelled even by his bisgraphers.

Pictures Which Have Been Burned.

(From the Athengum. Within the last few years prodigious losses have been incurred by fire. Chief among these were nearly a hundred pictures burned at Holker Hall. The famous "Strolling Actresses in a Barn," one of Hogarth's best pictures, was consumed at Littleton not long since, thus following the the fate of all but one of the series of "A Harlot's Progress," which ended in smoke at Fouthill. Fire has wrecked more Hogarths than these: his "Garrick as Richard III." had a narrow escape the other day at Duncombe Park. Worksop was burned, with much of its contents, Jan. 22, 1770, being only one of numerous unfortunate oases. Titian's "Peter, Martyr," was lost by this means a few years ago.

THE hospitable Jones-"Yes, we're in the same old place where you dined with us last year By the by, old man, I wish you and your wife would come up and take pot-luck with us again on the--- The impuleive Brown (in the eagerness of his determination never again to take pot-lack with the Jonesse)-"My dear fellow! So sorry! But Joneses;—"My dear reliew? So sorry? But we're engaged on the—a—re—on th-th-that evening?" Poor Jones (pa'betically)— "Well, old man, you might have given me time just to name the day?"

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

APRING BONNETS,

The large bonnets to be introduced with the first warm days of spring are not the daring coronet shapes lately worn to frame the face and surround it as with a halo. Thu new wide brims extend for and as well as upward, and begin to widen at the point where they first leave the crown, just as the old-time scrops and poke-bonnets did. This widened brim is faced inside with shirred satin or with smooth dark velvet, or else with the daintiest India muslin; this facing begins an inch or less from the edge of the fine braid, which is left bare and has no wire in it, and the extreme edge of the facing is often visible from the front. The wholesale houses have imported these large bonnets in the various stylish braids, straws and chips, and the milliner indents the brim according to her fancy, or to suit the face of the wear Ladica who trim their own bonnets will find the trimming very simple in appearance, yet not very easy to adjust. The shirred facings are essiest for the inexperiencod trimmer; they are cut bias, and are drawn into the shape of the brim by the many rows of drawing-strings that constituto the shirring. These shirrings are usually of light-coloured satin, especially cream and tea shades, the latter being the delicate tint of the tea-rose. The dark velvet fac-ings are, however, more becoming, especially in the dark garnet and Prince of Wales red shades that are most used in conjunction with tea or cream colour; next these, gon-darme blue, sapphire, bottle green and black relvet are preferred. The valvet facing also leaves a bare edge of the unwired brim, and this edge is sometimes double of the braid. With the red, green, or black velvet facing the outside of the bonnet will have some cream-coloured satur laid in irregular folds or loops down the right side of the crown, while on the left is a single long, thickly curied cetrich plume of the same shade; this may begin below the crown, and curi up the left side to the satin on the top, or else it may begin at the top and hang straight downward. Still other hate with garnet relvot facing have simply too long oream yellow plumes beginning below the crown and curling up to the top, thus surrounding it. To dispose these plumes gracefully, to prevent the satin folds and loops from looking stiffly regular, and to have the facing smooth, are necessary items that are not as essily done as would seem at a glance. large long-looped bows are now worn further back on the bonnet, behind a wreath branch of large flowers thickly clustered, or else they are put quite in the middle of the crown. The white bounets are made especrown. In a wnite bouners are must expendally dressy by the doubled strings of Breton isce. In smaller cottage bonnets the brim is faced like those described, and the crown is surrounded by a close wreath of

are used with some loosely-knotted satin Among the new ornamente are straw beads strung in fringes or in patterns as galloon. The tinesi galloons are also shown in colours dusted with silver or with gold. Brusilian beetles are mounted on aboohes or in aprays with gilt setting to ornament the broades of green-blue shades, and also the white oblp or braid bonnets. The white crystals are brilliant in silvered settings in buckles, brooches, creecents, and bees. The jet ornaments for black lace boanets are the handaomest yet imported, and will be largely used again. For the inside of a close cottage-shaped black lace bonnet is a row of graduated jet balls, growing larger toward the middle, that would answer very well for a necklace, yet makes a very pretty coronet. To bind the edge of other brims are black net galloons embroidered with jet bead, while for the outside of the grown are large butterdies of jet, crescents, leaves and rings. The ornaments made of feathers have been described.

large flowers, or of moss or foliage, or else the three feathers of the Prince of Wales

Brooaded ribbons are shown in Japanese designs delicately tinted, and so artistically done that they look like water-colour paintings. These are beautiful on the Tuscan hate for the watering-places,

Rustic atraw bonnets to be worn with morning or travelling suits, show two or three bright colours mingled with the black or brown braid that forms the greater part of the bonnet. For country use are yellow straws with satin like lustre, trimmed with brocaded red and yellow gause ribbon, form-ing an Alsacian bow behind a bunch of scar-

let poppies.
The black net bonnets are most often all black, with jet ornaments, jet feathers, and black Breton lace for trimmings; the material of the bonnet is Brussels net of very small meshes, without dots, laid smoothly over the frame. When colours are used on them, they are the new tea shades, old gold them, they are the new sea andea, old gold embroidery, white, or Prince of Wales red. For black chip bonnets a pretty model from Tuyes's has the flaring brim lined with black satin, on which is laid quite smoothly black lace embroidered with old gold silk to represent leaves. Outside are folds of black satin laid carelessly around the left side of the crown, while at the top of the right is a group of four very small black tips, from which hange a long black plume down to the

The combination of colours most seen is that of dark red with cream-colour; this arrangement is as popular for blonds as for the brunettes by whom it was originally used. The pale Sevres blue is used with ten-colour, and to these is sometimes added Jacqueminot red in the way of roses or buds not quite blown. The gendarme bire looks well with red or with oream-colour in brocades. A graceful round hat of white chin turned up on the right side has the brin faced with gendarme blue velvet, while around the crown is a searf of blue and red brocede twined in with the blue velvet; one long blue plume is on the right side, and a red bird is perohed in front,

DRESS GOODS.

Panama tweeds are new loosely woven wool goods of light weight for spring and enmmer dresses. They are woven in small checks of three or rour threads each way, auggesting the Pasama canvas used for embrueasry. They come in tan, beige, and gray checks with white. The new Cheviet striped wools are narrow stripes of two grave shades, with the lighter stripe marked by troad Cheviot twills; this will make neful and pretty travelling dresses. The soph; arreures are like crape stuffs that are lightly oricapied.
Various other light woollenster abown in

striped and quadrille designs, and the pur-

chaser can acaroely fail to make a stylish solection, provided she confines herself to the tan, clive, and gray shades. The gendarms blue is shown in many of these fabrice, cepooially in the moire striped woollens, but this colour will be more used for dress; costumes than the useful dark shades just mentioned Morning dresses and the long sacques called matinees are being made of the morre striped cashmeres trimmed with white Breton lace pleatings. Chintz sat-teens and foulards will be used for summer

SPRING BALMORALS, ETC.

Short scantily gored shirts of gray mehair are made up for Balmoral petticoate. They are either plain or striped, have but one side gore, and are trimmed with one or two pleated flounces. The pleatings are in clusters, or clee plain box-pleatings. They begin as low as 75 cents, but the nicest have rows of black velvet heading the flounces, and cost \$2.50. For nicer Balmorale black alpaca is used.

Now white muslin skirts are trimmed with twn or three pleated frills of Hamburg em-broulery They still continue to be made with deep yokes at the top, and the longer

skirts bave fan trains.
New French chemises are mede with closery fitted bands that button on each shoulder, instead of in front. The band arround the neck is formed of fine small tucks done by hand, and there are clusters of tucks six or seven inches deep, separated by spaces extending lengthwise down the front; such chemiers, made of nice French percale, are \$1.75. Others are simply scalloped on the bands and sleeves; those are sold for \$1 are neatly made, but of very sheer muslin; sacque chemises similarly trimmed bogin also as low as \$1, but when organizated with French needle-work done on the garment, and in the new Greek designs, they cost from \$2.50 to \$3.50.

PEW LINGERIK Louis Quatorze jabote made very full and very long are the dressy novelties provided instead of the small throat bows. There are made of the shoerest India muslin laid in many fine pleats, and shell-shaped loops edged with a great deal of Breton lace. Some of these reach to the waist line, and others, it is said, will extend to the end of the vest. They cost from \$1.75 to \$5, according to the lace used; Malebee lace and Italian Valenciennes in some new feathery patterns are preferred by others. Merchants say the prices of Breton lace are difficult to quote, as they vary according to the supply; it is in such demand that some weeks the supply is almost exhausted, and the price increased. Worth is said to use a thousand yards daily. The imitation Breton with the darning done by machinery is now shown in creamy tinte and the investigation. now shown in creamy tists and fine irregular meshes that make it difficult to distinguish it from that in which the pattern is darned

Small loops of pleated muslin and Breton lace are shown for cravat bows in white, pink, and blue for 75 cents to \$1. The pretty butterfly bows cost from 60 cents to

The favourite pleating for the neck and wrists of dresses is also of Breton lace in two rows, one of which is wider that the

other.

Soaris of fine net edged with Breton lace soars of the net edged with Breton lace are used for two purposes. They may be worn as bounet strings that begin on the crown with a bow or in pleatings, or else they may serve as a soarf for the neck to be tied in a large bow at the throat, and the ends folded straight down in front to the waist. They are two yards long, about three-eighths wide, and are finished across the bottom with a pleated frill of the lace; they ocet from \$2 upward. Ladies some-times buy four or five yards of wide lace, and make the souri by sowing together the plain edges.

Breakfast Turbans.

The Oriental turbana now breakfast caps ocet from \$1.25 upward, according to the value of the handkerchief used in making them. Silk handkerchiefs to match the wrapper or the short cosbut very picturesque been from era smut turbane are made of Algerian scarfs of soft bourette wools of gay colours on white or black grounds.

BREAKFAST SHAWLS.

For house shawle the favourite choice is the square Chuddah, which is sold in very fair qualities for \$10, while the best squares in good red shades, creamy white, and soft gray cost \$12 or \$15. The black Chuddah shawle seldom are of good shades, but when very nice are used for street wraps lapped across the front in fichn fashion. double shawle of the popular Chuddah are

How Her Sight Was Improved.

(From Forney's Progress.) Mmc. C., dressmaker, has a great deal of trouble with her sewing-girls. The other day one of them came to her to say, "Ma-dame, I fear that I will not be able to work much longer. I think I am getting blind,"
"Why, how is that? You seem to get
along pretty well with your work." "Yes,
but I can no longer see any meat on my
plate at dinner. Alme. C. understood, and
the next day the young ladies were served with very large but very thin shoes of meat. "What happinese!" exclaimed our Miss.
"My sight has come book. I can now see better than ever." "How is that, Mademoiselle." "Why, at this moment I can

Milk as a Seperific.

see the plate through the meat."

According to the Phermacist, it is a frequent practice in the New York asylum for inabriates to administer to the patients at ledtime a glass of milk to produce sleep, and the result is often found satisfactory, with-out the use of medicine. Medicine is there sometimes prescribed in milk. It has been recently stated in medical journals that lactic acid has the effect of promoting sleep by acting as a sociative, and this soid may be produeed in the alimentary canal after the in-gestion of milk. Can this, then, be the exlanation of the action of milk on the nerrous system after a long continued, excessive use alcoholic drink? Sagar, also, is copable of being converted in the stomach, in certain morbid conditions, into lactic acid; and a lump of segar allowed to dissolve in the mouth on going to bed will frequently least e section a restless body to quiet and repose. ALL SORTS.

To Be or Not to Be

"To keep house or board, That is the question. Whether 'its better for a pair To try the trials of a hired giri, Or to take up a truomatick And 'crean her out'
To board, to pay your board In advance, a)*,
There's the rub, for when the
I'ny-day comes, 'ten to one
There isn's a shot in the locker *

Never.

" What never? No, never ! What, never ! Well, hardly ever "

Never refer to a gift you have made or a favour you have rendered. Never clean the nails or pick the teeth in

company. Never fail to give a polite answer to a civil question.

Never call a new , quaintance by the Christian name, unless requested to do so.

Never accept of favours or hospitalities without rendering an exchange of civilities

when opportunity offers.

Never write to another asking for information, or a favour of any kind, with-out enclosing a postage stamp for a reply. Never refuse to receive an apology. You may not receive friendship, but courteey will require, when an apology is effected,

that you so ept it. Never insult another by harsh words when applied to for a favour. Kind words do not cost much, and yet they carry untold happiness to the on to whom they are spo-

Never, when walking arm and arm with a young lady, be continually changing and go-ing to the other side, because of a change of corners. It shows too much attention to

Never should a lady accept of expensive gifts at the hands of a gentleman not related or engaged to her. Gifts of flowers, music, or confectionery may be accepted.

THE first person singular-Adam. A COLD map-the bite of a turtle. Music of the future-Premissory notes. Ick cream-When a lady skater gets a

A THERMOMETER gains notoriety by degrees. A GARRULOUS servant is the friend of the

burglar. How can ignorance be regarded as deep-

Wary should a layman care for a sitting in church? THERE must be a nerve scenter somewhere

in the nose. Chorus of the cider apples . "Just as we go to press.'

SPRAKING of Leat, it reigns forty days and forty nights. THE moustache of a very young man has a

downcost look about it. The hotel fork ought to be well known. It is in everybody's mouth.

Many men whistle from want of thought, but few from thought of want. "WHEN I was a child I spake as a child," and often got spanked for doing it.

Who steels a ham, however much in need, By social law is deemed a third, ladeed, But he who steels his millions from a bank, Is deemed a homerow man of forwance rank, Learn, then, this lesson from each thieving ring, A little thieving is a dangerous thing.

"Isn'r it funny?" he exclaimed, as he lesped back in his seat at theatre, and wiped seased back in his sear at thestre, and wiped away the tears that the laughter-provoking comedian had produced. "Yee, I should say so," responded his fair companion; "it's one of her sister's old one's made over." His jaw dropped into his lap, as he ta led his gazo upon the young lady in front, whose persennel his partner had been studying. ing.

THE agents of two rival iron safe manufacturers were recently presenting the claims of their respective articles. One was claims of their respective articles. One was a Yankse—the other wasn't. The one that wasn't told his story. A game-cock had been shut up in one of his sales, and then it was exposed to the most intense heat. When the door was opened, the cock stalked out, flapped his wings, and crowed loudly, as if nothing had happened. It was now the Yankse's turn. A cock had also been shut up in one of his sales, with a pound of fresh notter, and the sale was submitted to the butter, and the sale was submitted to the trial of a tremendous heat for more than a week. The legs of the safe were melted off, and the door itself so far fused as to require the use of a cold-chisel to get it open. When it was opened the cock was found frozen dead, and the butter so solid that a man who knocked off a piece of it with his hammer had his eye put out by a frozen butter splinter.

A Bird that Would not Sing. (From The Theatre.)

There was in Berlin a prima donna who, whenever anything or anybody displeased her, invariably became too house to sing. One day an opers in her repertory was to be performed. At the appointed hour the manager came forward, and announced that owing to a sore throat she was unable to ap-pear. The audience prepared to leave, but poer. The andience prepared to leave, but the King rose and commanded them to keep their places, which they wonderingly did. A few minutes afterward an officer and four dragoons entered the capricious lady's room.
"Mademoiselle," quoth the officer, "the
King suquires after your health." "The
King is very good; I have a sore throat." "Hie Majorty knows it, and has charged me to take you at once to the military hos-pital to be oured." Mademoisalle, turning very pale, suggested that they were jesting, but was told that Prussian officers never in-dulged in such a thing. Before long she found herself in the coach with the four "I am a little better now," she faltered out: "I will try to sing." "Back to the theatre, "said the officer to the coachman. Mademoiselle thought she had re-orded too easily. "I shall not be able to sing my best," she said. "I think not." "And why?" "Because two dragoons in attendance behind the scenes have orders to carry you off to the military hospital at the least seese." Never did the lady sing

Applying Superphosphates.

EDS. Constitution General Man, -On page 775 there is an account of some appenments with fertilizers by T. Shamless. The result was quite different from those in m; esperance I have used superphosphate for several years to grow my corn crop on sod, and have never failed to got pay for the fertilizer and all cost of application, in the increased crop, and many times I get quite a profit. It has sometimes increased my crop 33 per cent. I think the reason Mr. Sharpless received so little benefit was the result of his method in think the reason Mr. Sharpless received so little benefit was the result of his method in applying the fortilizer. In order to receive the most benefit to the first crop, all fertilizers, whether special or farm manures, should be applied on grass lands, as early as September the fall previous 1 or if not at that time it should be applied on the surface after the land is ploughed. I believe, as John Johnston long ago said, "that a rich sod contains all the elements for a good crop of corn." Sometimes on sod land the young corn requires atimulating a little until its roots get hold of the sod, and superphosphate, if applied in the hill, will do this. It generally puts the orop two weeks shead phate, it applied in the hill, will do this. It generally pute the crop two weeks shead early in the season, which is very important in this section. I always apply superphos-phate in the hill on sod land at the rate of 250 or 300 lbs. per sere—never more than the above amount—and it has never failed to pay well. On old land the result has not been as favourable. As a general rule, I am in favour of aurface application of all fertilizers. HENRY LANE, Addison County, Vi.

In the statement of experiments with phosphates by Mr. T. Sharpless, he says he sowed it upon the sod and ploughed it under six inches deep. It is a wonder that it had as much effect as it did. It should have been applied upon the surface after ploughing, or as near the seed as practicable and not prevent germination. What would be the result if just food enough was given to a young animal to preserve its existence and cause a feeble growth until it had reached sufficient age to forage for itself? An irreparable injury would be the result. The same principle applies to plants. The first stages of their existence are the most important once, and if they ever need any extra food, that is the time. tra food, that is the time.

There are thousands of tone used in Western New York, 'It is destined to come into general use in this section and add greatly to the wealth of farmers. It is important that it be rightly applied, and should not be condemned when not applied properly. For the small grains it gives the heat results when drilled with the seed by means of a fertilizer attachment to the drill. Where com is drilled with one of these drills, the fertilizor may be drilled at the same time, but all the tubes about a light state of the same time. but all the tubes should be allowed to dis-charge; or at least one on each side of the row of corn, which should be at least forty row of corn, which should be at least forty inches apart. Where corn is planted in hills it may be applied where the hills are to be, and around them, or may be applied upon the surface of the hills soon after planting, but in either case another portion should be sown broedcast upon the surface, as the roots of corn soon extend beyond that applied to the hills. For grapes the soil should be ploughed and turned from the roots early in the spring, then sow the fertiliser broadcast at the rate of 400 or 600 lbs. per acre. per sore, Pens Yes, N.Y.

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Feed the land and it will feed

An old darkey who was asked if, in his experience, prayer was answered, replied; "Well, sah, some pra're is ansud and some isn't—peods on w'at you ames fo'; just arter the wah, we'en it was mighty hard seratchin' fo' de culled bredden, I 'bearved dat whenebber I pway de In'd to sen' one o' Marse Peyton's fat turkeys for de ole man, dare was no notice took ob de pardition; o' makes keyson a make took ob de pardition; but we'en I pway dat he would see' d. ole man to' de turkey, de matter was tended to belo' sun up mex' mornin', dead eartin."

Feed the land and it will feed