

RURAL LIFE IN ENGLAND.

WHAT FARM LABORERS EARN AND HOW THEY LIVE.

Interesting Letter From a Resident of Lindsay Who Spent Several Months Visiting Friends in the "Old Sod."

Numerous as are the visitors from here to the old land yearly, we hear very little about agricultural and village life in England; perhaps the reason is that these tourists have only time to take in the principal sights which are found in the towns and cities.

During a trip this summer we found many things to interest and surprise us in country life. As one enters an English village he is not impressed with the busy aspect of the place, for in many cases we scarcely saw a sign of life, but still one feels an admiration for the peace and quietude which seem to reign in these places.

Here is the little "green" surrounded by huge elm trees whereon the village club is held yearly, and at which time the place assumes a lively appearance. The boys and girls have been saving their coppers for a whole year and now at last the day has come when the little money-box is to be opened, and a day of great happiness is in store for the children and village folk generally.

Crossing the "green" we see an old stone building surrounded by a substantial wall of the same material; entering through the porch we hear the hum of voices, and soon discover this to be the boys' school. On entering a hush in the conversation at once takes place, and the boys look cautiously to see who the strangers are.

A welcome from the schoolmaster, and the usual questions are asked and answered; the boys open their eyes much larger when they learn that we are from America, and visions of Indians scalping white men, of buffaloes, bears, wolves, etc., pass through their minds.

The beautifully kept gardens and the woodbines and other climbing plants trained so beautifully over the cottages give these villages a very pretty appearance, and spruce and plum trees are also frequently seen nailed and trained on the front of the house.

About the centre of the village we see the English Church surrounded by some hundreds of graves, while the well kept walks are lined on either side with rose trees which were loaded with blossoms at the time of our visit.

The power of life seemed now manifestly yielding to the force of the disorder. Blisters were applied to the extremities, together with a cataplasm of bran and vinegar to the throat.

Speaking, which was painful from the beginning, now became almost impracticable, respiration grew more and more contracted and imperfect till 11.20 on Saturday night, retaining the possession of his intellect, when he expired without a struggle.

During the short period of his illness he economized his time in the arrangement of such few concerns as he required his attention with the utmost serenity and anticipating his approaching dissolution with every demonstration of the equanimity for which his whole life has been so uniformly and singularly conspicuous.

With reference to their diet, the "bill of fare" would hardly suit a laborer in this country. One man (whom we know to be reliable) told us that for day after day the year through he had simply bread and raw onions for his dinner.

These are a few of many facts coming to our notice, and perhaps they may be interesting to some of your readers.

The ancients entertained the idea that the dew was distilled upon the earth by the moon and stars.

The Arkansas river was named from a nation of Indians; also called Quappas.

The nights in August are often cool, while the sun is boiling hot in the daytime. This brings out all the poison that decomposing organic matter throws upon the air.

WASHINGTON'S LAST HOUR.

Some New Facts About the Death of the Lustrous Patriot—How He Met the Grim Monster.

In the library of an old gentleman in Washington has recently been discovered a copy of the Sentinel of Liberty, published in Georgetown, D.C., on December 20, 1799. It contains an account of the death of Gen. Washington, which differs materially from that furnished by Tobias Lear to John Adams, which is the basis for the statements given in the several biographies. It is in a letter written by a gentleman in Alexandria to a friend in Baltimore, and is as follows:

"I mention to you the truly melancholy event of the death of our much-loved Gen. George Washington. He made his exit last night between the hours of 11 and 12, after a short but painful illness of twenty-three hours. The disorder of which he died is by some called croup, by others an inflammatory quinsy, a disorder lately so mortal among children in this place, and, I believe, not until this year known to attack persons of maturity.

"My information I have from Dr. Dick, who was called in at a late hour. Alexandria is making arrangements to show his high esteem for him. We are all close our houses, and act as we should do if one of our family had departed. The bells are to toll daily until Wednesday or Thursday. He died perfectly in his senses, and, from Dr. Dick's account, perfectly resigned. He informed them that he had no fear of death, that his affairs were in good order, that he had made his will, and that his public business was but two days behind."

The same paper contains this certificate of the physicians who attended the General in his last illness.

"Messrs. J. and D. Westcott: Presuming that some account of the late illness and death of Gen. Washington will be generally interesting, and particularly so to the professors and practitioners of medicine throughout America, we request you to publish the following statement:

"Some time in the night of Friday, the 13th inst., having been exposed to a rain on the preceding day, Gen. Washington was attacked with an inflammatory affection of the upper part of the windpipe, called in technical language croup or tracheitis. The disease commenced with a violent ague, accompanied with some pain in the upper and fore part of the throat, on a sense of constriction in the same part, a cough and difficult rather than a painful deglutition, which were soon succeeded by a fever and a quick and laborious respiration. The necessity of blood-letting suggesting itself to the general, he procured a leecher from the neighborhood, who took from his arm in the night twelve or fourteen ounces of blood. He would not by any means be prevailed upon to send for the attending physician till the following morning, who arrived at Mount Vernon about 11 o'clock on Saturday. Discovering the case to be highly alarming, and foreseeing the fatal tendency of the disease, two consulting physicians were immediately sent for, who arrived, one at 3.30 and the other at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In the interim were employed two copious bleedings, a blister was applied to the part affected, two moderate doses of calomel were given, succeeded by repeated doses of emetic tartar, amounting in all to five or six grains, with no other effect than a copious discharge from the bowels.

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JAMES CRAIK, Attending Physician. ELISHA DICK, Consulting Physician.

A Chinese Female Doctor.

The first Chinese woman doctor graduate of the American Medical College, to practise in China, and the second woman of her race to take an occidental medical degree, is now on her way across the Pacific to her native land to inaugurate a new era in woman's work among women. She is Dr. Fu King Eng, a woman characteristically celestial in every characteristic of her nine years' residence in the United States. She has never discarded her quaint, rich native dress and loves her own land best. She received her doctor's degree in Philadelphia a year ago, has spent the past twelve months in taking a post-graduate course and in obtaining actual experience in her profession, and a week ago she sailed from San Francisco for Foo Chow, where she will take up her life work as a physician and missionary at the Woman's Hospital.

The Art of Pouring Tea.

Few hostesses understand the art of pouring tea and coffee, simple as it appears.

appears. As a rule the guest of honor is offered the first cup, which is the weakest, and the children, if served at all, are given the last and strongest. When it is desirable to have all the cups of uniform strength one should pour a little into each and then begin over again, reversing the order. In England this is so well understood that a pourer of tea or coffee does not begin to replenish the cups till all are before her.

A New Liquid Fuel.

A new fuel for steamboats has recently been tested, first, in the merchant marine, and later on, in the Italian and French navies, with great success. The German Navy Department has just ordered experiments with this fuel, which is called masut. It is properly speaking, a derivative of coal tar, which in turn is manufactured from soft or bituminous coal. This fuel is carried in tanks, and is fed into the fire boxes through pipes, at the end of which a strong current of air atomizes the fuel and blows it into every corner of the tubes and the walls, and develops a considerably higher temperature than coal, generating thereby a larger amount of steam. It is claimed for this fuel that it will increase the steam capacity about 20 per cent. The first experiments on the schooner Carolina were so successful that the Navy Department has ordered the battleship Westenburg, and the armored steamer Siegfried, to be supplied with masut fire boxes, and the result of the experiment is looked forward to with great interest.

The Cowboy's Day is Over.

The cowboy, like the buffalo, is fast becoming extinct. In the dawn of the new century now approaching he will be regarded as a curiosity. Then years hence he will almost have attained the dignity of tradition. History, which embalms the man in armor and exalts the pioneer, holds a place for him. The niche may be a modest one, but he had his part in conquering a new country, and an impartial record of western civilization can omit his picturesque figure. Before let us try to detain it a moment in its real likeness and garb. Dwellers in the long-settled communities scarcely realize how great a change has come over the Far West during the last decade. Ranchers there will always be—ranches for grain, hay, fruit and blooded live stock—but not for the rearing of the cattle business; when the cowboy memory when there was a craze over the cattle business; when the cowboy was king at Dodge City; when hundreds of educated young men went west to share the hardship of herders, to-day the cattle ranches are deserted, or mortgaged, or turned into farms.

A more advanced intelligence has penetrated the possibilities of irrigation, and water is reclaiming the wilderness once given over to the long horn steers.

The decline of the range cattle industry has been as amazing and rapid as was its rise. The business is not simply suffering from stagnation; it has almost ceased to exist. Early in the eighties a beef steer running on the range represented \$10; one-fourth that sum would pay for him now. Thirty dollars was the average price for a cow with a calf at her side; now whole herds are disposed of for \$6 a head.—Lippincott's Magazine.

The Berliner Tageblatt lately contained the following American item: "The great American inventor, Edison, is also a great smoker. When deep in thought he sometimes smokes twenty strong cigars in a day. His father and grandfather likewise were great smokers; the latter nevertheless lived to be 103 years old, and he not only smoked but also chewed tobacco."

The Hungarian wine dealer who has hitherto provided Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria with select wines announces that his conscience does not permit him to have any more dealings whatever with that potentate so long as the latter is under suspicion of having connived at the murder of ex-Premier Stambouloff, the friend of Hungary.

An observer asserts that beer drinking of different nationalities act very differently when a fly happens to fall into the drinker's beer. A Spaniard pays for the beer, leaves it on the table and stalks out; a Frenchman does the same, and also does some tall swearing; an Englishman throws the beer away and calls for another glass; a German fishes out the fly and then finishes the beer; a Russian swallows the beer with the fly; a Chinaman takes out the fly, swallows it and then drowns it with the beer.

According to the Berliner Tageblatt the plan is seriously considered to make the capital of the German Empire a "sea port." The construction of a monster canal from Berlin to Hamburg or Stettin is being agitated with more zeal than ever before. It is recognized that transportation by water is the cheapest.

In Italy it is possible to have two wives without coming into conflict with the written law of the country. One may get married in church—a marriage which is not valid before the civil law—and then one may contract a valid marriage before a magistrate. But the popular sense of justice abhors and makes dangerous any attempt to override unwritten moral law by trickery made possible as above suggested.

FENELON FALLS DRUG STORE Having purchased the STOCK OF W. T. JUNKIN.

The undersigned has removed his own stock to the store formerly occupied by him.

THE FANCY GOODS will be sold at less than half price.

H. J. LYTTLE Fenelon Falls, Aug. 27, 1895.

"E. B. EDDY" This Name we naturally associate with the best Matches.

IT'S QUITE A TRICK To write a convincing advertisement about clothing nowadays, all dealers claim too much for the discriminating reader to believe.

ARMITAGE, THE TAILOR. THE North American Life Head Office - Toronto.

A Popular, Prosperous, Progressive Canadian Co. doing business exclusively in Canada.

Offers absolute security, attractive plans and large profits to policy-holders.

For further particulars apply to R. CAMPBELL, S. G. FAULKNER, Agent, Lindsay, Inspector, Peterboro.

W. G. WOODS. Sign of the Blue Front.

G. M. McFadden, HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE PAINTING, FRESCOING, GAINING, KALSOMINING, STAINED GLASS.

INSURANCE THAT INSURES Policies issued while you wait.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgages and Notes, apply to R. G. CORNEIL, 8 William-st., Lindsay.

LINDSAY Planing Mill.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Newells Balusters

STOP WEARING A TRUSS By a new device recently patented in U. S. and Canada by CHAS. CLUTHE

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS

PARLOR, BOX AND COOKING STOVES made by the best manufacturers in Canada. Also a full line of TINWARE & C.

PLUMBING. The season is now on for getting in the water service.

W. G. WOODS. Sign of the Blue Front.

Jewett's Restaurant KENT STREET, LINDSAY

BEST LUNCH FOR OYSTERS, FRUIT, AND CONFECTIONERY.

GUNSMITH. The undersigned would intimate to the public that he has purchased the business heretofore carried on by the late John Robinson, Gunsmith, and will continue the trade.

GUNS REPAIRED, LOCKS REPAIRED, SKATES SHARPENED

BUY-CYCLES and buy the best you can get, it isn't a matter of price, you buy every week or every year.

AMONG MODERN WHEELS, the Whitworth, Brantford, Premier and lead in all above particulars.

J. RIGGS DEALER IN Fancy Goods and Novelties of all kinds.

MARBLE WORK ROBERT CHAMBER

THE BEST STOCK. You cannot find the equal of any of first-class

Buggies, Carriages, Phaetons, Trotting and Road Carts, etc.

IF YOY WANT ANYTHING In this line it will pay you to inspect the same, as the vehicle is first-class in every branch, and the price is guaranteed.

THE PRICES ARE RIGHT We cannot be undersold for class work, and it always pays to buy best.

L. O'CONNOR

QUESTIONS ANSWERED. Practical Information About Building a Silo and Filling It.

A correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman asks the following questions, which are answered below by the editor:

1. Is a building 14 by 6 by 20 feet too large for about 25 head of horses and cattle?

2. How much surface should be uncovered each day when feeding, and how long will the ensilage keep after being uncovered?

3. How long after silo has been filled before ensilage is fit to use?

4. Can ensilage be fed profitably in stables that freeze?

5. Will posts set in the ground and covered with dry matched flooring air tight on the inside of the posts make a good silo, or must the posts be covered with boards on the outside as well?

6. When the silo has been emptied, will the boards shrink enough to be of no use the following season for ensilage?

7. I am a beginner on the farm. I have poor buildings, but wish to build a barn next season and expect to put in two or more silos then. I need a silo this fall, but I wish to build the same as cheap as I can and have it keep the ensilage in good condition.

8. A silo the size you mention would hold about 130 tons. Allowing five tons to the cow for 180 days of feeding, such a silo would hold, if well filled, a sufficient supply.

9. This matter of uncovering the ensilage should be governed very much by the state of temperature and the number of cattle to be fed from the silo.

10. The weather is cold enough to check fermentation, then a larger surface may be uncovered and a corresponding thin layer of ensilage taken off each day.

11. If the weather is warm, a lesser space should be exposed to the air and the ensilage taken deeper.

12. It should always be understood that uncovering a silo is like uncovering a can of fruit or vegetables.

13. If you uncover a large can, you must use the contents faster, or it will spoil.

14. Ensilage is called corn fodder. A little study of the principles involved and a graduating good sense and skill will do the work right.

15. Yes, for it usually is warm when it comes from the silo. But no dairyman who understands his best interest should keep cows in a stable that freezes.

16. Posts set as you describe we would not recommend. The better way is to lay a foundation wall with a good sill 8 by 8 inches and studding set 12 inches apart.

Clean Butter. So carefully are germs avoided in the dairies of Denmark that the celebrated butter of the country, much of which is sent to England, is washed when necessary in water that has been boiled.