NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Summary of Foreign, Domestic and War Items.

CANADIAN.

A new weekly journal is being established in Montreal, with the noted Capt. Kerwin as editor. It is called the *Pilot*.

The flouring mills of Moore & Son, of Walkerton, have been destroyed by fire, together with 600 bushels of wheat and a quantity of flour.

A great railway strike of the engineers took place in Manitoba. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers repudiate all responsibility of it.

The Department of Agriculture has forwarded several cases of immigration literature to England for distribution by the Government agent there.

Several ladies recently applied for the privilege of attending lectures at the University College, but the former decision to exclude them has been re-affirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Isaac Powley, a farmer of Kingston township, was killed at the Cataraqui railway crossing. His remains were carried on the front of the engine to the Kingston station, two miles distant.

Mrs. George Myers, of Thurlow, while preparing breakfast a few mornings ago, had her dress ignited by a spark from the stove, and narrowly escaped with her life. Her husband had his hands very badly burned in putting the fire out.

Sir Leonard Tilley was waited on the other day in Toronto by those interested in establishing large iron smelting and steel works in that city. They wanted a bonus of seven dollars per ton on the iron produced. He promised to give the matter his best consideration.

The plans for the new ice palace for the Montreal carnival are now ready. The building will be entirely of ice, consisting of 10,000 blocks, of 40x20 inches square each. The palace will be 160 feet long and 65 feet at its greatest depth. There will be a main tower 76 feet high. The total cost is estimated at $3,000.

Alexander Patterson, of Belleville, was going from his home to a fire company meeting last week with $300 in his possession to pay the company, from the corporation. He was knocked down and senseless in the street and his pockets rifled, but the $300 was in an inside pocket and not obtained. He thinks he knows his assailant.

Says the St. Catharines *Journal* The old colored lady, Sojourner Truth, who died in Michigan a few days ago at the advanced age of 102 years, did not at all compare with Mrs. Taylor, who resides on the Hamilton road, a few miles west of this city. Mrs. Taylor is now in her 107th year, and is still healthy. In her appearance she would be placed in the sixties. Nor have the effects of a prolonged life shown any marks on her excellent memory or general habits.

UNITED STATES.

A woman, Mrs. Carrie B. Kilgore, recently applied for permission to practice in the Common Pleas Court at Philadelphia. Judge Hare refused permission, as he deemed it contrary to the spirit of the present laws of Pennsylvania.

At New a Orleans election Democratic meeting, to nominate candidates to the State Convention, much ill-feeling was shown, which culminated in bloodshed. About fifty pistol shots were fired, and several well-known citizens killed, while a number of others were badly wounded.

A Jewish synagogue in Chicago was entered a few nights ago by some miscreants and nearly all the interior ornamentation and gas fixtures were destroyed. The curtains and gowns were torn to pieces and much other harm done. No special reason is assigned, other than the anti-Jewish feeling rankling in some hearts.

At Fort Smith, Indian Territory, recently, Levi James, the Choctaw Indian, on Saturday November of the murder of James Fulson, was shot at Scullyville court-house, in accordance with the Choctaw law. James sat upon a blanket, and the sheriff held one hand and a deputy-sheriff the other. Another deputy took a position five paces distant with a Colt's revolver. He deliberately aimed, and shot him through the heart. He died in two minutes. James was educated in a good family, and leaves a white wife and five small children.

The *World* prints a list of New York widows and single women whose united wealth is about $123,000,000. The wealthiest are: Mrs. A. T. Stewart $10,000,000; Mrs. F. D. Morgan, $5,000,000; Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, $5,000,000; Mrs. Edwin Stevens, $7,000,000; Mrs. Paran Stevens, $3,000,000; Mrs. Moses Taylor, $6,000,000; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, $5,000,000; Mrs. James Brown, $,000,000. The richest unmarried lady, Catherine Wolfe, $2,000,000, who also leads the entire list in noble and unostentatious charities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Gladstone is to be honored by the Greeks with a statute in Athens. He is said to be the only living man in whose honor a statute has been erected in a foreign country. A year ago subscriptions were asked for the purpose, and so liberal was the response that twice as much money as is required has already been sent in.

A Queer Spectacle.

In London we are accustomed to furious driving of all sorts. Cabs, light carts, railway vans, and other vehicles are driven through the streets daily with frightful velocity, regardless of consequences, and, as we know by sad experience, often with lamentable results. We have, however, hitherto been fortunately spared such a spectacle as that witnessed at Canterbury a few days ago, when a huge steam roller was seen tearing along the main street at the rate of ten miles an hour in charge of a man almost helplessly drunk. The excitement was, of course, intense; and the consequences might have been most serious, but that a tradesman, with much presence of mind and agility, leaped into the roller and, shutting off the steam, checked its mad career before it had effected any damage. The driver, a man by the name of Bartlett, has been sentenced by the magistrates to one month's imprisonment with hard labor. He deserves his fate; but it must be admitted that there was something almost sublime in his proceedings. If left alone he might have charged the cathedral with his steam roller and reduced it to a heap of ruins. He would then have occupied a high pedestal in the temple of fame as one of the most eminent furious drivers on record—almost equal to Jehu, the son of Nimshi, himself.—*St. James's Gazette.*

There is scarcely a field in the whole country but needs draining. Even those which appear dry are all the better for such openings. The farmer who lends his money on mortgage while his farm is undrained, is a fool, sure, for no possible investment will pay better than draining if it is set about with any judgment what ever.

LIFE IN LONDON.

Scenes In the Seven Dials—Roughs on the Rampage—A Fight with the Police.

She was tall, slender and pretty. She gazed at a kind-looking young man with indescribable love. His left arm supported her. "Ain't she a brazen-faced lass?" said a woman in the crowd, "to turn her lover upside down in company with those 'ere 'amorous eyes?"

This remark was lost on the lass, who still continued to stare at her companion with a gaze of admiration, scrutiny, and anguish. He was speaking to her.

"I'll blow your brains out!" exclaimed an invisible squeaky voice. Tzing—boom then a bark. The crowd laughed. The squeaking voice, the unmusical strains and the bark were issuing from an itinerant "Punch and Judy" which had anchored between The Grapes and The Crown, two large and popular saloons occupying two of the seven sides of the well-known Seven Dials.

It was on Saturday evening. The place swarmed with people. Respectable workmen and forbidding-looking ruffians, steady women, ribald hussies, inebriated guardsmen and blue-ribboned regulars, elbowed each other. It was a startling carnival, a show of the most melancholy aspects of the lowest orders, of their good qualities, and of their unbounded depravities. Suddenly there was a rush. Down came the little theatre, Toby, and all the poor paraphernalia of the play. To crown all, the gas set fire to the curtains. There was a cry of terror echoed by the desperate yell of the stage manager crushed under his burning house. The roughs, however, pursued their advantage. They placed themselves behind each other and made a telling charge. The pavements and gutters were strewn with bonnets, hats, broken jars, and damaged baskets. The tenderest couples were forcibly severed. A few innocents called for the police. This satisfied the miscreants that the road was clear and that they could follow up their operations. A piercing scream was heard. The companion of the strange lass was floored, and was being kicked like a dead cur. The poor girl stood unprotected among the wildest villains in the world—a crowd of thieves, ticket-of-leave men, and impenitents of all sorts, such as can only be encountered in those latitudes. Then something strange occurred. She could have tried to run away, or come to the rescue of her friend, but, after her agonizing cry of despair on being torn from him, she had remained nailed to the spot. An unhealthy, rickety villain seized her from behind, but went no further. "Ye drain creaper," said an unassuming citizen in artisan's clothes. "Ye let go, or by 'eavens——"

The mediator did not look much of a bruiser. His challenge was accepted by the scrofulous villian. He was going to kiss his unfortunate victim, who was defending herself as awkwardly as possible, when there was are iron grip on his hand. There was hardly any scuffle. The bully tried to free his hand. He might as well have tried to pull it from the grip of a vise.

There was the ground, and the brawler fell to the pavement. His hand had been crushed as effectually as though a wagon-load of stones had passed over it. "Next time," said Goliath, "ye are stretched [sent to penal servitude], my lad, maybe ye will kerse me, for I doubt whether ye will be 'hable by 'ard labor to display yer kackknowledgment of the guvner's 'ospitality, but in future ye will perhaps respect a poor blind girl."

Alas, it was true! The pretty innocent lass, with curious looks, sparkling with poignant longing, was totally blind. She could not see whether she was loved, and she thought nobody could see how much she loved. Hence her perplexing stare when on the arm of her friend. Her gallant protector had discovered her misfortune. He was not, however, to be left in quiet possession of his triumph. Indeed, Seven Dials would soon lose its right, if some of such small skirmishes could settle its spirited community.

The affray had drawn us from the Grapes and the Crown to Little Earl street, which nearly fronts Leonard coffee-bar, another face of the dial, where teetotalism united to speculation pursues a bold campaign against the liquor trade by means of tea, cocoa, and coffee, at 1 penny per mug, and of steak and kidney pudding at 4 pence. Little Earl street on a Saturday night is one of the most bustling lanes that imagination can conceive. The sides of the thoroughfare are occupied by an unbroken line of trucks loaded with cheap wares. The footpath is an interminable row of small shops, carrying on commerce at equally low figures. The screams of the costermongers, and traders competing for public favor, the blinding and whistling gas, the unsavory and hostile fumes issuing from decayed vegetables, strongly-salted fish, second-hand clothes, seasoned food, inexpensive boots, and rancid cheeses, the unmusical cries of the women, their hevelled hair, their abbreviated garments, and the barefooted and ragged children, happier than the kings, create an undescribable saturnalia.

At the top of the street, on the left-hand side going toward the Grapes, there is a sinister site named Moulmouth court. It has a narrow, low, and dark egress on Little Earl street. "Ye bloody mutilator," said an ugly man to the artisan. "I tell ye this: Ye won't disfigure hanother gentleman in yer days."

This was the signal for a murderous assault on the man by two or three score of desperadoes. In a minute they had run their prey into the dark ally. For all that, the chase was not over. The game was not a hare, but a turkey cock. Circumstances were favorable to pluck and steel, and he had both. The place was narrow, and thus he had only to deal with a minority of his assailants at a time. When I last saw him he was hitting like a semi-god.

"Kick 'is brains out or drain 'im, can't ye," said an adviser. "Go it, my pigeons."

But here the pigeons were interrupted. The police, who had been quelling another brush, for Seven Dials gives them little leisure, were now turning their attention to the new battle-field. There were not many of them, but they were stout and willing. They ran through the first ranks of the rioters, but being pumped out by the effort, they were surrounded by the miscreants who were not slow at realizing the superiority of their position. Like one man they fell on the blue coats. A more desperate encounter could not have been witnessed. The officials drew their truncheons, but the ruffians picked up stones. Both parties let out with merciless impulse. There were only four policemen. They would eventually have been cut to pieces by the natives if more men had not come to their rescue. As it was, two of them were taken to the hospital, and will probably be disabled for life.

The arrival of the reserve of constables gave the victory to the peelers, but they came too late to be of much service to the valiant champion of the blind girl, for when the constables reached Moulmouth court he was found half murdered on the ground.

This is a picture from life drawn from Seven Dials, planned and built for the wealthiest families of the city under Charles II.—*London Correspondent New York Sun.*

Notes About Animals.

We propose here to consider some cases in which animals have seemed to reason. The importance of the subject will be recognized if we remember Darwin's admission that, had no organic being except man possessed any mental power, or if man's power had been of a wholly different nature from those of the lower animals, we should never have been able to convince ourselves that our high faculties had been gradually developed. "In Central Park, one very hot day, my attention," writes Mr. James J. Furniss, of New York, "was drawn to the conduct of an elephant which had been placed in an inclosure in the open air. On the ground was a large heap of newly-mown grass, which the sagacious animal was taking up by the trunkful and laying carefully upon his sun-heated back. He continued the operation until his back was completely thatched, when he remained quiet, apparently enjoying the result of his ingenuity. It seems to me that instinct should have prompted the elephant to eat the grass and that it was reason which caused him to use it for the purpose of diminishing the effect of the sun's rays."

"I may mention a case," says the writer, "of a kitten about half grown having mental reflection of some sort. I was sitting in one of the rooms at a house where I was stopping in Somersetshire, and hearing a knock at the front door was told not to heed it, as it was only this kitten asking admittance. Not believing it, I watched for myself, and very soon saw this kitten jump on to the door, hang by one leg, and put the other fore paw right through the knocker and rap twice. The knocker was an ordinary shaped one, fixed in the centre of the door half way up; the top part of the door was glazed. I saw this performance dozens of times afterward, and often used to put the kitten outside to see it done. It was never known to knock when any one stood in the garden, but if one went indoors and shut it out outside, in a few minutes came the usual knock. A sister kitten to this one was never known to knock, but sat on the doorstep and entered when the door was opened, and in nine cases out of ten the knock was successful. The kitten was never taught in any way; it would knock at both front and back door."

"Many years ago," says the lady who narrated the tale, "my husband had his portrait taken by T. Philips, Sen., R. A., and subsequently went to India, leaving the portrait to be finished and framed. When it was sent home, about two years after it was taken, it was placed on the floor against the sofa, preparatory to being hung on the wall. We had then a very handsome large black-and-tan setter, which was a great pet in the house. As soon as the dog came into the room he recognized his master, though he had not seen him for two years, and went up to the picture and licked his face. When this anecdote was told to Philips he said it was the highest compliment that had ever been paid to him."—*Nature Studies.*

The Banner of Islam.

El Medhi's victory is possibly of more significance than at first thought might appear. At all events it is something of a spectacle for the world to witness a repetition of scenes which belong to centuries gone by. The appearance of this "false prophet," with the loftiest claims, the widespread and fanatical response to his call and the unsheathed sword to maintain the faith, seem like a story woven from the incidents of an olden time. El Mehdi's course is at once a rebellion and a crusade, if a Christian word can define a Moslem event. It is a rebellion against the khedive which means largely foreign rule and a revival of the old war-cry of Mohammed. It was thought that well-armed soldiers, led by a European commander, would make short work with the swarms of raggamuffins that have swollen the ranks of El Mehdi's army, but Pasha Hicks has found, to his infinite chagrin, that to fight Arabs along the Nile is a pastime which takes on some serious variations under other conditions. Gen. Hicks went out to resist this new party of Islam. He found himself in the centre of a cyclone that utterly swept away his conscripts. At Khartoum the prophet was defeated, or feigned defeat, it is not certain which. Pasha Hicks pursued vigorously, when El Mehdi's force turned on him and annihilated the elated conquerors. Dispatches say that El Mehdi has been formally declared a "false prophet" at Mecca. If the dispatch be true it is doubtful whether the superstitious rabble will heed more the old oracle or the new one which speaks immediately from heaven. There is a reading to these events that is not very obscure. The foreign influence in Egypt has antagonized the slave trade, and so successfully that, while its absolute suppression was quite impossible, it was in a measure restricted, greatly to the annoyance of the slave interests of the upper Nile. It is this interference with a commerce, none the less lucrative because infamous, which has made it difficult, if not impossible, for a hostile army, unless organized on a grand scale, to find supplies at any considerable distance from Cairo. And away in the Soudan, to which Pasha Hicks took the undisciplined fellaheen of the Delta, an army might perish, if only let alone, almost as easily as in the great desert of Sahara. There are those who regard El Mehdi's movement, coupled with the military disaster of the Egyptian forces, as destined to effect the whole of Egypt and perhaps to excite anew Moslem fanaticism in Tunis, Algiers, and India, and, in a word, in the whole Oriental world, and effect a revival of the old Moslem faith. This seems hardly probable, and yet it is not impossible. Islamism has been a gigantic power in the past, but conquest after conquest has brought decay, and, though yet formidable in numbers, it would be almost a miracle if the apparently universal law of old age and death was set aside, even though the senile period were greatly prolongod.

Lord Coleridge is evidently a wiser man than a good many of his American admirers took him to be. He spent a few weeks in the United States and the general expectation seemed to be that as soon as he reached home he would set himself to writing a book all about the country. A good many distinguished Englishman have done so, with just about as limited means of information. The learned Chief Justice, however, states that he does not intend to do any thing of the kind, simply because he did not learn enough about the fifty millions of sovereign people to form an intelligible opinion. He has had enough judicial experience about forming opinions to be aware that some considerable knowledge of the subject is a prime necessity. What Lord Coleridge did not find out about the people of United States would fill a very large book. He does not even intend to lecture about the country. No wonder such a man is honored, at home and abroad.

THE GREAT NORTH-WEST.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company's Produce Exhibition Car.

A Conservatory on Wheels—The Energy and Enterprise of a Western Railway which Sends Dakota's Products on an Exhibition Tour.

One of the most notable but quiet enterprises for advertising purposes which any state or railroad can boast of, has been quietly going on in the midst of our Ontario farmers. The Milwaukee and St Paul railway company, conceiving the idea that the best way to surmount the reports of hard winters, blizzards and small crops, was to exhibit to the farmers (the class mostly interested) some of the many products which are the pride of

THE STATE OF DAKOTA.

This vast territory contains 150,932 square miles or 96,500,000 of acres of the best farming land to be found in North America. It is situated between the 42nd and 49th degrees of north latitude and the 19th and 29th degrees of longitude west of Washington. The extent of this state is more than France and twice as large as Great Britain and Ireland. That this territory has the most unbounded resources could easily be seen, if space would admit of the enumeration of its mineral resources, and as well as from the annual report of its products from all sources. Those figures although correct, could not convince any person more plainly than the exhibit made in the fine large car of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway company, which is now visiting (for the benefit of farmers) the various towns and cities in Ontario. A brief description of this elegant

PRODUCE EXHIBITION CAR

may not be out of place.

Upon entering the car from either end, one cannot help feeling he has suddenly entered a conservatory arrayed in the most artistic manner, wreaths of corn, wheat, tobacco leaf and many grains and grasses, are woven and interwoven around roof and sides, in a thorough and artistic manner, bouquets of all styles made from earth's fruits are scattered around most profusely, until one can scarcely believe he is not attending the exhibit of a French school of vegetable cookery, preparatory to the cooking process. One of the most notable ornaments in the car is a large bell hung in the centre of the car the lower part of which is made of wheat, corn rye, grasses, etc., and the upper part of corn and vegetables, for a clapper or hammer, a fine clapper-shaped squash is hung in the centre by a blue ribbon, under this bell a prize in money will be given to the loving couple who will join in the bonds of matrimony.

A FEW GOOD THINGS TO SEE.

Corn in twelve varieties, including pop corn and the Dent corn, of which some very fine samples are shown, the Flint corn cobs, measuring sixteen inches in length. Radishes of the size of large rats and similarly shaped, turnips, carrots and rutabaga in endless variety, the Little Queen, Mother Hubbard, Turban, Scollop and other varieties of squashes. The pumpkin display was very fine, $30 having been offered for one sample of sweet pumpkins. In the potatoe department the Early Ohio was the most prominent, not a single potato weighed less than two pounds, some of them running to three pounds; there were the Snow Flake, White Elephant, White Star, Peach Blow, Burbank, Seedling, Western Red, and Victor. The display of grasses, Prairie red top, five feet in height, Blue joint, seven feet in height, Slough grasses and other varieties are woven in all directions as well as standing in the sheaf. Sweet potatoes and tobacco grown at Yanktown, timothy, clover, onions of several varieties, including the Weathersfield, Yellow Denver, Silver Skin, and Early Red, some very fine citrons, water melons and crab apples. One long, clean looking cotton wood tree, about 20 feet long, attracts unusual attention; it was planted two years ago from a slip, and is now 3½ inches in diameter, which clearly shows the speed with which a young plant will quietly increase in value Some very fine samples of timber grown from seed are displayed in many varieties, including soft maple, box elder, white ash, cotton wood, and aspe, samples of Okra, Martinua, hops, parsnips, and cucumbers of two varieties.

THE GRAIN DISPLAY

is particularly fine, both in sheaves and bottles, and many varieties are shown, particularly the Dakota, No 1 hard, Mediterraneau Spring, and other early wheat grown around Yankton are very conspicuous. Both black and white oats are displayed, and among the latter are some exceedingly fine samples of White Russian, Flax seed, buckwheat, rye, barley, peas and berries can be found in another department, and also samples of fine, white flour from Chamberlain and ground at the mills of J. F. Sisson & Co. Sorghum or sugar cane and broom corn of great length decorate the roof of the car, and are interwoven with small sheafs of wheat cut at full length. On the bottom of the car are some very fine samples of Sioux Falls granite. The stone is compact and polishes to a high degree and is used in the erection of the finest structures at St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. The finest class of stone for art work in the collection is the conglomerated stone which once polished for table tops, mantlepieces, etc, would become the rage rapidly. The stone from which Indians make their pipes is also shown, and as a curiosity the autograph of the noted Sitting Bull, written in a plain school boy hand, also a handsome and curious walking cane cut on the Missouri river is one of the greatest of curiosities.

CLIMATE, STORMS AND RAINS.

So much has been said in respect to the blizzards and heavy storms that are claimed for Dakota that a few statistics will not be amiss, and the reader should bear in mind that on account of the vastness of the territory a great difference will be found to exist between the region north of the 47th parallel and that south of it. In southeastern Dakota, the climate in many respects resembles that of Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and southern Minnesota, with a greater number of sunny, and a less number of rainy days. The summers are agreeable, and little inconvenience is experienced from heat, owing to the prairie breezes which prevail during the warmer months. The air is pure and dry in summer, clear and bracing in winter, and affords remarkable relief to persons suffering from incipient consumption, etc. Malarial diseases are wholly unknown. The winters are not severe, and the climate during the whole year compares more than favorably with the states before mentioned. From the tabulated statement of the signal office at Washington for a period covering 87 years, it is found that not a single cyclone has touched this territory whilst other states and territories have suffered 600 tornadoes, particularly in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana. That this territory has become a favored one for farming there is no doubt, and that Canadians have found it particularly so will be shown by the following returns made in 1880:

United Kingdom and Canada	17,574
Scandinavian countries	17,889
German empire	7,262
Russia	6,453
All other foreign countries	2,564
Total	51,786

The increase in population in one year, from 1881 to 1882, was 43,354. With such an increase in population any person would think the answer to all false reports a pretty plain one, for not only has the population of Dakota increased but it is found that under the liberal homesteads and other laws of the United States its "free lands" are rapidly being disposed of. The report shows that of 15,669,848 acres of public lands entered under the various acts during the period above mentioned, not less than 4,568 919 acres or nearly one-third were disposed of in Dakota alone. Of the total acreage of 6,347,729, entered under the homestead act in twenty-four states and territories 2,187,415, or more than one third was taken up in Dakota, and that under the timber act more than one half of the 2,609,797 acres disposed of were entered in this territory. The rapid growth of this territory is mainly due to the energy, enterprise and business push of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., which has run its rails in all directions through the territory, and which does not hesitate to run forty and fifty miles of a branch track when accommodation is wanted. Particularly is this noticed at Roscoe. The company has a regular emigration bureau attached to its service, and keeps regular travelling agents to attend to the wants of emigrants alone. No person not employed by the company is allowed in or around the company's emigration offices or railroads, and its system of detectives very soon ferret out any persons desirous of playing tricks upon emigrants. Mitchell and Aberdeen are the two great headquarters for the emigrants where the company's offices are situated. The company's produce exhibition car has been in Ontario under the direct supervision of M. H. Mercer of the emigration department of the road and Mr. Wallace Hefford, Canadian passenger agent of the company.—*Toronto World, t 27th, 1883.*

For descriptive pamphlets and other matter of interest regarding Dakota or the North-west Territories, send letter or postal to *Wm. Wallace Hefford, Canadian Passenger Agent, Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, 28 Front Street, East, Toronto, Ontario,* who will cheerfully furnish you by return mail

Hints on Butter Making.

At the recent Dairymen's Convention in Quebec, Mr. W. H. Lynch, who is probably the best authority on scientific dairy work in Canada, gave a most instructive address on the subject, of which the following is a brief resume:—Mr. Lynch in the course of his remarks said a dry goods firm, at great expense, brought out Professor Sheldons with an English dairy, to attend the last Dominion Exhibition at St. John, N.B., and purely for an advertisement of their business. This fact was proof enough, if any were wanted, of the great need for something being done to improve the dairy industry. The bringing out of Professor Sheldon had the effect of satisfying the people of Canada, there represented, that nothing they could send us from England is calculated to help us: it also had the effect of drawing attention to the simple utensils before the meeting that had been exhibited so long as two years ago in the Lower Provinces, and which are now endorsed by authorities, Canadian, American and English, and have been sometimes in successful operation in parts of the Eastern Townships. He explained that he occupied a different position from the other authorities. Butter making hitherto has been a matter of experience, judgment and manual skill. It was a coy art, hard to catch and not easy to hold. The object of the speaker had been to make this useful art a matter, not so much of manual skill, as of mechanical aids. In this he believed he could demonstrate that he had succeeded. Butter-making was essentially a mechanical process, and it was by taking advantage of that fact that he accomplished what had been done. It was a strong point gained that which improved implements and taking advantage of what the farmer already knows of the subject, one day was enough to place an outfit in successful working hands of the average farmer, and thus practically place a model dairy in all the farm-houses of the country. Here he proceeded to illustrate how all through the process the essentials of the successful prosecution of the art were involved in simple, cheap mechanical appliances. For instance, water was utilized instead of air to separate the cream, its many advantages, as pointed out, lying in the fact that it is available at a less variable temperature than air and is a better conductor of heat. In the construction of the churn were involved the important points of saving the grain and the complete separation of the caseine from the butter. One of the most striking features of this, the new and scientific process, was the use of a granulated butter holder, by means of which small dairies could make full packages of butter at each packing, and so secure the advantage hitherto peculiar to the large dairy or creamery. The novelties of a strainer milking pail and an air-tight tub were explained, and shown to form an important part of his interesting, simple and valuable outfit, that is apparently enough almost to revolutionize the dairy industry. He spoke also strongly of the importance of quality in butter, especially from an economic point of view. Mr. Lynch was frequently applauded during the course of his interesting address, which absorbed all the morning session.

A SMART MAN

is one who does his work quickly and well. That is what Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" does as a blood-purifier and strengthener. It arouses the torpid liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

"I'm going to board," was what the log remarked on entering the saw mill.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

Coke and Blackstone are supposed to be the legal authorities most consulted by coal dealers.

YOUTHFUL INDULGENCE

Is Pernicious Practices pursued in Solitude, is a most startling cause of Nervous and General Debility, Lack of Self Confidence and Will Power, Impaired Memory, Despondency, and other attendants of wrecked manhood. Sufferers should address, with three letter postage stamps, for large illustrated treatise, pointing out unfailing means of perfect cure, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N Y.

Small half face veils are either red or black.

In another column is published from a well-known gentleman, an acknowledgement of the benefit he derived from the use of Dr. Hoffman's German Bitters.

High coiffures are again in favor.

Beware of that Cough! it may kill you; cure it at once with Dr. Carson's Pulmonary Cough Drops, it never fails. Large Bottles at 50 cents. For sale everywhere.

When a Waxahacie preacher announced his text he simply said:—"Hell—what is it."

For a three cent stamp, Wilson Chemical Co., Kingston, Ont., will send to any address 27 hand colored samples of Triangle Dyes, with directions for use and other information valuable to every house-wife.

Of all the actions of a man's life, his marriage least concerns other people; yet, of all actions of his life, it is most meddled with by other people.

Dr. Carson's Pulmonary Cough Drops. The prescription of an old Canadian Practitioner. The best remedy for the Lungs, in large bottles at 50 cents. For sale everywhere

During the thick fog the other evening Gom Gom took a poor blind man by the hand and led him to his door. Telling the story to a friend on the following day, he cried:—"It is terrible to be blind in such a fog."

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot. 450 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollors, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator, Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

William Penn came of a hard family. Haven't you heard of the "Pirates of Penn's aunts?"

Harrison, the "boy" preacher, it is said, will spend Christmas with his grandchildren.

FOR THE

Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs,

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—wherever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these, therefore, is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver, and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver, and Urinary troubles: for the distressing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good.

For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE.

For sale by all dealers.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,

Toronto, Ont., Rochester, N.Y., London, Eng.

PECTORIA! Pectoria Pectoria! the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, Hoarseness, and all affections of the Lungs and Throat or Chest. Pectoria loosens the phlegm and breaks up the Cough. 25 cents per Bottle. Don't give up until you have tried Pectoria; all Druggists and General Storekeepers sell it.

The strange sunsets of the past few evenings have doubtless been caused by the efforts of the sun to set himself by standard time.

☞ In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given for 10 cts. than in any 15 or 25-cent dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors.

"We are going to have a mild winter, Mrs. Varley; every body says so," remarked Mrs. Seaton. Mrs. Varley merely acknowledged the information with an "Ah," but when Mrs. Seaton had gone she turned to her companion and said: "You know what that remark means, don't you? Her husband's too stingy to buy her a new set of furs."

Catarrh—A New Treatment whereby a Permanent Cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and treatise free on receipt of stamp. A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King-St. West, Toronto Canada.

"Man wants but little here below," wrote Oliver Goldsmith, but Oliver didn't stop to consider that the man who is going to build a house wants a lot.

An Ohio female institute contains 30 red-headed girls and the principal dispenses with gas and all other artificial light. Use only the Triangle Dyes. 10c.

As an inducement to the greater utilization of butter-milk in bread-making it is stated that it contains 4 to 5 per cent. of milk sugar and ½ per cent. of mineral salts, and that after settling for cheese-making it also contains 1 per cent. of nitrogenous matter and nearly as much of butter fat.

A. P. 157.

THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR

ASK FOR IT and TAKE NO OTHER.

Beware of Imitations.

TRADE MARK. Made by The Albert Toilet Soap Co

MATTHEWS BROS. & CO., 95 YONGE Street, Toronto. Mail prepaid, assorted packages of beautiful Christmas and New Year Cards.

25 cards, assorted,	mostly small,	$ 25
25 cards, assorted,	medium,	50
25 cards, assorted,	larger,	1.00
25 cards, assorted,	fine,	2.00

No two cards alike. Cash to be sent with order.

THE INDUSTRIAL UNION

Provides $2.50 to $10.00 a week in case of sickness or accident, at a cost of from $0.75 to $3.00 per quarter. For particulars enclose stamp to the secresary, Toronto, Ont.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. ☜

THE LILY

is a perfect gem, equal to an imported French Corset; fits like a glove to the figure; very stylish, elegant in appearance, and approved of by the most fastidious. Manufactured only by

THE CROMPTON CORSET CO.,

78 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

BEST BOILER PLATE,

For sale low, the following sizes, suitable for Boilers, Safes, Flumes, Tanks, &c., &c., 5-16 inch thick, 6x3, 8x3, 9x8, 10x3, 6x2½, 7x2½, 8x2½, 9x2½.

☞ SEND FOR PRICES ☜

Copland & McLaren,

Corner Wellington & Grey Nun Sts., Montreal.

Dominion Line of Steamships.

Running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. Sailing from Quebec every Saturday during the summer months, and from Portland every alternate Thursday during the winter months.

Ontario, * Dec. 27.	*Sarnia, Jan. 17.
Toronto, Jan. 3.	Montreal, Jan. 24.
Dominion, Jan. 10.	*Oregon, Jan. 31.

Rates of passage: Cabin, Portland to Liverpool according to steamer and berth, $50, $60, $70, return, $90, $110, $130; all outside rooms and comfortably heated by steam. Intermediate $40. Steerage, $24. The saloons and staterooms in steamers marked thus: * are amidships, where but little motion is felt, and no cattle or sheep are carried on them. For further particulars apply to any Grand Trunk Railway Agent, or local agents of the Company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,

General Agents, Montreal

$11.90 —FOR— 25C.

Extraordinary Bargain

On receipt of only 25c we will mail, postpaid, 34 pieces comprising 48 pages of full size sheet music, bound together in one volume. Names of Vocal pieces:—All on account of Eliza; A Warrior Bold; The Country Lad; Nancy Lee; Chorus of Charity Girls; Drummer's Song; The Judge's Song; The Love-Sick Boy; Whoa Emma; Two Bad Men; Man in the Moon, Johnny Morgan; The Gleaners; Torpedo and the Whale; I Saw Her in the Violet Time; Five O'Clock in the Morning; My Love She's but a Lassie Yet; Adieu, Dedd Home; Dunn Babble; and 15 pieces of Instrumental Music, comprising new and popular dance music, selections from different Operas, Marches, &c., &c. All the above and our handsome new Chromo Lithograph in colors of the Lord's Prayer and 10 Commandments, sent post-paid for 25c. As a holiday offer we will also send free 10 Christmas Cards, 50 money making receipts and a pack of Age Cards. Order quick. You get all the above for 25c, or 5 lots for $1.00; 1 doz. for $2.00. Cut this out and return with order.

JAS. LEE & CO., Montreal, P.Q.

10 PER CENT. OFF OUR DOLLAR tweeds makes the price 90 cents; these goods are worth $1.50, and make beautiful ladies' ulsters. A. B. FLINT, 35 Colborne Street, Toronto.

10 PER CENT. OFF OUR CELEBRATED black silks, that is our dollar silk will cost you only 90 cents; our $1.50, silk only $1.35; all goods marked in plain figures. A. B. FLINT, 35 Colborne Street, Toronto.

10 PER CENT. OFF OUR ALL-WOOL Jersey blankets; our $4.50, blanket for $4; see our Dungannon coverlets, weight 7 lbs., only $1.95, or $1.75, net cash; this discount is allowed on all parcels of one dollar and over. A. B. FLINT, 35 Colborne Street, Toronto.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF ALL dry-goods, including new fall stock, all goods marked in plain figures; all goods sold for cash only. A. B. FLINT, 35 Colborne Street, Toronto.

10 PER CENT. OFF GREY COTTONS! or a 10 cent cotton for nine cents; sheetings, shirtings, grey flannels, table napkins. A. B. FLINT, 35 Colborne Street, Toronto

10 PER CENT. OFF ALL DRESS GOODS, silks, satins, velvets, brocades, black and Cloored, cashmeres, tweeds, cloakings. A. B. FLINT, 35 Colborne Street, Toronto.

DO NOT ALLOW CHILDREN TO grow up deformed, but call and examine our appliances for treatment of Club Feet, and Diseases of the Spine, Hip, Knee and Ankle. Remember the world is progressing, and more can be done to-day than at any former period. We also manufacture Artificial Limbs, Trusses, and appliances for the relief and cure of all kinds of deformities. Will show at Toronto, Guelph and London Exhibitions. AUTHORS & COX, 91 Church St., Toronto.

$100,000 TO LOAN

on first-class farm property at lowest rates. Farmers will save money by applying by mail direct to me,

E. E. KNOTT,

48 Adelaide St., East, Toronto.

F. E. DIXON & CO.,

Manufacturers of Star Rive

Leather Belting!

70 King Street, East, Toronto

Large double Driving Belts a specialty. Send for Price Lists and Discounts.

BEAVER S. S. LINE.

WEEKLY BETWEEN

Quebec, Montreal, and Liverpool,

CARLING AT

QUEENSTOWN AND BELFAST

For lowest rates and all particulars apply to

Sam. Osborne & Co., 40 Yonge street Toronto.

ELM CITY HARNESS OIL

BASED ON NEATS FOOT OIL.

Is the finest harness dressing made. It softens and preserves the leather, and gives it a fine finish. Ask your saddler for it.

F. F. DALLEY & CO.,

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

☞ Sole Agents for the Dominion ☜

100 BEAUTIFUL SONGS. 10c.

A new collection, embracing a number of the most popular songs of the day. Among them are, We Never Speak as we Pass By—Over the Garden Wall,—Kerry Dance,—Warrior Bold,—Blue Alsathan Mountains,—Only a Blossom from her Grave,—Three Old Maids of Lee,—Flirting in the Starlight,—Grandmother's Old Eas