The Canadian Champion

And County of Halton Intelligencer.

VOLUME 32. MILTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1892. NO. 18.

HORSE BLANKETS.

Our entire stock is now in and never before were we able to offer as good value as we can this year. From 50c. to $4 each covers a range of prices that will suit any pocket book. We have Blankets at 50c., 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $4 each. If you have to have Horse Blankets have a look at our assortment, you will see at a glance that we are heavy buyers, and for those who can put down the spot cash our prices are right. Our cheapest lined Blanket is $1 each. At $1.50 we have our famous Northwest lined Blanket. At $2.50 each we offer a splendid line of woollen blankets. We have only one price throughout our establishment. We have marked our blankets right down to the lowest profitable spot cash basis. We make no reduction for a pair or any number, the prices are put down so low to start with that we cannot afford it. In woollen lap rugs we have also a large stock ranging in prices $1.50 to $3 each. A silk plush lap rug at $4.50 each. Circingles 20c., 25c. and 35c. each. Small web halters for sucking colts 20c. Leather halters 45c., 60c and 75c. each.

FUR ROBES.

We are offering Goat Robes this year at very much better prices than last year. The robes we sold last year at $7.50 each, we are in a position to offer now at $6.00. This is the direct result of large, bold buying on our part. A first-class Gray Augora Goat Robe at only $6 is something that never was offered in Hamilton before. Our $7.00 robe of this season is 6 inches larger each way than our $7,50 robe of last season. At $8 we have an excellent line of black Goat Robes. At $12 we show Russian Coon Robes. Robe linings $1.50 each.

FUR COATS.—Black Goat $16 each. Russian Coon $20 each.

We can show you more fur robes, coats and gauntlets than any other wholesale house west of Montreal.

We have only one price and that price is the same to all.

TERMS:—Strictly Spot Cash.

STANLEY MILLS & CO.,
Farmers' Hardware Men,
86 King St. W. and 94 John St. S.,
Hamilton.

MITTS & GLOVES.

20c and 25c Sheepskin plowing mitts. 30c oil tanned plow mitts. 50c lined sheepskin mitt, with genuine Nappa Tan buckskin facings. This makes the best working mitt we have. For handling wood, stone, etc., it cannot be beaten and will outwear any other mitt we know of. Our $1 Imitation Dogskin (brown or black) driving gloves are still our leading gloves. They sell for $1.35 in all the leading Toronto stores. Then in Buck driving gloves at $1.25, $1.50 and $2 per pair, our stock is very large. It is impossible to describe our Glove and Mitt Department, so great is the range of prices.

As in Blankets we aim at offering good value at every price in order to meet the demand from every pocket book.

VETERINARY.

JOHN R. CAMPBELL
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Treats all classes of Domestic Animals.
Calls promptly attended to.
Office opposite the Thompson House, Main St., Milton.

DR. TELFER,
VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.
(Graduate Ontario Veterinary College.)
All diseases of domesticated animals treated on the latest principals of Veterinary Science.
Calls promptly attended to night or day.
Residence—two doors East of the Old Kirk, Main Street, Milton.

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HOTELS.

WALLACE HOUSE,
MAIN ST., MILTON,
THE LEADING HOTEL IN TOWN
JOHN WALLACE, PROP.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
COR. MAIN AND COMMERCIAL STS.,
MILTON, - ONTARIO.
Thebest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Good Stables and attentive hostler.
RATES $1.00 PER DAY. 14-1y.

COLBRAN HOUSE,
CAMPBELLVILLE, ONT.
A. E. COLBRAN, Proprietor.
Refitted and newly furnished. First-class stabling and attentive hostler. Choicest liquors and cigars.
52-1y. Livery attached

Commercial Hotel
COR. PARK & YORK STS.
HAMILTON.
S. COOK, - PROP.
☞ This Elegant Hotel has recently been Remodeled and Re-furnished. 1o-

Money to Loan
—ON—
REAL ESTATE.
Apply to
J. A. CULHAM, Barrister, &c.
52-1y. over Spectator Office, Hamilton.

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HARNESS & SADDLE
MANUFACTURER,
(Next door to the Thompson House.)
MAIN ST., MILTON,
Has on hand a good stock of
Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Whips, Combs, Brushes
and all Kinds of Horse Clothing of the very Best English Canadian and American Manufacture.
Harness, Saddles, etc., made to order promptly and at reasonable prices.
Repairing done with neatness and all work warranted.

Bank of Hamilton
HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON, CANADA.
Capital (all paid up).....$1,250,000
Reserve Fund..... 650,000
DIRECTORS:
John Stuart, President; A. G. Ramsay, Vice-Pres. John Proctor, Chas. Gurney, Geo. Roach, A. T. Wood, A. B. Lee (Toronto).
J. T. TURNBULL, Cashier.
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Deposits received at current rate of interest. Notes discounted and advances made on suitable securities.
Drafts on all parts of Canada, United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold.
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SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits of $1 and upwards received and interest allowed.
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CREDIT SALES
Parties requiring my services as auctioneer will please call at the "CHAMPION office," Milton, where all particulars as to dates of sales, &c., can be given. E. CHAPMAN, Licensed Auctioneer for Halton, Wentworth, and Wellington. tf,

PLASTERING.
Tenders given for all kinds of Plastering.
Having had 30 years experience, can give good satisfaction for all work entrusted to me, and am prepared at the present time to do any jobbing that any party may require.
THOS. McDOWELL,
Milton, March 7,'89. Milton

THE
EQUITABLE
Life Assurance
SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES
JANUARY 1. 1892.
Assets.....$136,198,518
Liabilities..... 109,905,537
Surplus ....$ 26,292,981
Income.....$39,054,944
New Business written in 1890..) $223,118,331
Assurance in force.....) $804,894,557
HENRY B. HYDE, President.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice-Pres't.
JAS. BARBER,
Special Agent for Milton and County of Halton

CANADIAN FARMING.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE PENS OF SKILLED AGRICULTURISTS.

G. E. Casey on Good Roads—Historical Sketch on the Plum by John Craig—Prof. Robertson Writes About Producing and Marketing.

The possible profit from production does not all reside in the market price. The enlarged and improved carrying facilities of the world have made competitors out of men who are far removed from each other in geographical location. At Woodstock, Ont., in the production of butter, I am a competitor of a man who is on the other side of the earth, in New Zealand. It was not always so. I can take you back to a little shop in Scotland to which we need to sell butter made on the farm; a few other farmers were then our only competitors. But you can go there now and buy American and New Zealand butter, and the New Zealand dairyman meets me there and has become my competitor. It is not of my will that it is thus, nor only of his will. It is the progress of civilization and the progress of humanity that have made competitors out of producers all over the world; and we cannot help ourselves. Since I cannot control the market price of my products, my profit at that end in an uncertain quantity. Profit always comes between the price obtainable and the cost of production. If it costs me here fifteen cents per pound, and I can sell there for twenty cents per pound, I have five cents of a margin for profit. If I can reduce this fifteen cents of cost by the application of good business methods to ten cents, I lengthen my line of profit at the safe end of the business, where nobody comes in to interfere and prevent me from getting it. Therefore, the main profit is made at the home end of a man's business, which he can control. The home end of a man's business in every sense, is the one which he should look after most.

The food products from the farms in Canada are mainly eaten at home in our own country. I want to show you the gain in the market capability, market capacity, in Canada in ten years. The growth of population who eat food, but who do not produce food, in ten years has been 384,146. That is the increase in the population in cities, towns and villages of over 1,500 souls each. These people consume the farm products of Canadian farmers, at wholesale farm prices, to the amount of $21,000,000 annually. We send to England and the United States now, of the same things—farm products—leaving out horses and hay, to the value of $35,955,986, annually. Our whole export from Canada last year, ending June 30, 1891, to Great Britain and the United States, in farm products (except horses and hay) amounted to that same sum. The total export to the United States of the same things in the same time, reached the value of $10,017,390. The extra people that have come into the towns of Canada in ten years, buy from Canadian farmers twice as many dollars' worth of their farm products annually, as we send to the whole of the United States. That means a good deal. I do not like anybody that tries to create a feeling of antagonism between the townsman and the countryman. The townsman is a customer of the countryman, and the countryman is a customer of the townsman, and there should be no antagonism. If their interests are not identical, they are, at least, harmonious. All efforts to create distrust and dislike between the agricultural and manufacturing interests should be refrained from. As the town grows, the country makes some progress; they mutually benefit each other.—Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner.

G. E. Casey on Good Roads.

Mr. George E. Casey, M.P. for West Elgin, has a good letter in the St. Thomas Journal on the subject of country roads. We give his conclusions: In the first place there are certain principles of road-making, of which, with proper advice, the municipal authorities should establish certain standards—such a standard for main highways, such and such for side lines and concessions. Let the roads be made uniformly on these principles, not all finished at once, but all on the same plan as far as the money goes. "Commute" all statute labor as at present assessed on an uniform cash basis, adding what is now spent in grants. Let those who would rather work than pay cash hire their teams or themselves to the township and get some ready money in a slack season of the year. The pathmaster should make and mend like the section boss of a railway, guided by an uniform system of instructions and not by his own whim. He calls attention to the following among other advantages: Roads would be so built that each year's work would bring them nearer to the standard established, whereas now it often makes them worse. They would be practically permanent when completed. When a road is once well made it takes a great deal of road-making to unmake it. Sometimes the roads badly need mending at seasons when it is not convenient to do road work. Under this plain they could be attended to without troubling the farmer. All this would involve no new cost unless, after trial, it was decided to incur it.

The Plum.

The early history of the plum like that of the apple is remote and complicated. Strictly speaking Europe has three wild forms but undoubtedly most of our cultivated varieties are derived from that known as P. Domestica. When and where the improvement began it is impossible to determine. References to the Damson are found in Greek literature. In Roman literature it is often referred to under the name of Prinus. The identification of the name of the damson or damasin, properly damascene with the famous Syrian city of Damascus we owe to Pliny.

The development of the plum in England has corresponded with that of the apple, though the varieties are less numerous. France also has distinguished itself in plum culture. The Orleans Plum was brought to England from the neighborhood which witnessed the heroism and death of Jeanne d'Arc, when the Englishwere masters there in the time of Henry V.

To the French we are also indebted for the oldest and still the best of plums, the Green Gage. It was brought to England by the Rev. John Gage about the middle of the 18th century, received his name, was soon diffused over England. The date of its introduction into America is obscure, but must be very early as evidenced by the great number of seedlings of which it is the parent. None, however, surpasses it in quality. It is a matter of regret that this variety does not succeed in our vicinity. The varieties of prune plums are derived from a well marked family of plums grown largely in the Valley of the Loire, France, known as Julians, or Prunier de St. Julien. The prunes of commerce are prepared by simple drying chiefly in the sunshine, assisted by mildly heated ovens, and are then packed for market.

The Damson represents a large family being difficult to propagate it has been extensively grown from seed introduced into Canada by the early French settlers. It has given rise to many varities and has in a measure become acclimatized. At the village Des Aulnaier 60 or 70 miles north of Quebec, it has been reproduced from seed for more than a hundred years, and by reason of the rich latitude plums are shipped west annually from that point long after the season is over in this district. About 75 per cent. of all varieties of the plum now grown in Canada and the United States are of American origin, though little has been done in the line of systematic cross-fertilization.

There are few lines of investigation in fruit culture more promising than that of developing our native plums. We have four species indigenous to the continent, American, the plum of Canada and the Northwestern States; the Chickasaw of the Southwest; the Beach plum of the coast; and Prunus Nortulana, a species lately defined. Within the last fifteen years owing to the failure of the West European plums and their descendents there have arisen a number of varieties of the Chickasau and Americana types notably De Sota, Wolf, Rollingston, and Wyant.—John Craig, Ottawa.

Canadian Cattle.

The imports of cattle from Canada last year, ending December, 1891, into Great Britain, were 108,289, and the value was $8,623,202. The oxen, bulls and cows averaged $81.40 each at the landing ports. Freight, including landing charges, cost about $28 per head. If the farmers of Canada cannot make a profit in fattening steers and selling them at $53.40 on the average each, they have only one alternative. They cannot lift that market, it is a market of 507,407 cattle, imported at a value of $41,673,659. If they have not made a profit selling at $53, they can do so now by reducing the cost.

We have an advantage in selling cattle to the English market, in that our cattle can go alive to all the inland towns of Great Britain, and that is worth from $2.50 to $5 a head to us, above all other competitors who are barred from doing that. We can send at an increased profit by improving the quality of the animals. We do not want these great, long, thin, tall animals that some men want to breed all the while. In the English market you will get about 20 per cent. more per pound for the low set, compact animals. The possible profit might be greater if we would export dressed beef instead of live cattle, in many cases. I have been mildly abused and opposed for recommending the establishment of large slaughter houses in Canada. But you do not send to England live animals, without having them reach Liverpool ruised and jaded, fevered in condition and lighter in weight, while dressed beef in cold storage compartment does not deteriorate. At present, the retail butchers in England are opposed to any change that will prevent them from realizing the larger profit which they make from sales of meat from fresh killed animals. We will be able to overcome that hostility, and after a time put our beef and mutton on the English market in the most economical way. We should seek to develop the trade in fattened beef, and not in lean steers. I will read you an extract: "When we ship over to Great Britain store cattle, we ship cattle that should have been fed in our own stables, and that should have produced for ourselves the profit which the Englishman produces for himself by buying the animal and feeding it in Great Britain." That is from the address of your President last year.—Prof. Robertson.

Plowhandle Ploddings.

If you expect the land to feed you, the land must be well fed first.

To make the winter dairy profitable, you must begin by filling a good big silo.

It is poor farming to sell the best hay and leave your own stock only the refuse.

Full value can be had from the feeding crops only by feeding them under cover.

It is a hard matter to lose money growing clover, because it has so many good uses.

There is no profit in owning a single acre of land more than you can thoroughly cultivate.

Surplus earnings cannot be invested in anything that will pay much better than a good barn.

You cannot afford to buy all your home supplies, no matter how big crops you grow to sell.

Choice fruit is never had from trees that are permitted to bear more than they can properly nourish.

Hogs cannot be fed off too soon after cold weather comes, if you mean to get the maximum profit.

No farmer can afford to buy manure until he has first made use of every pound produced at home.

How can you expect to know whether it pays to feed stock, unless you know the cost of the feed they eat?

If you really want the creamery started, take some interest in it yourself, instead of waiting for your neighbors to do all the work.

You cannot afford to get the impression that you know all about farming; and you cannot afford to farm at all, unless you do know a good deal about it.

Talmage on Scotch Character.

There is something about the Scotch character, whether I met it in New York, or London, or Perth, that thrills me through and through. Perhaps it may be because I have such a strong tide of Scotch blood in my own arteries. Next to my own beloved country give me Scotland for residence and grave. The people are in such downright earnest. There is such a roar in their mirth, like a tempest in "The Trossachs."

Take a Glasgow audience, and a speaker must have his feet well planted on the platform, or he will be overmasted by the sympathy of the populace. They are not ashamed to cry, with their broad palms wiping away the tears, and they make no attempt at suppression of glee. They do not simper, or snicker, or chuckle. Throw a joke into a Scotchman's ear and it rolls down to the center of his diaphragm and then spreads out both ways, toward the foot and brow, until the emotion becomes volcanic, and from the longest hair on the crown of the head to the tip end of the nail on the big toe there is paroxysm of cachination. No half and half about the Scotch character. What he hates, he hates; what he likes, he likes. And he lets you know it right away. He goes in for Lord Salisbury or William E. Gladstone, and is altogether Tory or Liberal. His politics decided, his religion decided; get him right and he is magnificently right; get him wrong, and he is awfully wrong. A Scotchman seldom changes. By the time he has fairly landed on his feet in this world he has made up his mind, and he keeps it made up. If he dislikes a fiddle in church you cannot smuggle it in under the name of a bass viol. And I like this persistence. Life is so short that a man can't afford to change his mind.

An Eye to Practice.

"Dear, dear, Tommy! Where on earth did you get that eye, pray?"

"The doctor next door gave it to me."

HOW GOOD DAY GETS HIS BREATH.

Air Supplied to His Lungs by Means of an Artificial Tube.

Not many people who have seen the useful sprinter Good Day perform over the local tracks know that the pure free air is drawn into his lungs through an artificial tube in his throat. Royally bred, Good Day gave promise of great things early, but an attack of lung fever made him a hopeless roarer, and he was turned out as worthless. He fell into the hands of Dr. C. W.

THE TUBE DETACHED AND IN POSITION.

Crowley, a St. Louis veterinary surgeon and race horse owner, whose stable is now racing at Hawthorne, Dr. Crowley seemed to feel that Good Day was not lost to the turf and prepared to save him. Incisions were made into the throat and tracheal tube, and the horse began to breathe freely and easily. Two crescent-shaped tubes, scooped out like a shoehorn, were fitted into each other in such a way that one tube passes into the upper part of the treachea, while the other hangs into the lower part. The parts of the instrument that are visible are the shank of the larger horn and the flat, round disks at the outer ends of the horns, snugly fitting against each other so that they look like one disk, three inches in diameter, with an aperture as big as a nickel, through which the air is carried to the lungs. Any one seeing Good Day in his mad flight up the stretch would never know but that he was as sound as the struggling beast behind him.

Dr. Crowley wanted to perform the same operation on El Rio Rey some few years back, and could have saved that grand horse to the turf, but Theodore Winters would not allow it.—Chicago Tribune.

The Bicycle the Fastest.

There is no longer any question, says the New York Times, that a man can go faster on a bicycle than on any other contrivance depending upon his efforts alone. Ice skating was formally considered the swiftest way for a man to propel himself, but the bicycle has outdone skates, and now stands far ahead of any other means of propulsion.

Young Johnston's feat may or may not stand as an authentic record. Experts will have to consider all the conditions of the trial and be convinced that the timing was accurate and everything as represented in the despatches before they will place the time on their record books, but even the approved 2.06 4-5 made by A. A. Zimmerman is fast enough to show the phenomenal development of speed this season.

The following table shows the world's records for one mile by various methods of progression:

Method of Progression.	Record Holders.	Where Made.	Date.	Time.
Railway train	Phil & Reading R. R.	New York Division	Aug. 27, 1891	:39 4-5
Yacht (1-6)	Dreadnaught	Red Bank, N.J.	Jan. 26, 1882	1:30
Horse (running)	Salvator	Monmouth Park, N. J	Aug. 26, 1890	1:35 1-5
Safety bicycle	Nancy Hanks	Independence, Iowa	Aug. 31, 1892	2:06 4-5
Skating (sec. with wind)	T. Donoghue, jun.	Springfield, Mass	Sept. 9, 1882	2:12 2-5
Tandem bicycle	G. Banker & C. Hess	Springfield, Mass	Sept. 15, 1886	2:14 4-5
Ordinary bicycle	W. W. Windle	Peoria, Ill	Sept. 8, 1887	2:23 3-5
Single tricycle	Cassignard	Courbevoie Track, France	Oct. 18, 1891	2:28 2-5
Tandem tricycle	(P. W S. Bedlun and F. B. W. Crump	Hern Hill, London, Eng	Aug. 27, 1891	2:31 2-5
Skating (roller)	E. Demont	Olympia, London, Eng	Feb. 25, 1890	2:50 2-5
Skating (roll. on track)	O. Duffour	Nice, France	Feb. 25, 1890	2:53 2-5
Running	W. G. George	Stockholm, Sweden	Aug. 23, 1889	4:12 3-5
Snowshoes (running)	J. F. Scholes	Montreal, Can	Aug. 16, 1883	5:39 3-5
Rowing (single sculls)	Jos. Laing	Lachine, Canada	Aug. 16, 1882	5:40
Walking	W. Perkins	Lillie Bridge, London, Eng	June 1, 1874	6:23
Canoe (paddling)	H. F. McKendrick	Jessup's Neck	Aug. 26, 1880	5:29
Swimming	J. J. Collier	Hollingworth lake, Eng	Aug. 28, 1884	6:19

Bicycling in 1892.

This has been altogether a remarkable bicycling year; indeed, there has been no year since the cycle became a racing machine that has witnessed so many broken records and such wonderful riding. The record-breaking began early in the season, and while Zimmerman was astonishing the Britishers, cyclists where not idle on this side. The new triple machine was given its first trial July 4th, for a mile, with Messrs. Berlo, M.A.C.; George Banker, M.A.C; and W. W. Taxis, A.C.S.N., on the saddles. They are all fast riders, but had never had any practice on the machine, and yet, without pacemakers, they covered a mile in 2.14 4-5 which at that time rode their first quarter in 32 seconds, or at the rate of a mile in 2.08. The last quarter was ridden in 31 4-5 seconds, which if sustained would have placed the time at 2.07 1-5. Since that day Zimmerman has made his wonderful mile, and it seems now as if three men were to practice, they should bring the time down to 2.05 at least.

On the same day Arthur E. Lumsden, a Chicago racer, rode a half-mile in 1.03 3-5, beating Zimmerman's 1.05 made at Herne Hill. And July 15th, Harry Tyler rode a quarter flying start, in 28 2-5 seconds, which lowered all records previously made, including Berlo's 28 2-5. Since then Zimmerman's 27 seconds seems to place the record at the lowest notch.—Harper's Weekly.

A Heavy Sentence.

A New Yorker, named O'Neil, sold liquor to citizens of Vermont and sent it to them by express, C.O.D. The authorities being on the alert arrested O'Neil when on a visit or business trip in Vermont and brought him to trial. He was found guilty of three hundred separate offences of selling liquor and was fined $7,637. If not paid, he goes to hard labor at the House of Correction for fifty-four years. There is no escape, the United States Supreme Court sustaining the Vermont law.

WHEN WOMEN BOARD.

Time Hangs Heavily, Therefore They Are Prone to Gossip.

Every woman ought to possess her own home, no matter how small or how grand it is. Still she should possess one place to call her own, and one which keeps her sufficiently employed to prevent her getting into mischief. That sounds, perhaps, a little harsh, but any truthful, observant person will coincide with the writer in pronouncing a boarding house a hotbed of gossip and imaginary ailments.

Women thus situated have not enough to do to keep them occupied. Their beds are made in the morning, their rooms dusted and their meals served with no planning on their part; therefore their days are given over to the ripping up of a gown, a few letters to write, perhaps a dressmaker in the house for a day or two spring and fall, and the remainder of their idle hours taken up in fancy work and visits to each others' rooms that result in untold gossip and imagination of bodily ailments. A new arrival furnishes food for conversation that lasts until the next one comes or someone already installed does something that the council of three or ten regards with disapproving eyes.

Her gowns, her jewels, her visitors and her domestic relations are touched upon with unsparing harshness. They sit in judgment on actions that they know nothing regarding their incentive, and condemn or extol according to the limitation of their own horizon, while if they were to be believed they are at the very verge of death, so numerous and changing are the ailments which they have ample time to note, though busier mortals endure or fail to notice at all symptoms which these women boarders magnify into terrifying complaints. If one needs rest then, indeed, is life in a boarding-house an apt prescription, but for a healthy, active woman there can be nothing so positively deadening mentally and morally as the passive existence she is there forced to lead.—Philadelphia Times.

Pax Sine Pace.

Pause here, sure here is peace:
Noon, and the drowse of noon;
Waters in slumbrous tune;
Meadows with kine at ease;

Pools where clear waters flow—
Pools where the shining trout
Flicker; while in and out
Darkling the shadows go.

Smoothly the river glides
Seaward; through tangled grass
Swaying its waters pass;
Blue at its heart abides;

Blue of the placid sky,
Set in soft graces between
Green banks, and shadowed green
The great depths of heaven lie.

Lo! from its silver lair,
Hunting the Summer-fly,
Gleaming a curve on high,
Glances a trout in air;

Lo! from the blossomed thorn
Swiftly on wings a-whirr
Flashes the kingfisher:
Straightway that trout is torn.

Peaceful this place you say?
Fool! it is red with strife;
Ruthless, and swift, and rife,
Slayers come here to slay.
—Good Words. Hamish Hendry.

Extraction of Perfumes.

Six methods of extracting perfumes are known. The first is expression by means of a special press, which is applicable without too great loss of fruit skins rich in essential oils, such as orange and citron peel, previously grated. Another method is that of distillation, which consists of heating flowers with water in a boiler. The essential oil is volatilized and is condensed with the vapor of water in a worm and Florentine receiver. The water usually goes to the bottom and the oil floats. The oils of neroli, rose, patchouli, geranium, lavender, caraway, etc., are obtained in this way. The process is not applicable to the delicate perfumes of the mignonette and the violet, and for them recourse is had to maceration of the flowers in animal fat or mineral oils, which have the property of absorbing odorous substances, and are then washed in alcohol. The flowers are usually heated in the fat or the oil for a variable number of hours. For perfumes which cannot endure a high temperature the petals are placed between frames of glass coated with fat. This is the process of enfleurage. The pneumatic process, which consists in causing a current of perfumed air or carbonic acid to be absorbed by coatings of lard on glass plates, appears not to have given satisfactory results. Another process consists in dissolving perfumes in very volatile liquids, like sulphuret of carbon, chloroform, naphtha, ether, or chloride of methyl and volatilizing the solvents, which can be done at a low temperature in a vacuum. The last method has given very satisfactory results in the extreme delicacy and great accuracy of its returns.—Popular Science Monthly.

Aphorisms.

There is no time in life when books do not influence a man.—Walter Besant.

The highest type of character is that which is made up of feelings so luminous that the man takes a more elevated path than he could ever do if he were bound down to rules and precedents.—Henry Ward Beecher.

A man's task is always light if his heart is light.—Lew Wallace.

Children sweeten labors, but they make misfortunes more bitter; they increase the cares of life, but they mitigate the remembrance of death.—Bacon.

The most certain sign of wisdom is a continual cheerfulness. Her state is like that of things in the regions above the moon, always clear and serene.—Montaigne.

The worthless and offensive members of society, whose existence is a social pest, invariably think themselves the most ill-used people alive, and never get over their astonishment at the ingratitude and selfishness of their contempories.—Emerson.

Like talks best with like, works best with like, and enjoys best with like; and it cannot help it.—J. G. Holland.

Avoid that which an enemy tells you to do; for if you follow his advice, you will smite your knees with the hand of sorrow. If he shows you a road straight as an arrow, turn from it and go the other way.—Saadi.

Commerce in Africa.

The commercial outlook cannot as yet be measured statistically. But we reflect on a region directly affected of 150,000 to 200,000 square miles, with a still greater area to the north indirectly affected, and a population perhaps of 6,000,000 and already capable of indefinite augmentation—with a still greater population to the north—with a tropical climate and considerable rainfall—with a soil of varying fertility, yet fertile on a general average—with typical African products, such as ivory and india rubber and beeswax, known to be abundant—with at least two navigable rivers—all this connected with a mighty lake. Here, then, is a field of future commerce; here will spring up a demand for British manufactures. Let Lancashire and Yorkshire see to all this for the sake of their own prosperity.—Sir Richard Temple, in the Fortnightly Review.

"SIAMESE" TWINS FROM INDIA.

Radica and Dodica, Two Little Girls to Be Seen in Chicago.

The new Siamese twins do not come from Siam. They are natives of Orissa, in India, and the following description is sent to the Pall Mall Budget by a correspondent who saw them in Poona. They are to appear in London previous to fulfilling their engagement at the world's fair, Chicago. The names of the children are Radica and Dodica. The two little girls are 24 years old, and are really pretty children. The peculiarity of their connection is that there is a flexible bony attachment from breast to breast, and below this there is visceral connection. There is only one navel. The children were born in a caul. If food is given to one the other is satisfied, and if medicine is administered to the one the

THE ORISSA TWINS.

other is affected, but not to the same extent as to the one to which it was given. The most curious circumstance is that when a sentence is begun by one child the other frequently finishes it. When sleeping one child lies on her back and the other on her side, which gives an idea of the flexibility of the connection. The children are very good friends and seldom quarrel. For their age the twins are particularly intelligent. They have been taught English for the last three months, and although they do not speak more than a few simple words, they seem to understand it fairly well already. The twins have excited a good deal of interest among the medical profession in India, and there is little doubt that their appearance in London and in America will be welcomed by scientists no less than by the unscientific sightseer.

Japanese Signs.

"The Japanese," says Eli Perkins, "have a mania for putting up English signs, and they flood your rooms at the hotels with English cards. And such English! The Japanese have no impressive mood, and they generally express an idea negatively that we express positively. One day I said to the walter:

"Kishi, the rolls are cold."

"Yes," he said. "a good deal of not cooling the cakes is good."

A conspicious notice at the Kioto hotel reads:

"On the dining-time nobody shall be enter to the dining-room without the guests allow."

One of the articles in the municipal laws of Kioto reads:

"Any dealer shall be honestly by his trade. Of course the sold one shall prepare to make up for the safe package."

A Tokio dentist's circular reads:

"Our tooth is an important organ for human life and countenance, as you know; therefore when it is attack by disease or injury artificial tooth is also very useful. I am engaged in the dentistry and I will make for your purpose."

The printed label on the bottle of claret at Nikko reads:

"Weak man who is not so hard of his stomach takes notice of his health ever must use this wine usually."

An Enterprising Pressman.

A curious tale is told regarding Sir W. Harcourt's eyesight. A wily journalist wanted to know the truth about Sir William Harcourt's eyes. So he called on the right hon. gentleman's oculist, and pretending to need assistance, begged for an examination of his organs of vision. He described his symptoms minutely, and dropped the observation that he understood his friend Sir William Harcourt had put himself under the skilful treatment of so able a medical adviser. The oculist was puzzled after his examinations, and could only tell his patient to get a certain kind of spectacles, and to return to him somewhat later. "Good gracious!" exclaimed the wily one "you do not mean to tell me that my eyesight is as bad as Sir William Harcourt's?" "Oh, so," replied the simple oculist, "Sir William has already lost the sight of one eye, and the other is already affected." Chuckling the journalist paid his fee, bowed himself out, and was happy in the possession of exclusive information.

The Amateur Poet.

Of all the acquaintances one makes in this world the amateur poet is, to my thinking, the most objectionable. Of course in making this statement it is open for anyone to urge that it is a simple matter to get rid of objectionable acquaintances, but the parties who would say no know very little about poets. No one could give the cold shoulder to a poet—he wouldn't take it, and it's not always convenient to give him in charge of the police. I have the misfortune to live next door to one of these misguided men, and he has my very soul harrowed and ploughed into misery. I cannot shake him off. Every other evening he "just knocks off a little thing," and he comes to get my opinion of it. I'm not a critical judge of poetry, but I know what pleases me, and his doesn't. Such a versatile demon as he is too. He can rhyme about anything. If he takes a journey by train he is sure to come back with "Lines on a Railway Porter's Trousers," or "Ode to a Smoking Compartment."

Treat Critics With Silence.

Replies to critics are not usually judicious. A critic dispraises a book, as a rule, because he dislikes it, because there is a pre-established want of harmony and correspondence between his mind and the author's, because the contact of their intelligence is not agreeable, but clashing and discordant. He then seeks for the reasons of his antipathy, and states them in the form of general law, or taboos; but at bottom he is in the position of the poet who did not care for Dr. Fell. Thus there is no possibility of converting the critic by a reply. You cannot persuade him that you have humor if you do not make him smile, nor that you excel in pathos if at your pathos he only grunts indignantly. So far, then, replies to reviewers are destined to be failures; but they may instruct the public, and illustrate the principles of criticism, and of literary art, these evanescent, these intangible principles.—National Review.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 POWER'S BLOCK, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Cholera continues to diminish in Europe.

A man has died of Asiatic cholera in Cork, Ireland.

Rumors come from Hayti of another threatened revolution.

An immense bed of pure salt has been discovered at Moorestown, Ont.

General Crespo has been proclaimed provisional President of Venezuela.