FARM.

The Farmer.

Of all pursuits by men invented. The farmer is the best contented; His calling's good, his profits high, And on his labor all rely.

Mechanics all by him are fed.
Of him the merchants seek their bread;
His hands give meat to every thing,
Up from the beggar to the king.

The milk and honey, corn and wheat, Are by his labors made complete; Our clothes must first from him arise, To deck the fop and dress the wise.

We them by vote, may justly state The ploughnum ranks among the great; More independent than they all That dwell upon this earthly ball.

All bail! ye farmers, young and old, Push on your plough with courage bold; Your wealth arises from your clod, Your independence from your God.

If, then, the plough supports the nation, And men of every rank and station, Let kings to farmers make a low, And every man procure a plough.

THE ONE HORSE FARMER.

The one horse farmer has a life long ambition to gain a reputation for wearing a dirty shirt.

He will alarm the neighborhood by getting up two hours before day, then set around and not go to work till sun-up.

He will ride around a week looking for a

He will complain of hard .imes, then tear his pants climbing a fence whore a gate ought to be.

He will pay \$3 for a new bridle, then let the calf chew it to pieces before Sunday.

He will get all his neighbors to help in getting a cow out of the bog, then let her lie for want of attention.

Stock will get in and destroy his crop at a place in his fence that he has been putting off fixing for six months.

He will sprain his back litting something to show how strong he is.

He will talk all day Sunday on what he knows about farming, then ride round the neighborhood Monday, hunting seed pota-

He will go in his shirt sleeves on a cold day, to show how much he can stand, then return home at night and occupy two-thirds of the fire-place till bed time.

He will ridicule the mechanism of a cotton planter and then go out and mash his thumb nailing a board on the fence.

He will go to town on Saturday and come back with fifty cents worth of coffee, a paper of pins, a dollars worth of chewing tobacco and his belly full of whisky.

He is economical; economy is his forte; he will save ten cents worth of axle grease and ruin the spindle of a \$70 wagon.

He won't subscribe for a newspaper but will borrow one from his friend and forget to return it.

DANGER FROM GLANDERS.

An Illinois farmer, whose horses had the clanders and were killed recently, died a few days ago from blood poisoning, which was undoubtedly caused by contact with the diseased animals whom he cared for. The clanders is so dangerous and hopeless a disease that when a horse is attacked by it he should be put out of the way at once. It is one of the few animal diseases liable to be communicated to human beings, and wherever it prevails it should be stamped out as quickly as possible.

THE FARMERS' WORKSHOP.

Every farmer should have a small building for keeping tools and the smaller implements used on the farm. Here, with a comfortable fire in winter, much pleasant and profitable work may be done making conveniences for barn or house, mending and oiling harness, and doing many things that would either be undone or cost a considerable sum were a tradesman employed to do them. Except near cities it is cheaper to buy the materials for bushel boxes or crates for fruit or potatoes and put them together. This will make a good job for many winter days, and may be just the thing to induce some boys who have a mechanical turn of mind to remain on the farm.

THIN EGG SHELLS.

If the egg shells are thin it is a sign that lime is lacking in the food, or often, if this occurs in winter, that fowls cannot ret to the ground to fill their gizzards with gravel needed to digest food properly. Leghorn hens and other persistent layers generally have very thin-shelled eggs despite all pre-cautions in feeding. Many losses of eggs while undergoing incubation occur from this cause. To prevent eggs from being thin-shelled it is better to give milk and wheat middlings mixed rather than rely on fowls eating a sufficiency of lime in any form. If egg shells are fed they should be pounded so fine that all appearance of the egg will be destroyed. More fowls learn to eat eggs from having nearly whole shells thrown to them to peck at than from any other cause.

SALT FOR MANURE PILES.

Salt is one of the best materials to put on manure heaps in winter. It will keep them from freezing during very cold weather, and when it is warmer will keep the heap moist and prevent firefanging. Salt in connection with carbonic acid gas is an excellent solvent, and it is a good fertilizer for land containing a large amount of vegetable matter. Of course, where salt is applied on manure piles it should be where it will not be long exposed to rains, as its power to make fertilizers soluble will then cause loss. But if the manure is to be at once drawn on the field there is little danger from this, as the fertility will be absorbed by the soil.

FARM NOTES.

A teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine in a pint and a half of cornmeal is considered one of the best remedies for gapes when fed to young chicks.

The best soils for wool are also the best for mutton, and it is necessary that the land bedry, for damp soils are fruitful causes of such diseases as liver rot, fluke and foot rot.

As a result of the wholesome destruction fellows, and give spiritual sanction to the of birds for ornamental purposes, reports from South Carolina state that ravages of insects in that state last season were greater than ever before known.

well rotted manure, so as to allow the rains to carry down the soluble portions to the roots of the plants,

A correspondent of the English Farmers Gazette asserts that five pounds of common white beans ground fine and fed in halfpound doses with bran twice daily will cure the worst case of bloody milk.

It is recommended that to prevent cows or steers from jumping over fences a horse shoe be nailed to one of the fore feet, which prevents the hoof from spreading, and consequently renders the animal unable to spring,

Spread out your manure on the onion patch now, and, if the frost will permit, plow or spade up the ground. Onions go in the ground very early, and the best crops are secured only on rich and well-prepared

The use of chloride of potassium is recommended in Germany as a means of increasing the growth of wool on sheep, as German chemists have found beneficial for that purpose It is administered in the proportion of one part chloride to nine parts salt.

To train a flock of sheep take a lamb to the house and teach it to come at the call of a certain sound, and then put it with the flock. As sheep follow the leader, the whole flock may be called by the obedience

shown on the part of the petted sheep. An excellent mixture of hay for all classe of stock is one-third clover hay with timo-thy and red top, which is much better than one alone, as the mixture is more complete in food elements. It should be fed with an allowance of ground grain also.

All fowls that feather slowly are usually hardy. For instance, the Brahmas. It is cwing to the fact that the drain on the system occasioned by quick feathering does not weaken them Slow feathering while growing is indicative of hardness.

Save all the wood ashes carefully, and after the orchards are plowed, scatter the ashes over the plowed ground liberally, and harrow the ground well. This incorporates the ashes with the soil, and assists in inducing chemical changes and the formation of plant food. There is a large portion of lime in model scheme, well as portion. in wood ashes as well as potash.

A Western farmer advises stringing seed corn by tying the ears together with husks in some place where the grain can be saturated with coal smoke. The odor, he says, repels squirrels and worms from eating the seed. The seed comes up quicker, the plants grow more vigorously, and ripen several days earlier than from seed not so treated. corn by tying the ears together with husks treated.

Too long feeding is a common mistake in fattening fowls for market. It takes off the profit when a shorter time will answer. If kept in a dark place and stuffed with all they can eat they will fatten in twelve days or two weeks, and if this be continued much longer they will begin to get poor again. Those to be kept over should not be subjected to this fattening, or rather stuffing, process.

The wheat crop of the U.S. thirty years ago averaged only nine bushels per acre. Lately it has increased to twelve or thirteen, but it is still much below the crop of England, which for many years has averaged twentynine bushels per acre. It was low prices of wheat that compelled English farmers to adopt better methods in growing this crop. If the same cause produces like effects the agricultural depression will have compen sating advantages.

Pitcairn Island.

Every schoolboy knows the story of the mutiny on board the Britsh man-of-war, the Bounty; how the men rebelled against their commander, Capt. Bligh; how, bloodlessly, the crew took possession of the ship and put their captain and his officers in the longboat, with provisions, and water, to seek land as they could. The mutineers sailed to the society island, were well received by the peaceful natives, and took unto themselves wives of the daughters of the land-took them in some cases as the Romans did the Sabine damels, which led to complications with the indignant relatives in which a few of the English sailors were killed. The remainder sailed away with their partners to find some island not likely to be visited by British men-of-war, where they could live in peace, if not plenty. They came in time to the lonely rock of Pitcairn, rising from the Pacific, uninviting in aspect, not likely to tempt the captain of any stray vessel to land. But the mutineers found there suffcient shelter in the gorges, and soil fertile enough to raise food. Their ship was burnt to avoid detection; and when the disturbing element, the "grog," was all gone, they settled down happily, their wants provided for by fish of the ocean and fruits of the land.

Tended by their gentle wives, and with children born unto them, the whole nature of the mutineers appears to have changed or their original nature to have been restor ed. It is the only case on record of a return to the first principles of existence effecting such a result. The peaceful influence of their loving, innocent Tahitian wives had, I think, much to do with this and with the qualities inherent in their descendants. So for long years the Pitcairn islanders lived an isolated existence—"the world forget-ting; by the world forgot." The mutiny of the Bounty had passed into history and story-book, when the fact that Pitcairn island was inhabited was discovered by a passing

vessel. The last of the mutineers was still living, an old man, patriarch of the little community. After this the island was occasionally visited by men-of-war; and from time to time stray accounts of this living romance appeared in English journals. New blood was infused into the settlement by s young white man taking up his abode and casting in his lot with the islanders. George Hunn Nobbs, an English youth, well bred and educated, was apprentice in a merchant vessel, when the spirit of romance urged him to leave his ship and join this strange community. Seldom had an impulse been followed by better results. Setting an example of godly and righteous life, the newcomer acted for years as pastor and school-master to his island neighbors. Himself married by the chaplain of a man-of-war which visited the place, he later on took the opportunity of returning to England, and was admitted into the church, that he might render the offices of religion to his

A case of delirium tremens in a young The asparagus bed must be attended to girl, caused by chewing tea leaves, is reported in a plentiful supply of fine, ed in the Lancet.

union of the sexes.

HEALTH.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR WELLS.

It becomes more and more evident each year that much of the sickness prevalent in the country is directly attributable to the quality of the water. By carefully studying the matter it is found that in nine cases out of ten typhoid fevers originate in families whose water supply is from a well, into which impure water comes. This may be from the farm-yard, and quite generally such is the case. For some years the water in a well near the house may be pure and wholesome, but by and by the soil between it and the barn yard will become so impreg-nated with pollution that an unhealthy quality will be imparted to it, and disease will result from its use. This is almost sure to be the case when the distance between the two is not great, because, as a general thing, the bottom of the well is lower than the yard, and the drainage from the latter will extend in all directions through the most porous strata of soil, and when it reaches the well it will naturally flow into it as a resorvoir. No matter how pure the water may have been when the well was first dug, sooner or later it will be contami nated by water flowing through the soil from barn-yards and cess pools located anywhere near it. We have in mind a case in which four children died from diphtheria. An examination by the physician proved that the slops from the kitchen had s the soil for a distance of twenty feet be-tween the back door, out of which they were thrown, and the well, that the water in the latter was polluted by foul gases, and from the use of it diphtheria had cer-tainly resulted. When making a well have it, if possible, above the barn yard, and let the drainage be from it rather than into it. Arrange a place for slops with a cement bottom and sides, from which glazed pipes, cemented together, allow the unhealthy matter to flow off and away from the well.

BIBLE HYGIENE,

It does not require a long study of the Bible to convince the candid reader that it is one of the most wonderful books ever writ-ten. In addition to its being a complete encyclopedia of moral precepts and princi-ples, it contains a vast deal of wholesome in-struction regarding man's general conduct in life. Maxims inculcating economy, in dustry, civility, prudence, and a vast amount of worldly wisdom on a great variety of subjects, are thickly scattered through its pages. And with the rest, the important subject of health is not neglected. It must not be supposed that the Bible is to be re garded as a text-book of hygiene, but it is generally conceded that the foundation prin-ciples, and to a considerable extent the details of a perfect system of sanitary laws, are to be found in the books of Moses embodied in the instructions of that inspired lawgiver to his followers, the children of Isreal. All through the Bible, useful hints respecting various hygienic matters, are to be found, and very much is said respecting the duty of caring for the body in such a manner as to preserve it in a state of vigorous health.

The purpose of this new department in

this journal, is to give greater prominence to the subject of health from a Bible standpoint, and to collect for the readers of the ournal the valuable instruction relating to health contained in the inspired Book. The editor is encouraged to believe that he will be efficiently aided in this work by a number of able Bible students who are also interested in the subject of hygiene.

KEEP WARM.

It would seem that no admonition would be needed upon this point, as natural instincts lead one to avoid the cold; but it is, nevertheless, a fact that there are thousands of persons who suffer from the cold almost continually during the cold months of the year. Doubtless, some suffer on account of poverty, being unable to procure the warm clothing essential to comfort and health during the season of snow and ice; but while there is one such, there are, undoubtedly, a dozen who suffer solely from a want of knowledge how to keep warm, or from a foolish adherence to fashions which were made with uo regard to health.

Thin sleeves, made to fit the arms like a glove, thin, tight shows, thin stockings, and cotton undergarments are no adequate pro tection from the damp and cold to which women who live in this part of the world are constantly exposed at this season of the year. Men, women, boys, and girls need to wear at this season of the year, thick, warm, woolen, under-garments, and in very cold weather two suits. These under-suits should extend to the wrists and ankles, and should be changed for thicker or thinner ones to suit the weather. An extra under-suit is almost as good for warmth as an overcoat or cloak, and is very much cheaper.

THE BENEFITS OF COLD.

Cold is an antiseptic and a powerful di gestive stimulant; and I here record the prediction that the hospitals of the future will be ice-houses. Dyspepsia, catarrh and fevers of all kinds can be frozen out of the system. Not by letting the patient shiver in a snowbank, but by giving him an extra allowance of warm bed-clothing, with the additional luxury of breathing ice cold air, which under such circumstances becomes as preferable to hot miasma as cold spring water to warm ditch water. I have also found that the best brain-work can be done in a cold room, and that stove heat has a tendency to stultify like a narcotic beverage. Warm wraps make fires tolerably dispen-

A Startling Story.

A startling story comes from Lansing, Mich., gathered from a legislative report by the House Judiciary Committee. It is charged that young girls have been persuaded to leave their homes in various cities by the offer of large wages in the lumber regions of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Once there they are forced to lead lives of shame, and when they attempt to flee from their persecutors are hunted down with Two measures for the relief of these miserable creatures and the punishment of those responsible for the condition are pending before the Legislature.

In Great Britain there has been a steady decrease in the consumption of intoxicants for several years past. The latest returns by £1,163,851.

HERE AND THERE.

It is announced that a new newspaper will be started in Oakville within the next week or two.

The walls of Antioch, alternately besieged and defended by the Crusaders, are being domolished for building materials.

If the Vancouver News is to be believed, Manitoba flour is driving the American product out of the British Columbia market.

A strange story is affoat in Albuquerque N. M., that Jesse James is not dead, but is living in the wilds of Arizona, near Phœnix.

A returned missionary at San Francisco predicts that Japan will accept Christianity as its national faith by the close of this cen-

Recipes for "Kyphi" and "Tasi," the prefumes used by the Egyptian priests and women of pleasure 3,000 years ago, have recently been printed in France. To evangelize 1,026,000,000 heathen and

Mohammedans, who are increasing by natural birth at 1,000,000 a year, there are only about six thousand missionaries.

The slaughter of lobsters at Prince Edward Island is something astounding. There were exported the past season 91,000 cases, mostly to Europe, which involved the killing of 35,000,000 lobsters.

The prisoners in the jail at Buffalo will be put at school, the law having been altered so as to prohibit convict labor. A great increase may be expected in the prison population of that city ere long.

The Hawaiian Gazette says a new island has been discovered in the Pacific Ocean in latitude 1 ° 25 south; longitude, 143 ° 26 east. It is twenty-one and one-half miles long and tree covered. It has been named Allison Island.

A North Andover man fell dead from exhaustion while running to a fire. There are a good many heretics up Andover way, and there is a bare possibility that this man, al-though he died before reaching the fire, may have got there just the same.

Twenty-one years ago the steamer Brother Jonathan went down off the Oregon coast with \$2,000,000 specie on board. Various unsuccessful efforts have been made to get the money and now another effort on an elaborate scale is to be made.

Frank Cushing, who created a sensation by joining the Zuni Indians and taking them East two years ago, has again gone to Zuni, taking his wife and sister. He has prepared a Zuni grammar and dictionary, and is now to explore the Zuni ruins.

Thomas L. Johnson, who was a slave in Virginia over twenty-eight years, but is now in business in London, gives his opinion as the result of a recent tour through the South that "the colored people are making steady progress, generally speaking.'

Sir Andrew Clark, the celebrated English physician, declares that one-half the population of London is permanently ill. He defines health as "that state in which work is easy and duty not over great a trial; a state in which it is a joy to see, to think the feel and to be." think, to feel and to be."

Despatches from Buenos Ayres state that the deaths from Asiatic cholera in that city in November were 93. Business is virtually suspended. The death rate in Rosario sometimes reached 50 per day. The Government authorities are working energetically to extirpate the plague by modern methods.

Germany teaches horticulture in her schools. A small nursery is attached to nearly every common school, and the children are taught to grow trees and vines from grafts and cuttings, as well as to plant the seeds and watch the various stages of growth. It would be of great advantage if such system could be introduced here.

The Buffalo Express has kept track of it, and the story about a young girl's night-dress taking fire and causing her death while she was saying her prayers has been re-published each January for the last nine years. The only change made is to locate her in a different State, and she will keep on catching fire for over thirty years to

History is apparently not a strong point of Victorian schools, according to the Bulletin, published in Sydney, the capital of that colony. Inspector Taylor, who officiates in that colony, complains in his report that many children have hardly an idea who Queen Victoria is, and that when asked "What the Prince of Wales would be when the Queen died," the unanimous answer was,

"Please, sir, an orphan." Sam Temple, a coloured citizen of Montgomery, Ala., sent his eight-year-old boy for a jug of whiskey. On the way home the boy thought that what was good for his father must be good for him, and he took a pull at the jug. Then he took several more, and when he got home was stupidly drunk. His mother put him to bed, and he was undisturbed until the next morning. Then when she called him he was dead.

Improvements in Buncoing. "The rising generation of bunco steerers,"

said a detective yesterday, "has improved on the rackets of the old-timers. Everybody knows that they work in pairs, and when they meet a greeny, one braces him gets his name, and the town from which he hails, apologizes for mistaking him for Mr. Smith or Jones of Cohoes or Kenaka, and goes back and posts his pal, who usually waits around the corner for him. The pal then tickles the hayseeder, after consulting his guide-book, getting the population, bank Presidents' names, and the names of a few leading merchants of the town the "hayseeder" came from. It often happened that the countryman grew suspicious as soon as the first bunco man left him, after getting his name, and when the second talk. ed him shortly afterward chock full of know ledge about the town he came from, would laugh at him, and if he knew any slang at all

would remark "Too thin!"

The new game is apt to prove more successful. Two men working together now learn the dumb alphabet before they start out. The first man to strike the stranger throws his left hand behind his back, and with the dumb alphabettelegraphs the strang 's name and whatever else he has learned to his pal, who is close behind him. In this way the second man is able to brace the stranger before the first man has done shaking hands with him, and there is no room left for him to believe that the men decrease in the consumption of intoxicants are acting together. Then the first man for several years past. The latest returns shows that the government revenue from the liquor traffic has decreased in the past year envelope, lottery, or sawdust game.—New

YOUNG FOLKS.

SHE LENT, "HOPING FOR NOTHING."

"O Alice," exclaimed Minnie Odiorne to her cousin as the two girls met on the street one lovely autumn afternoon, "have you heard of Grace Dutton's disappoint-

No; what has happened to her?" asked

Alice eagerly.
"When the girl was ironing her white dress this morning she took an iron which was too hot and burned a great hole in the very front, burned it clear through, so that the dress is ruined! She was to have worn it to night, you know; so there is no time to make her a new one, and she'll have to stay at home," explained Minnie. "What a shame! Now there will be an

odd number of girls, and though she is just as hateful as she can be, she is the prettiest one in the class. I guess Miss Ida will feel

bad too."
"Now if you were only in Miss Ida's class, that charming dress Aunt Mary brought to you from Toronto would just be the thing for you to wear to the wedding.

Minnie ran off and in five minutes had forgotten all about this conversation. Not so, however, with Alice; she wished she could forget it.

Miss Ida Farnum was to be married in

church that evening, and besides her four young-lady bridesmaids she had decided to have the six little girls who formed her Sunday-school class attend at her wedding. being questioned each one had said she had a nice, almost new, white dress: so though it was November, each would have it on.
Three were to be trimmed with pink and
three with blue bows, a pink and a blue to
walk together. The little bridesmaids were to walk in the procession, with a basket of real flowers in their hands, between the bride and the bridesmaids.

How many of the girls envied them! Even Alice Odiorne, who was not at all jealous, could not help feeling a little sore because Grace Dutton was to be one of the train. Grace and Alice were schoolmates and had been very warm friends till about a and had been very warm friends till about a month ago, when having a disagreement over some trifle, hot words had arisen between them, Alice had at last told Grace that she had told a falsehood, and Grace retorted by calling her friend "the meanest girl" she ever saw, and declaring she would never, never speak to her again. To make the matter were Grace who at first record. the matter worse, Grace, who at first was less to blame than Alice, had hastened to tell Mrs. Odiorne her version of the story, and then retailed it to all the other school-

So at first Alice thought she was real glad that Grace could not go to the wedding; but when Minnie had reminded her of her own pretty dress, a few words which troubled her sadly kept ringing in her ears: "Do good to them which hate you." "But love ye your enemies, and do good and lend, hoping nothing again; and your reward shall be great, and ye shall be the children of the Highest, for he is kind unto the unthankful and the evil." And a still smaller voice seemed to whisper to her, "Why not lend your new dress to Grace? You will not wear it yourself, and you are she and exactly the same size.

"The idea!" said Alice to herself. "It Grace hadn't been so mean and then, too, that dress was a present and I've never worn it myself. I,m sure auntie would not like me to lend it to any one before I had

"You do not really believe that your aunt will object; besides, it is better to please your Heavenly Father, who gives you all that you have, or your aunt, who is herself a gift from him;" persisted the voice. This mental turmoil quite spoiled Alice's

dinner. Presently her eye fell upon a copy of the Golden Rule, a "motto," which hung upon the dining-room wall, and her decision was made.

"I shall have no peace if I don't do it,"

she thought, almost in the words of the Scripture, which says there is no peace to the wicked.

"Mamn.a," said she as soon as dinner was over, "may I lend my white dress to Grace Dutton?" and then she told how Grace's own had been spoiled.
"Have you and Grace made up your lit

"Have you and Grace made up you lit-tle quarrel?" asked Mrs. Odiorne, smiling pleasantly.

speak and that's why I thought I ought to let her wear it. Can you send Bridget down to Mrs. Dutton's with it?"

"I can, and I will most gladly do so. I'd rather have you lend it to Grace of your own free will than to have some one give you the most beautiful dress in the world

When Bridget got home Alice said, "What did Grace say when her mother gave it to her?" Was she willing to wear

"Say is it? Sure an' she said Alice was the most forgivin' gurrl she iver knowed, an' I was to tell you she was comin' to see you right after the weddin'; an' Mrs. Dutton, she began to rub her eyes, some folks is that quere!"

Of course, the loan of the dress affected a sincere reconciliation between the girls, and more than one of their schoolmates pressed with the generosity that Alice dis-played. When Miss Ida, the bride, heard the history of the dress, which she did that very evening, she took pains herself to cut and send to Alice a very large slice of the wedding cake and a bunch of the many lovely flowers which had been sent to her.

A Canada Southern Railway train was delayed by a peculiar cause a few days ago. The engineer noticed that the water in his boiler was low, notwithstanding that the pump had been turned on. An examination of the tank showed that it was nearly full, and it was then concluded that the pipe which conducts the water from the tank the boiler must be stopped up. Meanwhile the locomotive came to a dead stop. An examination was made of the pipe, and it vas found to be plugged up with small fish, the minnows having been sucked up into the tank while it was being filled, and thence found their way into the pipe.

Plants sometimes seek food. A Delaware grape vine sent a root a long distance to a hole in which bones had been buried, and surrounded every bone with roots. A running vine will send out a tendril to seize a cord hanging near, but out of its raco. Circumstances show that plants have power of selection, and, to a certain degree, exer-

cise intelligence. Former friends of Lord Colin Campbell are said to become very near-sighted when he looms up in London,