

AGRICULTURAL.

Poultry Manure.

Professor Voelker, the agricultural chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, says in relation to poultry manure:—With regard to the application of poultry manure, the least expensive and best way of using it is to mix it with dry earth, ashes and such like into a compost. Mixed with about twice the quantity of dry earthy matters of this kind, it will soon be reduced into a fairly dry and powdery state, in which it may be readily sown broadcast or with the drill, and found very useful in growing every kind of garden vegetables. For root crops, such as turnips, carrots, mangels, &c., it should be mixed, after reducing to a powdery state, with an equal weight of superphosphate, and the mixture drilled in at the rate of 500 pounds to the acre. In making it into compost with earth, in my judgment, quicklime should never be mixed with it, for its effect would be to liberate the ammonia, the most of which would escape and be lost. On the other hand, there is not only no harm, but a positive advantage, in mixing it with soot. In the absence of soot, the next best thing is to mix it with burnt plaster, to which a small quantity of superphosphate is added—the free acid of which will effectively prevent the escape of the ammonia. A mixture of two parts burnt plaster and one part superphosphate may be kept in readiness to mix with the fresh chicken dung for the purpose of absorbing the excess of moisture, and thus facilitate its being reduced to a dry and friable nature. Three parts of fresh chicken manure and one part of the preceding mixture of burnt plaster and superphosphate, if kept under cover for a few days and turned once or twice during the time, and then passed through a screen or sieve, will be found to be most efficacious when applied at the rate of from six to eight hundred pounds to the acre.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

A recent autopsy upon a valuable horse at Bridgeport, Ct., revealed that death had been caused by pieces of zinc which he had chewed from the lining of his manger and swallowed.

A correspondent of the Western Agriculturist, says a teaspoonful of saltpetre dissolved in a gallon of water and the solution applied to the grape vines, will check the ravages of the rose bug. This remedy might be worth trying.

Mention is made in foreign papers of a creamery where each horse gets an allowance of buttermilk daily throughout the year. This system has been continued about twelve months and "found to answer in a most satisfactory manner."

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* says that in cutting up some dead and decaying apple trees he dislodged scores of borers which had found lodgment in the trunks and roots, and is now convinced that such trees ought not to be left in the orchard to serve as breeding places for insects, but should be immediately consigned to the fire.

The English Government is seriously considering the cultivation of forests in Ireland. Mr. Howitz of Copenhagen, one of the highest authorities on the subject, has visited Ireland, and studied its adaptability to forest cultivation, and pronounces it one of the most favorable countries in the world for the growth of timber.

Professor E. M. Shelton, Farm Manager of the Kansas Agricultural College, has handled three or four distinct breeds of swine, and studied them carefully during many years. When asked which is best he admits that he would be "sorely puzzled to tell." Each has sterling points and counterbalancing weaknesses.

A poultry fancier, who believes in the value of ensilage for fowls during the winter, thinks it does not pay to construct silos to preserve it in. He uses old but tight casks, liquor barrels, or molasses hogsheads. To keep their contents at the proper temperature he sinks them under ground. He finds that short clover, rye, and tender grass, like that cut from a lawn, make the best ensilage for fowls.

Many papers have recommended testing garden and field seeds by placing them between layers of damp cotton, and putting them in a sunny place in a room. This is not a very severe test. Seeds not entirely lacking in vitality would germinate under such favorable circumstances. They might not sprout, however, if they were placed in the soil where they are ordinarily planted, and it is possible that they would not produce plants that would stand ordinary exposure if they did.

L. A. Goodman, Secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, thinks many peach trees injured by cold weather may be saved by acting on the rule that the more the tree is injured the more it should be cut back. This should be done before the growth starts in spring. His argument in favor of this mode of treatment is, that a peach tree with life enough left at the root to start the sap up the tree will recover, provided it has only a short distance to send the sap through the diseased wood. On the other hand, if the sap had to flow to the tops of the trees it would circulate so slowly as to soon be choked by drying up.

Artichokes have been grown for swine several years at the Michigan agricultural college. The method of management has been to have a small patch of artichokes convenient to the swine-pens, upon which the breeding sows were turned in the spring, and allowed to harvest the roots for themselves. The crop is thus grown with very little labor, since it requires no harvesting, the roots remaining in the ground all winter, and it furnishes succulent food for the sows just when it is most needed, and most difficult to obtain from other sources. Prof. Johnson, the farm superintendent, is so well pleased with the result of this management that he is enlarging the artichoke plantation.

The Care of Sheep.

Profit in sheep husbandry means the most generous and judicious feeding and care, carried out in every part of the system. When this is done, so far from sheep being unprofitable upon our higher priced lands, it is doubtful if any other animal pays so well. In England, it has been said that, on lands worth \$300 to \$500 per acre, fertility can be more profitably kept up with sheep than any other stock. Dairy stock, for instance, carry off much more in the milk

alone than sheep in all ways, besides taking as much to build the bones and grow their bodies. The waste of phosphates is much more rapid in dairying than sheep husbandry. If, then, sheep may be fed to profit in England on land worth \$400 per acre, we should not be deterred from sheep feeding on lands worth \$50 to \$150 per acre. England is considered peculiarly a beef-eating country; but yet the best mutton brings a higher price than beef. Our large cities and manufacturing towns are constantly increasing their demands for good mutton, and this demand is likely to increase as fast as the production. If we should feed as large a number of sheep per hundred acres in the Middle and Eastern States as does Great Britain, the desire for emigration from these States to more fertile lands of the West would soon cease.

How the Old Printer Passed Away.

And so, year after year, he wrought among the boys on a morning paper. He went to bed about the time the rest of the world got up, and he arose about the time the rest of the world sat down to dinner. He worked by every kind of light except sunlight. There were candles in the office when he came in; then they had lard oil lamps that smoked and spluttered and smelled; then he saw two or three printers blinded by explosions of camphene and spirit gas, then kerosene came in and heated up the newsroom on summer nights like a furnace; then the office put in gas, and now the electric light swung from the ceiling and dazzled his old eyes, and glared into them from his copy. If he sang on his way home a policeman bade him "cheese that," and reminded him that he was disturbing the peace and people wanted to sleep. But when he wanted to sleep the rest of the world, for whom he had sat up all night to make a morning paper, roared and crashed by down the noisy streets under his window, with cart and truck and omnibus; blared with brass bands, howled with hand-organs, talked and shouted; and even the shrieking nowboys, with a ghastly sarcasm, murdered the sleep of the tired old printer by yelling the name of his own paper.

Year after year the foreman roared at him to remember that this wasn't an afternoon paper; editors shrieked down the tube to have a blind man put on that dead man's case; smart young proof-readers scribbled sarcastic comments on his work on the margin of his proof slips they didn't know how to read; long-winded correspondents learning to write, and long-haired poets who could never learn to spell, wrathfully cast all their imperfections upon his head. But through it all he wrought patiently, and found more sunshine than shadow in the world; he had more friends than enemies. Printers and foremen and pressmen and reporters came and went, but he stayed, and he saw newsroom and sanctum filled and emptied and filled and emptied again and filled again with new strange faces. He believed in his craft, and to the end he had a silent pity, that came as near being contempt as his good, forgiving old heart could feel, for an editor who had not worked his way from a regular devilship up past the cases and the imposing stone.

He worked all that night, and when the hours that are so short in the ball-room and so long in the composing-room drew wearily on, he was tired. He hadn't thrown in a very full case, he said, and he had to climb clear into the boxes and chase a type into a corner before he could get hold of it. One of the boys, tired as himself—but a printer is never too tired to be good-natured—offered to change places with him, but the old man said there was enough in the case to last him through this take, and he wouldn't work any more to-night. The type clicked in the silent room, and by and by the old man said:

"I'm out of sorts."

And he sat down on the low window sill by his case, with his stick in his hand, his hands folded wearily in his lap. The types clicked on. A galley of telegraph waited.

"What gentleman is lingering with D 13?" called the foreman, who was always dangerously polished and polite when he was on the point of exploding with wrath and impatience.

Slug Nine, passing by the alley, stopped to speak to the old man sitting there so quietly.

The telegraph boy came running in with the last manifold sheet, shouting:

"Thirty!"

They carried the old man to the foreman's long table and laid him down reverently and covered his face. They took the stick out of his nerveless hand, and read his last take:

BOSTON, November 23.—The American bark *Pilgrim* went to pieces off Marblehead in a light gale about midnight. She was old and unseaworthy, and this was to have been her last trip.—*Hawkeye.*

Australia as a Borrower.

The Australian Colonies have to pay England at least \$60,000,000 a year, interest on borrowed money. The Governments have borrowed about \$550,000,000, mortgage companies \$125,000,000, and the Economist estimates the British deposits in Australian banks at nearly \$60,000,000. There was a balance against these colonies on the trade with England of \$35,000,000, last two years, during which the total balance due to England, under every head, was about \$100,000,000. But the amount raised in England on Australian account, last year, was more than this, perhaps \$10,000,000 more. What might have been expected to happen, did it happen. England having more to send to Australia than to receive therefrom, shipped something like \$1,600,000 in gold. The reserves of the Australian banks recently sank low, those of Victoria and New South being 2 1/2 in the pound; and the banks have been trying in vain to increase them. Australia will have to slacken her swift rate of borrowing in future.

"I think crime is on the increase," observed one dude to another as he went in to see the bench show. "Why?" asked his companion. "Everybody seems to be going to the dogs," and he therefore made up his mind that he was born to be a paragrafer.

Not another pill shall go down my throat again, said a citizen, "when I can get such a prompt and pleasant cure for my Bilious attacks, such as Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters. It renders the Blood Pure and Cool and makes a splendid Spring Medicine. Large bottles 50 cents."

Mr. Taylor, who called Mr. Cammack a liar at the Windsor Hotel last week, the *New York papers* say "had been dining." After a *New York man* has "dined" he is apt to be very fearful.

THE TERRIBLE KNOT.

The Dreadful Punishment of a Murderer in Russia.

Mazof had murdered a man, a woman and a little boy. Before the Magistrate he made a full confession of his guilt. A determined attempt was made by the soldiers to mob him while he was making this confession but it was repressed. He was reserved for a much more terrible punishment than that accorded by lynch law. He was sentenced to 399 lashes with the knout, which meant to be knouted to death, unless he possessed superhuman endurance.

He was marched out to punishment in company with two forgers, all St. Petersburg turning out to witness the spectacle. This horrible show is thus graphically described by the old chronicler:

"The stake prepared for him was a strong block of wood fixed in the ground with three grooves at the top and two rings near the bottom; the middle groove was for the neck, and the two others for the armpits, the rings below to lock around the ankles; about the stakes were laid coarse skins, especially where the knout-master trod, upon which lay his whips, marking irons, pincers, etc. An officer then read a paper to the people, signifying that forgery upon the Imperial bank being a capital crime, and two of the prisoners convicted of it, were condemned to receive eleven blows with the knout, to have their nostrils pulled out, and be banished for life to Siberia; the murderer of so many persons to receive 399 blows, to be branded three times in the face, have his nostrils pulled out, and (if then alive) be banished for life to the mines of Siberia.

"The executioner and his assistants then stripped him, tied his hands across, and led him to the post. After fixing his ankles they bent his neck and arms over it, and drew the rope with which his hands were tied through the ring on the opposite side, which seemed to stretch all the muscles of the back. He then retired about four or five yards from him, and, taking up one of the knouts, worked it with his hands to give it a proper elasticity. Walking towards the prisoner with four or five steady steps, then taking a spring he struck a perpendicular stroke with a heavy, loud crack. The first stroke cut from the right side of the bottom of the neck to the left armpit. The effect was visible in a moment, and by the violence of his screams afforded reason to suppose that the pain was very great. The second was about half an inch below the first, and so on till twenty-five, when, changing the whip, the operator erased the former wound, striking from the left side to the right, and afterward quite perpendicular. The strokes were given with the greatest regularity. Between each a person might deliberately lay out eight; the executioner always walking slowly to and from the stake.

"His cries were now so terrible that some of the spectators were obliged to turn their backs and put their fingers in their ears. All was quiet and silent, and the crack of the knout was heard a great distance. After receiving three hundred lashes the culprit's voice grew faint, and during the last one hundred he showed no signs of life whatever, the whole of the upper part of the back being beaten to a black mummy. After the last blow the assistants lifted up the face by the hair, and the executioner struck him forcibly three times with an instrument that left the initial of murderer, throwing each time a handful of black dust into the wound; after which, at two pulls, he tore the gristle of his nose, and loosened him from the block. The whole lasted about three-quarters of an hour and it was generally thought that he had been dead some time; however, he made a feeble attempt to put on his coat, and recovered sufficiently to be able to make some reparation to society by working in the iron mines."

There are lots of people going around grumbling, and half sick at the stomach all the time; who might be well and happy, if they only used Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters. It is a splendid Blood Purifier. All Druggists 50 cents.

Faith without works is good for nothing when it comes to a clock.

Failure Impossible

When Polson's NERVINE is used for pain. It matters not of how long standing it may be, or how often other remedies have failed to afford relief. Nerville, the great pain cure, does its work promptly. Buy a 10 cent sample bottle, and try it for internal or external pains. You will be convinced of its extraordinary power in relieving pain. Ten cent bottles at all dealers in medicine. Large bottles 25 cents, at all druggists.

A single female lobster has from 20,000 to 30,000 eggs—as nearly as possible the same as the female salmon.

The success with which the Triangle Dyes have met proves them the most remarkable Dyes of the past or present. They are attracting attention from all classes of society, 10c.

Louisiana has school accommodations for but 75,000 children, though there are at least 250,000 little ones in the State.

No Disappointment.

Disappointments of one kind or another crop up all along life's pathway, for unfortunately it is the unexpected that always happens. There is at least one article of acknowledged merit that never disappoints. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is sure to remove the worst corns in a few days, and as no claim is made that it will cure anything else, it cannot disappoint. If you have hard or soft corns just try it. Beware of the article "just as good." N. C. Polson & Co., proprietors, Kingston.

A. P. 179

LOTS FOR SALE—28 AND 29, 1st. CON. GOLD MISSION South West of Toronto and Sydenham Road, Holland; mill site thereon. For particulars apply Box 138, Newmarket.

FLOUR AND SAW MILLS FOR SALE—At Lakeside, county Oxford; brick building 40 x 50; 2 1/2 storeys high, containing three pair mill stones and all necessary machinery for flouring and custom work; saw mill 35 x 60, capable of cutting 5,000 to 10,000 feet per day; all driven by new 20-horse-power Buckeye automatic cut-off engine; 3 1/2 acres land, house, stable drive-barn, good fruit orchard; sheds and stabling for farmers' teams; price \$8,000; terms, \$2,000 cash, balance on mortgage. G. DALRYMPLE, Lakeside.

WHAT SHALL I DRINK!

THE MONTSEERAT

Lime Fruit Juice.

Cordial, most wholesome, delicious and refreshing beverage. Strictly pure and entirely free from Alcohol. Sold by grocers throughout the Dominion. Send for price to W. CLARK, P. O. Box 342, Montreal.

SMOKED SAUSAGES.

The most convenient meat for farmers in their busy season. These meats are cooked and ready for use. Sold by grocers throughout the Dominion. Send for price to W. CLARK, P. O. Box 342, Montreal.

\$250 to \$4,000 on marriage. Ladies

Curry, J. P., Sec.-Treas., London, Ont. Agents wanted. IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, patented, approaches nearer the old method of hand rubbing than any device yet introduced to the public. Easily worked, and washes perfectly clean, without breaking buttons, or injury to the clothes. Descriptive circulars mailed free. Price, \$5. J. H. CONNOR, Vankeel Hill, Ont.

W. & F. P. Currie & Co.

100 Grey Nun Street, Montreal. Importers of: Brain Pipes, Portland Cement, Chimney Tops, Canada Cement, Vent Linings, Water Lims, Fluë Covers, Whiting, Fire Bricks, Plaster of Paris, Fire Clay, Borax, Roman Cement, China Clay.

Bessemer Steel Beds, Chair & Bed Springs

SEND FIVE CENTS and get a sample copy of TRUTH, the best 28-page Weekly Magazine published. See the big list of books given FREE to each yearly subscriber and clubber. S. FRANK WILSON, 33 & 35 Adelaide St., West, Toronto, Canada.

TO SADDLERS.

The celebrated Elm City Harness Oil can be had from the following Wholesale Saddlery Hardware houses: Field and Davidson, Hamilton; Morgan Bros, Hamilton; Fraser and Johnson, Hamilton; C. Davidson and Co., Toronto; S. Trees and Co., Toronto; P. Woodhouse and Co., Toronto; W. Ellis, London; W. C. Martin, Kingston; J. Smith and Son, Brantford; or from F. F. DALLEY and Co., Hamilton. Sole agents of the Dominion.

F. E. DIXON & CO.

Manufacturers of Star Rivet

Leather Belting!

70 King Street, East, Toronto. Large double Drivin Belts a specialty. Send or Price Lists and Discounts.

Mutual Marriage Endowment Ass'n,

INCORPORATED. HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.

Issues Certificates from \$125 to \$3,000, payable on marriage at following rates: For \$500, or half Certificate, \$4 quarterly dues in advance 0.75. For \$1,000 Certificate, \$8; quarterly dues in advance \$1.00. For \$2,000 Certificate, \$10; quarterly dues in advance \$2.00. For \$3,000 Certificate, \$15; quarterly dues in advance \$3.00.

A percentage of the Fees applied towards a reserve fund. The only cash payments required at the time of making application for a certificate. The remainder of the liability is made up of assessments at the rate of \$1.50 on each \$1,000 upon the marriage of members. 12 assessments made the first year payable quarterly, which upon the present large membership secures the payee a number of Endowments, and a safe and reliable investment for young people. Send for By-Laws, and full particulars to W. J. IMLACH, Secretary, London, Ont.

COX & CO.

STOCK BROKERS

(Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange) Buy and sell on commission for cash or in margin all securities dealt in on the Toronto, Montreal, and New York

STOCK EXCHANGES, Also execute orders on the Chicago Board of Trade.

—IN GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.— 6 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO

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 Thursday during the winter months.

QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL Montreal, May 10. Vancouver, May 31. Sarnia, May 17. Toronto, June 7. Brooklyn, May 24. Oregon, June 14. Rates of passage: Cabin, Quebec to Liverpool \$50, \$60, \$80; return, \$90, \$108, \$117, \$144, according to steamer and berth. Intermediate, \$40. Storage, at lowest rates. The saloons and staterooms in steamers marked thus: * are amidehips, 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.

THE AMERICAN

Carriage Repository!

Is now full of all the latest designs in Fine Carriages, Road Waggon, Buggies, Sulkeys, and Skeleton Waggon. Do not fail to call and see our Village Carts in various styles fitted with our American Canopies.

The Greatest Novelty of the Age.

We make a specialty of American made Carriages, and have a larger stock to select from than any House in Canada.

Chas. Brown & Co.,

American Carriage Repository.] 6 ADELAIDE ST., E. Toronto.

THE MODEL

Washer

AND BLEACHER.

Weights but 6 pounds. Can be carried in a small valise. Illustration shows Machine in boiler. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

\$1,000.00 REWARD FOR ITS SUPERIOR. Washing made light and easy. The clothes have that pure whiteness which no other mode of washing can produce. No rubbing required, no friction to injure the fabric. A 10 year old girl can do the washing as well as an older person.

To place it in every household THE PRICE HAS BEEN REDUCED TO \$2.50, and if not found satisfactory, money refunded. See what the "Canada Presbyterian" says about it.—The Model Washer and Bleacher which Mr. C. W. Dennis offers to the public has many and valuable advantages. It is a time and labor-saving machine, is substantial and enduring, and is very cheap. From trial in the household we can testify to its excellence. Delivered to any express office in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Charges paid \$3.00—sent for circulars.

AGENTS WANTED.

C. W. DENNIS,

TORONTO BARGAIN HOUSE,] 213 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF (—) Finest Electro Gold and Silver Plate.

New York, Meriden (Ct.), Chicago, San Francisco, London, (Eng.). BRANCH FACTORY—Cor. Cannon and Wellington Streets, Hamilton, Ont.

TRADE MARK.

Many purchasers having through a similarity of names purchased other wares of our manufacture, we are compelled to ask special attention to the above TRADE MARKS. The fact that our name and Trade Marks are being so closely imitated should be a sufficient guarantee to the public that our wares are the BEST IN THE WORLD.

1847 Rogers Bros. A1.

MARK.

PARIS GREEN

GUARANTEED PURE.

Price Low For Future Delivery.

Copland & McLaren,

MONTREAL.

REINHARDT'S HAIR RESTORER and Mustache Producer. A genuine preparation which is guaranteed to do all that is claimed for it. Producing luxuriant whiskers and mustache in a few weeks. In bottles safely packed to any address for \$1. F. REINHARDT, Mail Building, Toronto.

DEATH TO POTATO BUGS.

ASK YOUR LOCAL DEALER FOR RAMSAY'S PURE PARIS GREEN.

Nothing has been found more effective for destroying Potato Bugs. The purest is the cheapest.

A. Ramsay & Son, Paint and Color Manufacturers, Montreal.

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.

Agents Wanted

FOR THE

Citizens Insurance Co., of Canada.

Established 1864.—Capital, and Assets, \$1,426,983.—Government Deposit \$122,000 Cash.—

As the Company transacts Fire, Life, and Accident business, a profitable agency is thus offered to those soliciting insurance risks. Special terms to those who have valuable connections. Farm property insured as low as by Farm Mutuals.

Address, Head Office, 179 St. James Street, Montreal.

The stock of this Company is held by many of the wealthiest citizens of Montreal.

Allan Line Royal Mail Steamships.

Sailing during winter from Portland every Thursday, and Halifax every Saturday to Liverpool, and in summer from Quebec every Saturday to Liverpool, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers for Scotland and Ireland. Also from Baltimore via Halifax and St. John's N. F., to Liverpool fortnightly during summer months. The steamers of the Glasgow lines sail during winter between Portland and Glasgow, and Boston and Glasgow alternately; and during summer between Quebec and Glasgow and Boston and Glasgow every week.

For freight, passage, or other information apply to A. Schumacher & Co., Baltimore; S. Cunard & Co., Halifax; Shea & Co., St. John's, N. F.; Wm. Thomson & Co., St. John, N. B.; Allan & Co., Chicago; Leve & Alden, New York; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; H. A. Allan, Portland, Boston, Montreal.

MUTUAL

MARRIAGE AID

ASSOCIATION.

\$5,000 PAID ON MARRIAGES.

Over \$100,000 Paid in Benefits to Date.

ISSUE IN 1883. OVER \$2,000,000.

The only Company in Canada that has paid a claim.

UNDIVIDED SECURITY.

Premiums small. Address W. B. WEBBER, Secretary, Hamilton.

Agents Wanted.

84,000 Sold in 17 Months!

BUY ONLY THE

GLOBE

Walter Woods

HAMILTON ONT.

GURNEYS & WARE,

STANDARD SCALES.

THE BEST, THE STRONGEST, THE MOST RELIABLE.

Unrivalled in material, construction and finish, perfect in accuracy and unequalled in durability. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

THEY EXCEL ALL OTHERS.

RAILROAD, WAREHOUSE AND MILL TRUCKS

Mills' Alarm Money Drawers.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST

GURNEYS & WARE,

HAMILTON, ONT.