CHEESE AND BUTTER.

Editor Champion:

DEAR SIR.—In your issue of the 5th inst. their appeared a short letter from Mr. Moyer which is characteristic of the man. It seems that because I signed myself "Farmer," his mind at once conjured up visions of falsehoods, cheesemakers, and tinkers. Why the mere mention of the word "Farmer" caused him to associate falsehood with it I cannot say, or will I take the trouble to enquire, but will proceed to notice his munchausen-like letter.

I did not forget that the farmer who patronizes the creamery has the skim-milk at home, while the one who patronizes the cheese factory gets the whey. As a food for hogs, skim-milk is no better than whey. Many farmers have fed whey to hogs with the most satisfactory result, in fact, I have known farmers to make one lot of hogs roll in fat on whey alone in the summer months, sell them, purchase another lot and fatten them on the fall whey with the addition of very little other food. The aluminem of the whey is an excellent flesh forming food, and with the addition of either peas, wheat bran, or middlings, in the fall, hogs, with their large percentage of fat and small percentage of nerve, bone, and muscle, flourish like a green bay tree. The principal advantage in having the skim milk at home is for feeding calves. Let any farmer feed his calves for 8 or 10 days on whole milk and afterwards on skim-milk for four months and he will raise good calves. But as good, and in many cases better, calves I will raise as follows, viz: Remove the calf from the cow at once and give the calf whole milk for four, five or six weeks (which a farmer sending milk to a cheese factory can easily do if his cows calve about April 1st) and then substitute gradually for anything that has the same analysis as milk. In Canada oil cake is the closest substitute. Very little study would give the average farmer (myself among the number) a knowledge of how to manage a table of analysis of various foods, and he could then compound them, putting the correct proportion of milk constituents into each ration and use the food he has without purchasing any. But without this knowledge of analysis I would wean off from whole milk at 5 or 6 weeks with oil cake or other substitute, increasing the ration as the calf grew, and giving the calf plenty of exerise, and keeping plenty of water and meal constantly by it. At the end of two months it will begin to chew its food, eat the raw meal, drink water, and nibble at anything placed before it. Just throw a variety before it and it will take what it wants. I have seen better animals raised in this way than others that had been fed throughout the season on even whole milk. So you see, Mr Editor, that Prof. L. B. Arnold, "the highest living authority on the American continent" truly said "the by-products of butter are worth but little more than those of cheese."

I now come to the statement of Mr. Moyer. He is evidently possessed of remarkable financial genius O ye farmers, who ship milk to Toronto at one dollar can, hear this Canadian of Little Falls creamery who quotes Prof. Brown for the doctrine that all you have to do is to skim the milk and it immediately becomes worth two dollars. And you, ye patrons of cheese factory at 80 cents per ten gall. (or more as the case may be) how long will ye love your simplicity? Hear "Prof." Moyer who cries unto you from the shoulders of Prof. Brown that if you only skim it you will make it worth $1.60 per ten gallons. And you, ye unsophisticated Patrons of creameries, hearken to the sage of Little Falls who falsely tells you in the statement which appeared in the CHAMPION of the 4th inst., that Prof. Brown said at the Georgetown meeting that if your milk as soon as taken from the cow is worth a certain sum for butter making purposes, as soon as you skim it, it immediately becomes worth twice as much. In other words he lays down the remarkable doctrine that by skimming you double the value of the whole milk. Or again, the value of your whole milk for butter making purposes is what Mr. Moyer could afford to pay you and still make adecent profit himself on the butter without regard to by-products. Suppose that sum to be 4½ cents per cwt. Now, the philosopher of Little Falls claims that as soon as you skim that milk you double its value. He says Prof. Brown said so at Georgetown but he lies—Prof. Brown never sai I that the cream and the skim-milk was worth twice as much as the whole milk. I was just at Georgetown but am informed by reliable men who were there that it was "Prof." Moyer who laid down the doctrine and not Prof. Brown. Besides "Prof." Moyer tells another falsehood in his letter when he says that Little Falls creamery paid the farmer 16½ cents, or else he lied at Georgetown where he said it only paid 15 cents. And I don't believe, Mr. Editor, that it paid 15 cents either, for he admitted at Georgetown to Prof. Brown that it took more than two inches of cream to make a pound of butter, while Prof. Brown, who only paid the farmer 15 cents, made a pound of butter out of less than two inches of cream. He is therefore a better authority than the sage of Little Falls. And Prof. Brown making a pound of butter out of less than two inches of cream and charging 6 cents per pound for drawing, making, &c., will be much the same thing as "Prof." Moyer making a pound of butter out of more than two inches of drawing, manufacturing, &c., for four cents per pound. The reference to what took place at Georgetown was very unhappy, so far as Little Falls is concerned.

I could, Mr. Editor, almost allow the statement, that I told a falsehood when I said that "even Mr. Moyer of Little Falls creamery admitted" that cheese making paid better than butter making, pass without notice, but I may as well show you that he also even Mr. Moyer of Little Falls tells what is not true. At page 7 of the annual report of the Western Dairyman's Association, held at Stratford last year, which he undoubtedly taken by a shorthand reporter and which is printed by the association. Mr. Moyer has the floor and we find these words.

Mr. Moyer: "We must be able to introduce it on a basis that will pay us as well as cheese or we must quit. Although we are not able to do it now I think we have shown very favorably in comparison with cheese."

I hope Mr. Editor, that I have not trespassed. Any future letter I may write I will keep within half a column. I do not like a controversy commenced or carried on by the use of such terms as lies, falsehoods, &c.; but you find in this, as in many other cases, that, he who readily accuses another of falsehood, is one who handles the truth very carelessly himself.

Truly yours,

FARMER.

P.S.—Prof. Brown, making a pound of butter out of less cream than Little Falls, only averages 31 lbs. of butter for 100 lbs. of milk, while "Prof." Moyer says that if he don't make 4 lbs. of butter out of 100 lbs. of milk there must be something wrong. There must be something very wrong at Little Falls.

The Mystery Explained.

World.

During his latest interview with a Scott act delegation Mr. Mowat expressed his surprise that municipalities which had carried the act should have in so many instances elected brewer and councillors who refuse to its enforcement. The delegates did not attempt to explain this apparent mystery, although it is quite capable of explanation. As a rule a large percentage of the electors are in direct antagonism to Scott Act contests. They have little faith in its virtue, but they also care little for the privilege of purchasing liquor from licensed vendors, and are moreover not desirous of being denounced as the friends of whiskey by the act's enthusiastic advocates. These enthusiasts not only turn out themselves, but coax out and force out every elector over whom they have influence. The result frequently is that the act is adopted by the votes of a minority. When it comes to electing municipal or parliamentary representatives personal, sectional and political preferences begin to operate, and these seldom fail to bring out a heavy vote. The one-ideaed men are swamped and are indeed very often divided among themselves upon numerous issues raised at a general election. Thus the Acton Free Press complains that not only has a strong anti-Scottite been elected warden of Halton, but that he received the support of two Scott Act organs published in the county, on party grounds. There is a way of accounting for the milk in every cocoanut if we closely examine the shell.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

We have had organized in the towns and cities of Ontario for many years bodies that are known as Mechanics' Institutes. They were intended to serve a useful purpose in promoting a love for study among the classes generally, known as skilled workmen, and especially study of technical subjects in the various mechanic arts. The idea did not originate here; we got it from the Motherland, where it meant what the name implies. With us, however, the mechanical classes were not at the first founding sufficiently numerous alone to give strength and character to the Institutes, and so it happened that the lines were not strictly drawn, but that people of every occupation were admitted to membership. Merchants, lawyers, doctors, clergyman and teachers were made as welcome as engineers, carpenters, masons, wheelwrights, or factory operatives. Indeed it was generally found that business and professional men were leaders in the Institutes, and that men of the mechanical classes were overshadowed by those men of greater information and larger culture. Lectures and night schools, it was thought, would become leading feature of the Mechanics' Institutes, and books for libraries, it was thought, would be selected with special reference to the pursuits of artisans. The Government, too was very liberal in its dealings with these Institutes, for, in addition to making a yearly grant for maintenance, which is continued to the present day, it provided that when books were purchased from the depository of the Department of Education the approbation of an Institute for this object should be supplemented with a grant of one hundred per cent. The Government meant well but we think that in the large majority, of cases Mechanics' Institutes have failed to benefit the classes whose interests they were designed to serve. No they have been useful in various ways, and especially in providing public libraries, and in this way cultivating a taste for reading; but what we mean is that their original purpose has not been realized, and that in this sense the title is a misnomer. The Minister of Education, who is a practicable and sensible man, might possible effect a reform here if he turned his attention to the subject and placed the inspection of the Institutes in the hands of an earnest and capable officer of his Department; and if we supposed that an article in a farm journal was ever likely to come under his eye we might say something more pointed and suggestive in this line. But this by way of leading to another topic, more congenial, and of more seasonable interest.

Farmers' Institutes are a skin in name, and although we are only in the second year of their organization, there is reasonto hope they are more likely than the Mechanics' Institutes to benefit the class whose name they have. The money grant voted by the Government is not large; but it has proved to be sufficient to lead to the establishment already of a considerable number of Institutes throughout the Province. The farmers have moved heartily in the work, and the reports of recent meetings are full of hope for the future. The professors of the Agricultural College appear to have been in lively request, and the part taken by them in the proceedings—by reading papers and joining in discussions—appears to have been warmly appreciated. But our chief gratification is in finding the prominent part taken at all these meeting by the farmers themselves. Many excellent papers have been read, and many valuable comments have been made, by farmers in various localities visited by the professers, and we have no doubt that in every electoral district in the province there are scores of men as well qualified to discuss agricultural subjects as any who have yet appeared on the platform at these institutes.

Forty years of the working of our common schools have not been unproductive of results. We know that the general average of intelligence in the rural districts of Ontario is high; and there is this much to be said of our farmers that whatever they have to say on any subject they can usually say with such clearness, directness and force that the man of meanest comprehension can understand it. The Institutes will give all such men an opportunity for giving expression to the ideas and to communicate their observations and the results of their experiments to their fellows.

We have only two suggestions to offer before dropping the subject for the present. The first is that meetings of the Institutes should be held at frequent intervals throughout the season, and at as many different places in an electoral district as possible; the presence of a college professor is not to make the meeting an occasion for politicians to exhibit themselves before the people.—Rural Canadian for February.

Live Stock Notes for February.

The fourteenth of February is said to be the stock-feeder's mid winter, and so in fact it is, very nearly. The last part of the winter is, however, really more trying for live stock than the first, and they need more careful feeding and better protection against changes. Contrary to the former practice, young cows are now-a-days quite frequently milked nearly up to calving. With old cows it makes little difference; but great milkers, especially great butter cows, are in danger of having milk fever, and it is thought that there is less danger if the flow of milk does not cease. Cow stables should be warm, sheep pens on the contrary must be airy. As ewes approach yeaning, increase their ration of roots, separate them in small pens, from the flock, and take care that the early lambs do not get fatally chilled. It is well to cut the straw used for litter into foot-lengths. Breeding sows needs cloe, warm pens, with plenty of litter and good feed, in which cooked vegetables, potatoes, pumpkins, turnips, and raw apples may be well mixed. Horses need care to prevent colds when used on the road. Always have large blankets ready to cover them when standing. Injuries from calking and from kicks, as well as from falls on the ice are not infrequent, and should in every way be guarded against. As spring approaches, the importance of having definite plans for work for the season will be felt, and whatever good ideas may occur, should be made a note of for furture reference. Implements may be overhauled and put in order, so that when the time to use them comes, they will be ready, and vexatious delays, and losses saved.—*American Agriculturist for February.*

The Brood Mare and the Colt.

It has been well and truly said that the training and education of a young animal should begin before it is born. This is not possible but easy. The disposition and character of the progeny is most apt to be like that of the mother, and a nervous, vicious restless mare, will be apt to produce a colt with similar faults. This should be taken into account now, when the unborn colt is physically formed, and is about to derive its mental character from the dam, as we may say with truth; for if any of the lower animals exhibit traces of mind and reasoning power, the horse excels in this respect. In the nervous system, a horse approaches more closely to a human being, than any other animal, and of all our domestic servants, it is influenced in a greater degree by its master, treatment than by other. The management of the brood mare then, becomes an important part of the owners business. Feeding is but a small part of this; the most important is the culture of a kind and docile disposition. The mare should not be overworked (or wearied), the whip should be put aside—if it is ever used, which is a grand mistake in the treatment of a horse, but is made needful at times because of the use of it upon brood mares—every gentle attention should be given in every respect the mare should be controlled by kindness, and difficulties carefully avoided. Under this conduct were the rule, our horses would be like those of the Arabs, our friends not our slaves, and would be always willing and eager to obey our commands. Such treatment secures a docile, gentle, and fearless horse, to our language. If the one word "whoa," can be understood, other words can.—American Agriculturist for February.

Forwarding Plants.

The farmer is, as a general thing, beyond the reach of the early vegetable from the Southern States, and if he has such at all, must raise them himself. If he would have vegetables earlier than they could be had by sowing seed in open ground, he must forward them himself. This the market gardener does by sowing the seeds in hot-bed, and caring for the young plants until they can be set in open ground. Farmers have an idea that it is difficult to manage a hot bed and rarely undertake it. A hot bed requires attention, but only a kind that any intelligent person can give, but this must be given at the right time, or the plants will suffer if they are not killed outright. Besides, many suppose that a hot-bed is costly, and do not care to make the outlay, while, in fact, a hot-bed could be knocked together out of old boards in a few minutes, at little or no expense. Where plants are to be forwarded on a large scale a hot bed is needed, but for the farm garden, it may be dispensed with.

In a box placed at the kitchen window, enough plants may be started and forwarded to supply a small garden. The boxes should be made of half inch stuff, a foot wide, three or four inches high, and as long as the window is wide. They should be thoroughly nailed together, else the damp soil may warp and spring them.

If the window sill is wide enough, the boxes will sit upon it without other support otherwise, drive in screw at each end at the corner farthest from the window, a copper wire attached to these screws, and the other end fastened to a screw in the window frame sought higher up, will hold the box securely. Make two boxes, one for starting the seed, and the other to hold the plants, when large enough transplant.—American Agriculturist for Februrary.

The Library Magazine.

The February number of THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE presents the following unusually attractive array of contents:

Hinduism. By a Hindu.

The Interpreters of Genesis and the Interpreters of Nature. By T. H. Huxley.

The New Star in Andromeda. Cornhill Magazine.

Reason and Religion. By A.M. Fairbairn.

Bulgaria and Servia. By Edward A. Freeman.

Superfine English. Cornhill Magazine.

The Story of the Bab. By Mary F Wilson.

Shakespeare's Love's Labor Lost. By Walter Pater.

The Origin of the Alphabet. By A. H. Sayce.

Insanity and Crime. By Baron Bramwell.

Old Florence and Modern Tuscany. By Janet Ross.

On Modern Chances for Chivalry, By Edward Garnett.

The Elder Edda—the Bible of Germanic Paganism. By H. H. Boyesen.

Suns and Meteors. By Richard A Proctor.

A Novelist's Favorite Theme. Cornhill Magazine.

The Coming Contests of the World. Fortnightly Review

The Decay of the Central Park Obelisk. By Arnobi Hapue.

Eskimo Building Snow. By Frederick Schwatka.

This magazine is certainly quite the equal of the best of the four-dollar monthlies, in the value of its contents, though its price is only $1.50 a year, or 15 cents a copy. John B. Alden, Published, New York.

Alden's Cyclopedia of Universal Literature.

This work is the outcome of many years of planning and preparation. It will be an almost indispensable work of reference for every library, large or small, a trustworthy guide to what is most worth knowing of the literature of all ages and all nations. Occupying a dozen or more volumes, and yet issued at a price so low as to be within the reach of all, a familiarity with its contents will constitute a liberal education to a degree that can be claimed for few other works, in existence. Dr. Lossing, the eminent historian and author, says of it: "I am strongly impressed with the great intrinsic value of the work as a popular educator in a high department of learning. The plan is admirable. Combining as it does a personal knowledge of an author with specimens of his or her best literary productions, gives it an inestimable power for good among the people." The work is being published in parts of 160 pages each, paper covers, at the price of 15 cents, also in a very handsome cloth-bound volumes, gilt tops, 640 pages, for 60 cents. The parts can be exchanged for bound volumes, at any time. Four parts are now ready, also the first bound volume; volume two will be issued in a few days. The publisher's 132-page illustrated catalogue catalogue of standard book may be had for 4 cents, or condensed 16-page catalogue, free. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York; J. H. McCollom, Agent in this town.

Counterfeit "Twos."

Numbers of extremely well-executed counterfeit two dollar Dominion notes are in circulation and continue to reach the Deputy Receiver-General's office and the banks. The note counterfeited is the C series of the Dufferin issue, payable at Toronto, dated June 1, 1878, and is a good copy of the original When first printed the red ink of the number of the note was too light, but this is a bad test, as the latter issue is darker and the figures are better. All are signed "J. Nash," and while in the original there are slight changes in the signature, in the counterfeit the "A" is always blotted. The paper is very good, but when near the counterfeit can be detected by the feel, as it is thinner and softer. This softness has the effect of making the face of the note darker and more blue red than the original, as the ink has been absorbed to some extent. The great difference, however, is in the portraits of Lord Dufferin. That of the original is a thoroughly good picture, and that of the counterfeit a bad one. The eyes are darker, blotched, and with heavy shadows beneath them. The beard is too dark, and the chin is not round as in the original. This C series is the only series of Canadian notes, except the old Dominion of Canada ones, very few of which are in circulation, that are counterfeited.—Globe.

Taking Counsel With Dumont.

LEWISTON, Mont., Feb. 6.—On January 30, at Gabriel Dumont's ranch, five miles from here, six Cree Indians arrived from the Northwest to hold a council with Gabriel Dumont, one of Riel's Lieutenants. They report that about thirty lodges of their tribe are near Fort Assiniboine. There is trouble ahead and another rebellion in the early spring is looked for. They claim to have been driven out. Stockmen are on the lookout, fearing the Crees will run off their horses.

A special says the bucks on the Red Lake reservation are flitting hither and thither in a most unexplained and mysterious manner. Frequent expeditions are being made to the towns, and arms and ammunition are procured in quantites. Indian runners are traversing the country in every direction. Frequent powwows in the most of the districts are held. Parties recently from the White Earth reservation report alarm and uneasiness over the actions of the Indians.

Sam Jones on Progressive Euchre.

Burson & Clachatt.

You stop that progressive euchre business socially. If you will play cards, then do quit that progressive euchre business. It is gambling. As certain as God reigns in heaven it is gambling. Whenever you start a game of euchre with a party on this side and a party on that, and a prize that you can to play for, that is just as much gambling as if the prize was a thousand dollar bill. Just playing a game of chance for a thing that is put up. Oh, progressive euchre is gambling, so I tell you, and here to-day, as a moralist, I gamble by the Great author. And either a world has to sink down to hell with the stigma on me that I lived and died a gambler.

Canadian Wines for Export.

We notice by our exchanges that an important advance in the price of wines is announced throughout Europe, and from the continued failure of the grape crop there the same is likely to continue until an improvement takes place. Those who are in position to know state that the wine makers in the Niagara district have now in their cellars very fine stocks of excellent wines, ranging for exportation to any climate. Such being the case it is likely that shipments of pure Canadian wines will be made to Europe during the coming season.—St. Catharines Journal.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure.

COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Will Build up Wasted Systems.

Dr. R. B. Pusey, Elizabethtown, Ky., says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion frequently in the last ten years, and take pleasure in commending it as a valuable remedy both for adults and children in wasting conditions."

Hard on the Darlings.

New York Sun.

An unrepealed law of New Jersey, passed while the state was a British colony, reads as follows: "That all women of whatever age, rank, profession, or degree, whether virgins, maids or widow, who shall after this act impose upon, seduce or betray into matrimony any of his Majesty's subjects by virtue of scents, paintings, washes, artificial teeth false hair or high heeled shoes, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft and like misdemeanors."

THE FEBURARY RURAL CANADIAN contains a large variety of matter specially valuable to intelligent farmers. The paper's "Special Commissioner" writes on several herds of Jerseys, and describes prominent farms in Victoria and Durham Counties. Those are original articles on "Farmer's Institutes," "Necessary Appliances," "Walks and Talks Among Farmers," "Handling Stock" and "Rural Notes." The Bee Department is well up to the marks, and a full report is given of the Ontario Poultry Association's Annual Exhibition in Guelph. Household Matters and the pages of Music make up an excellently interesting number of this popular magazine. Toronto: Published by C. Blackett Robinson, at $1.00 per year; clubbed with CHAMPION at $1.70.

Canada's Executioner.

From the Battleford Herald.

Robt. Hodson, who hanged the Indian murderers here in November last, has been appointed public hangman for the Dominion. He sold out his business here and left for the railway on Sunday last, and intended to go through on the railway to British Columbia. There his services will soon be required. He neglected however to pay some debts due here, and was followed to Eagle Hills by a sheriff's officer and brought back, and after adjusting his affairs took passage south by the stage on Wednesday. Hodson was at one time a pupil of Calcraft, the English hangman.

Two of the Northwest Rebels Amnestied.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 6.—Baptiste and Pierre Vandale, two of the prisoners sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for being participants in the Riel insurrection, are now in the city, having been released yesterday from confinement by order of the governor general. This is believed to be the precursor to a general amnesty to all the prisoners at Stoney Mountain. The released convicts leave for Batoche to-morrow to join their families. There are twenty-five more half-breeds in the penitentiary. It is doubtful if Poundmaker and Big Bear, with the other Indians will be released just now, pending the result of the present Indian scare out west.

Concerning Peaches and Frost.

St. Catharines News.

Last winter the mercury fell to 20 degrees below zero in this locality, and we had a fair crop of peaches. One grower in this neighborhood took $4,000 for peaches grown on his place; others various large sum according to acreage. There was not a full crop; but no one charged the decrease in production to the frost. If the trees are in shape and the wood matures well in the fall there is not much danger from heavy frosts, unless the frost comes late in the season after the buds have become swollen by warm suns. The frost idea as to peaches is being exploded here. We used to think 12 below zero would kill. Now we know that 20 degrees under favorable circumstances will not kill the crop prospect.

The Canadian Lancet is one of the ablest and most valuable Medical periodicals published on this continent, and out of which every member of the profession who is ambitious to keep himself to the mark should be a subscriber. It is the recognized organ of the medical profession of Canada, and does not in any way represent any college, society or section of the profession. It is a throughly unpersonal journal having neither the names of its editor nor that of its proprietor on its pages. It claims to have the largest circulation of any medical journal in Canada, comprising four fifths of the entire profession from New Foundland to British Columbia. It is now in its 17th volume and is therefore the oldest existing medical journal in Canada. It is issued promptly on the first of every month, and contains original articles, and cases of special interest to the profession, from prominent Canadian medical men. Several pages of editorial articles and notes by competent and experienced writers, translations from foreign periodicals, and such other matters as render it indespensible to the active practioner, both for present, personal and future reference. Each number is illustrated by one or more engravings. It costs 50 cents a number or $5 per annum. Address J. Fulton, M. D., Toronto.

The surprises in Irish history and Irish politics are infinite. The eloquent and patriotic Father Tom Burke was the most zealous of Irishman in condemning the Norman conquest of Ireland and in holding the Normans up to execration. Yet Father Burke was himself a Norman—a De Burgh. Everybody knows that Mr. Parnell is not only a Protestant, but of English decent. It is now affirmed that his ancestor was a follower of Cromwell who settled in Ireland because after the restoration England became rather too hot to hold him. The Irishman can utter no heartier imprecation than in writing "the curse of Crummell" on the object of his dislike, and yet he is indebted to Cromwell for most popular leader of his country since produced, O'Connell alone excepted.—*Spectator.*

Our good Scott Act contemporary the Barrie *Gazette* has come to the conclusion that:

"Every municipality should have its own Inspector, subject if you like, and responsible to the Commissioners, under the Crooks Act. This would do away with the odious system of paid, and mercenary informers, who generally speaking are characterless and sneaks in every other capacity they have been engaged in."

If the Scott act has accomplished no other good, it has at least developed a healthy state of public feeling as to the status of the hired informer, who, by the way, was to one of the chief instruments in the enforcement of the Act.—*Collingwood Enterprise.*

The Kennedy family announce three concerts at Stratford, Scotland, at St. James', London, in March, previous to their departure for a farewell tour in America."

NEWS ITEMS.

A young man living near Grafton committed suicide by taking rat poison.

The Spanish Government have decided to purchase 50,000 rifles and 25,000,000 cartridges.

Sir Charles Warren, the new commander of the British troops in the Soudan, has arrived at Suakim.

The French Government has decided to transform the Gras rifle into a repeating weapon at a cost of 25f. per rifle.

It is reported that all members of the Greek reserve under 32 years, old, will shortly be summoned for active service.

A cablegram from Rome announces that Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, is to be created a Cardinal at the consistory.

The coroner's jury have returned a verdict of wilful murder against Phillip Roy, accused of killing Joel Smoots at Owen Sound on Monday night of last week.

The amount which Prince Bismarch has offered the Duke of Edinburgh to induce him to sell his rights to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg Gotha is $100,000.

At Wellsville, Ohio, three Hungarians who went to the gas valley to the places of strickers were frozen to death in a barn a few days ago.

At East St. Louis, Henry Thielan, a farmer, sat down on a box enclosing a buzz saw in a planning mill. The saw suddenly started and Thielan was instantly cut in two.

Queen Victoria received at Osborne recently, Rev. C. Maufield Owen, vicar of St. George's Edgbaston, and Rev. R. A. Pearce, the only ordained deaf and dumb clergymen in the church in England.

The Daily News attributes the riot to the Socialists and Fair Traders taking advantage of the excellent opportunity to attempt to convince the world that a social revolution is brewing.

The Marquis of Lorne has accepted the position of Honorary Commissioner for Canada at the coming Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and also the Presidency of the Canadian Commission.

Mr. James Scott, barrister, Clinton, has been appointed Police Magistrate for the County of Huron. His special duty will be to try cases arising out of the enforcement of the Scott Act.

Ignace Arcend Poitreau, Ignace Poitreau, jr., and Moise Paranteau, four of the men sentenced to a year's imprisonment for complicity in the North-west rellion, have been pardoned by the Government.

A half-breed Indian in Montana began, a few years ago, with two or three head of cattle, the business of raising stock. Yearly he has disposed of a portion of his increase, and recently he sold his herd for $22,000.

Miss Cleveland is becoming quite famous for her bon mots. In reply to a western gentleman who asked her if she hailed from Buffalo, she said: "Yes, we hail from Buffalo, and we reign here."

John Morley, the secretary for Ireland, remarked in a speech delivered before he was thought of as an office holder that he was a Whig by temperament, a Liberal by education and a Radical by experience.

At St. Johns, N. F., recently a squad of the Salvation Army, composed of a man and three girls, were set upon by a mob, pelted with mud and otherwise maltreated. A detachment of troops was called out to disperse the mob.

N. H. Eggleston, chief of the Forestry Division Agricultural Department of the United States, reports that the area of forests in the country is 469,280,000 acres; the value of the woods exported last year was $30,263,994, and the imports, $12,629,062.

In Holland the horseshoes are so made that the toe does not touch the ground when on the horse, the weight being supported by the middle and heel of the shoe. The shoe is nailed perfectly flat to the hoof, and has no spring. This leaves the hold of the nail unfilistured.

Outing advises young women to learn to play billiards for if they acquire skill enough it may often keep a restless husband at home when fireside and music fail. This advice is sound, and every young woman should procure a billiard table without delay and go practicing.

It is announced that the Dominion Government will ask Parliament for $150,000 to be paid to the hotel and saloon keepers who took out illegal Dominion Liquor licenses; and to pay the salaries of inspectors and others appointed to carry out the provisions of the bogus measure.

Lord Aberdeen, the new viceroy of Ireland, is a young man of great amiability and slight intellectual power. He is an intimate friend and a frequent host of Gladstone. He will not stand in the way of Gladstone or Morley. There will be a hard election contest at Newcastle, but Morley is pretty safe.

Mr. Charles Nolin, who was the principal witness against Riel in the trial at Regina, has been elected president of an agricultural society just formed at Batoche by the half breeds of the parishes of St. Laurent, St. Antoine, St. Louis de Langevin, Duck Lake, and Bellevue. There does not appear to be any prejudice at Batoche against Nolin.

The movement for the expulsion of the Chinese from Seattle, Washington Territory, has already resulted in bloodshed. A collision occurred Monday between the agitators and the Home Guards, in which one man was shot dead and three others wounded, one fatally. Business is suspended, and there is great danger of further trouble.

The Canadian volunteers who go to Wimbledon this year will meet with a keener competition for prizes than has been their experience hitherto, if the arrangements now in progress can be carried out. Steps have been taken both in India and Australia to have the volunteer forces of these great dependencies represented by regularly selected teams at the next meeting of the National Rifle Association. The cup given by the Rajah of Kolapore is the trophy most desired by the colonial marksmen.

Washington Territory thinks treating is a bad custom, and an Anti-treating Bill has passed one branch of the Territorial Legislature. It prohibits any person from treating or entertaining "gratuitously any other person or persons to or with spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, or any other beverages whatever, in any public bar-room, saloon, beer hall, or grocery in this Territory, or in any other public place of Resort or amusement." If the Bill passes it will cost a man from $5 to $25 to treat a friend there, not including the price of the drinks. Nothing is said about cigars.

Here are two instances of landlordism in Ireland. Lord Meath, whose estate in county of Wicklow lies along the sea coast, has refused to allow the fishermen to fish within seven miles of the shore or to allow them to draw their nets on the beach. A Mr. Smyth who owns the adjoining estate, prevents poor people from gathering seaweed on the shore, and without allow the fishermen to gather and sell it, as they have done for many years. Mr. Smyth's agents gather the weeds and sell them themselves. Is it any wonder that ignorant people, suffering under such oppression, should resort to the only means of retaliation within their reach?

THE LAW ABOUT ISRAELITES.—In the case of Ida Gordon, charged before the Police Magistrate with the larceny of a bedroom suite, the property of E. Rushbrooke, the facts were that Miss Gordon got the articles on the instalment plan, and after she had made her first payment her goods were seized by the bailiff. As she could not give Mr. Rushbrooke back his furniture he had her arrested. The Magistrate yesterday held that there was no larceny, no matter what had been done with the goods. When a merchant gives a person his goods and received a payment therefor, the possession in his goods passed out of his hands. Miss Gordon was discharged.—Mail.

THE FASHIONS.

Cloth Costumes.

It is the time now to get the lighter cloths for early spring and late winter wear. We present two new original designs by Redfern.

REDFERN BRAIDED DRESS.

This costume is made of faced cloth in any color. It is braided in large rings, with heavy round braid. The Redfern costumes are especially noticed for the erect and graceful bearing they give the figure, from the waist upward.

PLAIN CLOTH COSTUME.

The second illustration shows a dress of plain, smooth cloth, trimmed with dark-colored velveteen and rough cloth. The waist is cut diagonally on the left side. The buttons and buttonholes are concealed under the trimming. The bustle is made into the form of all these cloth dresses. Strips of quilting lining, and a hair cushion is fixed at the waist. It is sewed to the waistband at one corner of the top edge. The other upper corner is left loose. After the skirt is put on, the cushion is hooked across to an eye in the others side of the waistband. Leaving it loose at one end gives room to put the skirt easily off and on. We have explained this because ladies who make their own dresses do not always know how to put

BOYS AND GIRLS

When to Be Born.

Born on Sunday, full of grace,
Born on Monday, fair of face,
Born on Tuesday, merry and glad,
Born on Wednesday, sour and sad.
Born on Thursday, godly-given,
Born on Friday, work for your living.
Born on Saturday, never shall want.

Some Good Amusement.

A lot of fun is to be got out of dressing up pipes and bottles like people. Girls can make very quaint covers for perfumery bottles with a little ingenuity. They look pretty and picturesque on your toilet table.

DRESSED UP BOTTLES

This is how they are made: Cleanse the bottle thoroughly and have a new cork fitted to it. Procure a little china head at the toy store, and fasten it upon the cork; the cloak or shawl is fastened around its neck, and a little cap on its head. The skirt is sewed around the neck of the bottle, so that it conceals the whole of that. The cork can be readily drawn out by the head. The style of dress can be very elaborate or quite simple; it is pretty to have the dress correspond in the color of the covering of the dressing table on which she is to stand. A black silk or satin suit made to imitate a gossimer, with an umbrella of black paper, is quaint looking.

A CLAY PIPE OLD WOMAN.

She looks very comical when properly made. Get a clay pipe. You can buy one with a stem to it for a cent. Draw a grotesque face on the back of the bowl, such as you see in the picture. Sew a scrap of white ruching around the face, and a piece of white muslin on that, over the bowl of the pipe. A cape is sewed on it of the same, and a narrow strip on the front for strings. Her dress and cape are made of a piece of brown muslin, twelve inches long and eight wide; sew it together the length of the pipe, and turn the remainder over for the cape; gather it around the top, and sew it on the cap underneath the cape. The umbrella is made of a rustic stick and some old black silk; cut several round pieces of it, with a hole in the center, slip them on the stick, draw them up on it and fasten them in loops to look like a closed umbrella. Sew this on her dress, underneath her cape, to have the appearance of being under her arm; place the stem of the pipe in the hole of an empty spool; selecting one large enough to make her stand steady.

A Hint on Swine Fever.

The herd of a western pork grower who feeds his pigs upon a variety of food, giving but little corn until they are four or five months old, has so far escaped hog cholera. His nearest neighbor, who feed corn exclusively, have lost heavily from the disease. Experience and observation led him to believe that by feeding oats, bran, pumpkins in their season, and mangolds instead of corn and providing dry, clean, warm nests, changing the latter frequently, this dread disease can be averted. This is good sense, as we believe it will yet be shown that unsound and immature corn, fed exclusively to hogs, is a fruitful source of hog cholera. Farmers would not feed such grain to their horses or cattle, but many of them seem to think a hog can stand anything. The immunity Michigan enjoys from the disease is largely because hogs are not confined to a corn diet.

Established in 1874.

MARSHALL BROS.

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS AND COFFEES.

No. 67 Dundas Street, LONDON, ONT.

A. Pilkey, Hamilton, Agent for the County of Halton. 28-3m.

Roper the Baker to the Front.

Gang down to Roper's and get some cakes,
Some buns and shortbread and some bakes,
For a'thing o' the kind he makes,
And set our table cheery O.

Plain and Ornamental Cakes of every description for the Holidays.
Please send in your favors early. Orders from the country, to receive prompt attention, should be in not later than December 15th.

DONALD McNAIR

Begs to intimate that he is prepared to fill all orders for

Wagons, Democrats, Buggies, &c.

n short notice, at fair prices, good workmanship and best of material, also a full supply of all kinds of Agricultural Implements on hand, including Minneapolis Self-Binder, Horse-Rakes, Drills, &c. Blacksmithing and Repairing on wood work a specialty. 41-y. Shops—Commercial St., Milton.

Sittings of the Division Courts of the Co. of Halton
For the Year 1886

Place of Sittings and P. O. Address of Clerks.	Clerks.	Jan.	Mar.	May.	July.	Sep.	Nov.	Hour of Open.
1 Milton	Wm. Panton	29	26	28	9	24	26	10 a.m.
2 Oakville	R. Balmer	6	3	3	3	11	3	10 a.m.
3 Georgetown	L. Grant	12	16	11	7	17	9	9 30 a.m
4 Acton	J. Mattlews.	13	17	12		18	10	10 a.m
5 Campbellville	S. R. Litter	11		10	0	9	8	9.30 "
Burlington	W. J. Bastedo	5	2	2	10	2	11	"

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings, with or without Jury, Tuesday 5th June, 14th December, at 1 p m.
County Court Sittings, without Jury, Tuesday, 6th April, and 6th October, at 10 a.m.
County Court Sittings, with Jury, Monday, 4th January, 5th April, 5th July, and 4th October at 10 a.m., each day.
Judges Chambers.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, except on Court days and during vacation, at 11 a m.
Audit of Criminal Justice Accounts.—Monday, 4th January, 5th April, 5th July & 4th October, at 2 p.m.

By order, JOHN DEWAR, Clerk of the Peace

Christmas Cheer

THOMAS LUSH, BUTCHER,

Has laid in the largest stock in the County, of choice
Christmas Beef, Splendid Christmas Turkeys, Geese, Chickens, &c.,

Besides everything that is generally kept in a first-class Butcher's Shop.

It is Christmas in his establishment all the year through.

All orders promptly delivered in any part of the town, and satisfaction guaranteed. Call and see the fine display in his Shop.

WM. BEWS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

—MILTON,—

has a splendid assortment of Canadian and Imported Tweeds, Worsteds, Meltons, &c., &c., and can supply his patrons with clothing inferior in material and finish to none. His prices, too, will be found to be remarkably low considering the quality of the goods he sells.

Wm. BEWS

BOOTS & SHOES

THOS. WILSON

(Successor to Chas. Nicholls)

is receiving daily a splendid stock of Men, Women & Children's Boots and Shoes, for Spring and Summer wear.

These goods are made by the best manufacturers in the Dominion,