FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Paper read by Mr. Ramsay, at Milton, on Wednesday, March 3rd.

THE ADVANTAGE TO BE DERIVED FROM A COURSE AT THE O. A. C.

The prevailing opinion relative to a young man's objects in taking a course at the O. A. C. is (to use the common expression), "he is going to learn farming."

To one who is not a very close observer, or who has made no study or thought of agriculture or its sciences, this may appear a very feasible expression of the objects to be obtained; but to one who has made a study of agriculture and its collative sciences, or to one who is an admirer of nature, or even queries why certain operations give certain results; why the earth and atmosphere seem to be constructed for the special benefit of agriculturist in order that animal and vegetable life may flourish, the expression will seem somewhat ridiculous. There is no calling or profession which calls for a mind so widened, so developed and of such scope to battle with the many subjects coming under observation as to it of agriculture. And yet many people, even farmers, tell us, that any person can farm, regardless of education. It is of no use a man educating his son if he is only going to be a farmer. Now it is this principle, acted upon, which holds the agriculturists, as a class, in the humble position they occupy to-day.

The successful prosecution of a business depends largely upon the ready knowledge the manager has concerning it. This is true as a general proposition. Just at this time it has a special significance with respect to agriculture. This business is now undergoing from a system of blind arbitrary traditionary practices, and entering upon methods based upon positive knowledge and the relation between cause and effect. In other words it is rising from empiricism to scientific methods, or those based upon the significance of established facts.

It is just as necessary for a farmer to have a thorough knowledge of the elements he is to use in the production of his crops, both animal and vegetable, as it is for a carpenter to understand the quality of the timber he is using for certain purposes, or the blacksmith the properties of iron to use in the manufacture of different articles, and where can this knowledge be obtained better advantage than at a college specially adapted and constructed for the education of farmers, with a chair or prof. from nearly every other college in the land, in order to impart that wide and varied knowledge necessary to those intending to follow agriculture as a profession.

Having only one of such colleges as this in this province, I will proceed to mention a few of the advantages likely to be derived from a course at this college.

As I mentioned before it is of the utmost importance to understand the composition and capabilities of the material with which a person is going to work, in order to be successful. So a farmer should understand the origin and properties of the soil that he is going to work, and as there are so many different kinds of soil, it is difficult to frame any particular rule which would apply to all. This knowledge, then, can best be obtained by imparting to the agricultural student a course of lectures on Geology and Chemistry. The former gives us a very accurate idea of the constituents of the soil, if we are acquainted with the formation existing or predominating in that district, as it is by the disintegration of the rocks by atmospheric influences, glaciers, &c., that the soil is formed; consequently the soil of a place will contain much the same elements as the geological strata of that place. For example, if the formation is limestone the soil will be of a warm, calcareous nature; if the formation be felspathic rocks or granite, the soil will be of a cold, heavy, clayey nature. A knowledge of chemistry applied to agriculture assists in knowing the origin of soils, causes of unproductiveness in soils and how to detect the composition of the different plants in relation to the soil on which they grow, preservation, development, and renovation of land, the chemical action of manures upon different soils. In animal chemistry we learn the compounds which enter into the composition of the bodies of animals, feeding of animals, classification of foods, and the chemical results in the use of different foods. The question of feeding animals is taken up, and feeding standards made out for all the different farm animals according to chemical analysis and experiments. In the lectures on meteorology we are taught the composition and movements of this atmosphere which surrounds us, the nature and manipulation of the barometer and its importance in forecasting the weather; also the use of the different instruments for taking the temperature, measuring rain and snow fall, velocity and direction of the wind, the influence of frost on climate, as well as the influence of climate on vegetables. In botany we get the structure and growth of plants, and the development of root, stem, leaf, flower, seed and fruit; also the method of distinguishing between noxious plants, and those of economic importance to the agriculturist. We have also the subjects of zoology and entomology. The former drawing the distinction between animals and plants, and the subdivision of the animal kingdom into classes, order, etc.; the latter giving us the anatomy and classification of insects, those injurious to vegetation, their habits, and the best methods of preventing their ravages.

Now, Mr. President, after I have gone over all these alogies or natural sciences, which so many abhor, perhaps you may say, "well, what is the use of them? A knowledge of all these things is not going to put any money in my pocket." I claim sir a knowledge of subjects like these so closely connected with agriculture and every-day work on the farm, will put money in the pocket as well as adding a great deal of pleasure to man's existence in this world. What enlightened citizen would not like to have a knowledge of the composition of the soil which he is going to till and its origin, as well as the chemical constituents of certain crops, and the elements necessary to produce these crops? Who would not like to understand the analysis of a special fertilizer or artificial food which a vendor might be offering for sale? In every newspaper of the present day we see reports of the meteorological department giving the highest and lowest barometer and thermometer, as well as the mean, and hence drawing from these certain conclusions as to the probabilities of the weather. The question arises with us, how do they arrive at the three conclusions? We are not in a position without a knowledge of meteorology, which also explains to us the cause of mists, clouds, rain, dew &c. In short, without a smattering of the sciences we are not in a position to read or speak intelligently, as nearly every article written on agriculture is bearing, more or less, on some of these subjects, using technical terms for plants and animals, and chemical formulas in connection with new discoveries in agricultural chemistry; consequently many articles of the most vital importance to the agriculturist have to be passed by.

The veterinary department is of very great importance. Every man having large capital invested in live stock should have a knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the different domestic animals, and the nature, causes, symptoms, and treatment of all the diseases they are heir to; also all the principal medicines used in veterinary practice, with their preparation, action, uses and doses. This knowledge will often assist a man in the prevention and treatment of diseases, as well as putting him in a position to keep posted in after life.

The department of English and political economy is of no less importance, especially to the Ontario farmers' sons, who have not had the educational advantages of those from older countries. In this department the student is taught to express his thoughts grammatically and properly, and in improving the composition by a somewhat extensive course in literature. The laws of political economy are set forth, explaining the production of wealth by land labor and capital, division of labor, distribution of wealth, wages, co-operation, money, credit, functions of government, taxation, &c., giving the student an idea of all the subjects, who must be able to express his views on any question (in the lecture room) when requested to do so by the prof.

In the live stock department the student is brought into contact with some eight or nine different breeds of cattle and their crosses, five breeds of sheep and three of hogs. He becomes acquainted with the history and characteristics of each breed, as well as their standard points, and how to judge each animal, by this standard, practically under a prof. in the class room.

The student is then placed in a position to judge intelligently what breed of cattle, sheep or hogs, is the most adapted for his particular purpose and which is the most profitable for him to invest in.

Last, but not least, I will mention one of the most important parts of the institution, that of the experimental. Here the student is taught the manner of experimenting properly in the growing of grain, roots, grasses and forestry, the quantity and quality of manures and special fertilizers to apply, and their effect whether good or evil. The experiments in the feeding of live stock for the production of either butter or beef are most interesting, and the student is required to note weekly the results of these experiments and report when requested. In this department considerable is acquired in experimenting in the laboratory, by assisting in the analysis of milk from the different breeds of cattle, showing whether they are most adapted for butter or cheese, also in the analysis of special fertilizers and artificial foods which sometimes turn out to be almost worthless. The experiments carried on during the two years of attendance may not prove of much value, as no very definite conclusion can be arrived at in so short a time, but a knowledge of how these experiments are conducted will enable the student to understand clearly the reports of experiments, whether carried on in this county or any other country, and be profited by them.

Now, Mr. President, having mentioned some of the principal advantages emanating from taking a course at the O. A. C., I will conclude my paper, hoping the farmers of this county will countenance the institution with the presence of their sons, as it is certainly a good training school for knocking off the rough edge, which farmers' sons are so much inclined for, especially by their city friends. I do not claim the agriculture college is all it should be. It might be improved in many respects, but this can only be done by the farmers of this province making it their college, and using it for the education of their sons and not of foreigners. If this way farmers and farmers' sons will become better acquainted with its working, and be able to suggest improvements which will make it the farmers' college, and not a political institution, in which light it has been looked upon too much for its own good.

Canadian Clover.

Within the last ten years, the reputation of Canada's clover seed has advanced in place with her reputation in cattle and dairy products, and to-day our leading grass seeds stand in the London market above the products of all other countries, both in quality and cleanness. Germany and France lately stood first; but now our Alsike clover brings 25% more; our red clover 5 to 10% more; and our timothy, 15 to 20% more than German or any other seeds. Hurst & Sons, leading English dealers, say in their circular, that "for quality and cleanness, Canadian clover seed cannot be equalled." A. Cross & Sons, Glasgow say, that while other seeds are only medium, this past season Canadian seed's are "fine, dark and clean." Many other dealers in Europe speak in the same terms, and these grass seeds are now shipped from Great Britain to many foreign countries. A direct shipment being also made recently from Canada to New Zealand, Mr. George Keith of Toronto, from whom the writer learned these particulars, mentions that a year or two since, three of the leading Toronto dealers shipped over 250 car loads of grass seeds, valued at $500,000.

Such facts will give Canadians some idea of the many new aspects, and the vast scope of Canada's future commercial relations with foreign lands.

MILTON PUBLIC SCHOOL

HONOR ROLL FOR FEBRUARY, 1886.

6th and 5th Classes.—Mamie Robertson, Flora Lyon, Janet Duncan, Walter Campbell.

Sr. 4th Class.—Gertie Robertson, Fannie Johnson, Chas. Barclay.

Jr. 4th Class.—Charles Johnson, Lena Lindsay, Robt. Willmott, Daniel Duff.

Sr. 3rd Class.—T. Barbaree, M. Barbaree, R. Galbraith.

Jnt. 3rd Class.—W. Boyd, J. Duncan, M. Freeman.

Jun. 3rd Class.—Edith Moffat A. Kelly, R. Bell.

Sen. 2nd Class.—C. Usher, B. Robertson, M. Losh.

Jnt. 2nd Class.—E. Dewar, Florence Deacon, Lena Lansborough, Clarence Field.

Jun. 2nd Class.—L. Foster, F. Cochran, W. Brothers.

Sen. 1st Class.—M. Robertson, W. Jones, J. Johnson.

Jnt. 1st. Class.—M. Moorehead, C. Johnson, J. Johnson.

Jun. 1st. Class.—E. Andrews, B. Sproat, P. Conway.

Primary Classes—R. Sitzer, L. Stigg, J. Dow, J. Stevenson, Thos. Bowman, H. Bowman.

Total number of pupils enrolled 316.

The Canadian Medical and Surgical Journal for March contains the following original communications: 'Clinical Lecture,' by Prof. W. Pepper; 'The Medicine Man' Dr. Robert Bell; 'Urethral Structure and Perineal Section,' Dr. J. A Grant; 'Action of Drugs and Poisons on the Heart of a Fish,' Dr. T. W. Mills; and 'Quarterly Retrospect of Surgery,' Dr. F. J. Shepherd. There is an interesting letter from New York from H. N. V., and there are reviews on various subjects by the following eminent medical and scientists: Dr. J. Kucher, Dr. Eustace Smith, Dr. Theodor Meynert, D. E. Warlomont, W. T. Lusk, and William Thornton. There are reports of the proceedings and debates of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, the Chatham Medical and Surgical Society, the Toronto Medical Society, and the Medical Society of the State of New York. The number is a most interesting and valuable one, and all medical men should subscribe for this excellent magazine which costs only $3 per annum in advance. Published by the Gazette Printing Co., Montreal, Que.

How He Got a Holiday.

St. Catharines Journal.

Of late Mr. Stevenson, tinsmith, of Thorold, has been putting an improved hot air apparatus into the high school there. When the work was completed and the fire started the smell of supposed gas was so strong that the school had to be dismissed. Various improvements were tried without avail. On Monday R. Howse, an expert in this city, was sent for to suggest an improvement; but before his arrival it was found that during the construction of the furnace some enterprising scientific pupil had put about a pound of asafœtida into one of the flues, which on being heated gave forth the odorous gas.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES,

Its Use in Lung Troubles:

Dr. Hiram Caderetto, of Jacksonville, Fla., says: "I have for the last ten months prescribed your Emulsion to patients suffering from lung troubles, and they seem to be greatly benefitted by its use."

Toronto Presbytery at its meeting last week decided to correspond with the Presbyterian Church in the United States with a view to international action towards minimizing the evil of Sunday work on railways.

THE SCOTT ACT IN OXFORD.

A PROTEST TO MR. MOWAT—IF ENFORCED DISTURBANCES PROMISED.

The following petition has been signed by several hundreds of Mr. Mowat's supporters:

To the Honorable Oliver Mowat, Attorney General.

SIR—We, the undersigned members of the Woodstock Liberal Temperance Union, beg to lay before you, as our representative in the provincial legislature, the views of our union and of many other citizens of this county in regard to the license act and Scott act enforcement.

The Scott act in this town has not diminished, but has increased drunkenness, it has almost wholly prevented the use of lager beer, which was becoming an article of common consumption, it has operated to discourage the use of light beverages, substituting therefor, in large measure, ardent spirits, and it has lead to the opening of many drinking places which did not exist under the license law, and to the sale of liquor being continued till hours after midnight. We have reason to think that whatever may be the measures adopted to more stringently enforce the act they will fail to permanently diminish intemperance, but in proportion to the energy displayed in attempting to enforce them they will induce a larger proportionate consumption of whisky, a multiplication of drinking places, an increase in perjury, ill feeling and disturbances of the peace. If a return should be made to the license system, the extensive illicit traffic now existing and the lower average character of those engaged in the sale of liquor will interpose obstacles in the way of properly enforcing the license law greater than existed previous to the adoption of the Scott act.

As we look upon a return to the license system as a not remote probability we would respectfully suggest for your consideration the following recommendations:

That a large and judicious discrimination be made in the amount of fees payable for general license and for wine and beer licenses, with a view to encourage the consumption of beer and light wines rather than ardent spirits.

That the fee for wine and beer licenses be not increased. That, so far as it is within the power of the provincial legislature, a rigid system be adopted of inspection to prevent unwholesome adulteration of liquor, and to aid in making the discrimination between general and wine and beer licenses effective.

That the penalty for selling strongly fortified wines or compounded drinks or ardant spirits by the bottle of a wine or beer license be imprisonment for a first or any subsequent offence.

That the penalty for selling without license be imprisonment, with or without a fine.

We cannot but express our opinion that the Scott act is a wrong and oppressive measure—fundamentally unsound and unjust—while the legal procedure under it is at variance with the principles of common law and of justice. We cannot look upon the enactments compelling a wife to testify against her husband and a defendant to testify against himself as likely to promote morality; and we regard the extreme powers given to magistrates in regard to evidence, especially as the right of appeal is denied, as likely to prove dangerous to the rights of citizens and to lead to grave injustice. A law which attempts to take away the liberties of the people and to destroy without compensation the property and means of livelihood of those engaged in the business which has hitherto be sanctioned by law, and, as we believe, sactioned by religion, we cannot but regard as tyrannical, and as a measure of robbery and injustice, though done by consent of parliament and with the view of abating acknowledged evils. To quietly submit to such a law, much less to aid in its enforcement, we do not consider a virtue in free men and good citizens.

We strongly protest against the appointment of partizan magistrates to enforce the Scott act, as the powers conferred upon them under the Scott act may prove dangerous to the rights of citizens and inimical to the interests of justice. We beg to suggest that procedure under the Scott act be taken through the ordinary chanels.

We also protest against the use of any provincial funds to enforce the Scott act which being a purely local measure intended to secure a local benefit, should be enforced at the expense of the county which receives the supposed benefit.

We weight respectfully urge the inadvisability of the provincial government undertaking the responsibility of attempting to enforce an act, which in the opinion of many has not the support of a majority of the people of this county, and which was adopted through peculiar influences which prevented a free expression of the wishes of the electorate.

We have much reason to think that any thorough attempt at the enforcement of the act in this town will not only fail, but will be vigorously opposed, and is likely to be attended by serious disturbances of the peace.

The Canada Lancet.

All medical men who desire to keep up with the times should subscribe for that excellent monthly, the Canada Lancet, the oldest publication of its kind in the Dominion. The March number contains original communications from Drs. Geo. T. McKeough, H. P. Rutherford, and Thos. W. Poole, correspondence from P. A. Dewar and George S. Herod, a number of selected articles by Lawson Tait, Symington Brown, Da Costa Briggs, and other eminent authorities, while the editorial department is as always, full, able and interesting. The Canada Lancet costs only $3 per annum, and is worth many times its price to any physician. Send 30 cents for a sample copy.

A Pointer for the Worker.

Bobcaygeon Independent.

John B. Gough died last week from a stroke of paralysis. His estate is estimated at $75,000. This is a noteable example of the profitableness of temperance. There is big money in temperance and revivalism. A great sight more than in laboring or mechanics.

Amendment to the Scott Act.

OTTAWA, March 3.—Mr. Beaty proposes to move in parliament an amendment to the Scott Act, providing that no spirits shall be bought, sold, kept for use or manufactured, other than under the supervision or agency of the government. A recognized standard of alcoholic strength will be provided for.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Burmese Crown Prince's son is dead.

Prince Bismarck does not favor bi-metallism.

The English occupation of Egypt will continue.

The demobilization of the Servian army has been ordered.

Greece has expended $8,000,000 for armaments and Turkey $10,000,000.

It is said that the rumors regarding the present unhealthy state of the Isthmus of Panama are unfounded.

The Prussian Government has ordered the Polish poet Kraszwski, who is in feeble health, to return to prison.

A Vienna despatch says that a government enquiry shows that most of the celebrated Tokey wine exported is adulterated.

The agitation by British seamen against the employment of foreign seamen is spreading to the northern seaports.

Percy Wood has completed a bronze statute of the Indian Joseph Brant for the citizens of Brantford, Ont.

The officers of "A" Battery have received information that twenty-five men of the battery will join the Northwest flying column.

Recently burglers entered the house of the director of the gold mines at Vaulkay, Hungary, and stole 70 pounds, avoirdupois of pure gold.

M. Pasteur hopes to be able to treat diphtheria and other diseases successfully by a method similar to that of his treatment of rabies.

The wife of Sir Horace Rumbold, British Minister at Athens appeals to the people of Englandon behalf of the people of Greece, who are in great distress.

James Taylor, ex-champion oarsman of England, says he will go through Niagara Rapids in an ordinary scull boat for $1,000, and will ask for no money if he is not successful.

The new building of the Toronto University Y.M.C.A. was opened and dedicted on Tuesday. The building cost $3,000, and was furnished by ladies of Toronto at an expenditure of $800.

They have got "Standard time whisky" in Nanaimo, B.C. Two tablespoonfuls properly applied lay out a Siwash or Klootchman, while a mniffis as comforting to a white man as a gallon of the old fashioned forty-rod.

The Ohio liquor tax Bill places the tax at $100 for beer and $200 for spirituous liquors. This Bill passed the House on a strictly party vote. It is believed the senate will increase the tax to $200 and $300.

An English syndicate has made a five million dollar contract with the owner of extensive refrigerator works at Fort Worth, Texas, for the shipment of dressed beef to England.

The North German Gazette announces that Prince Bismarck has received an address from the workmen of Thorne, a town of West Prussia, demanding the expulsion of Polish timber brokers, because, as it is alleged, they employ only Polish labor.

The truancy law is being enforced in London against the parents of children who fail to attend school, with great vigor. Non-attendance is caused in many cases by extreme poverty, the clothing of the children having been pawned for food.

Mr. John A. Eddy, postmaster of the village of Scotland was brought before the magistrate at Brantford last week on the charge of stealing money letters, and committed for trial at the next assizes.

The Chinese Minister at Washington has received a cable message from the Governor General of Canton, stating that the people there are furious at the outrages on Chinese in San Francisco, and threaten to retaliate on Americans in Canton.

The corner's jury in the case of Jacob Henophy, found dead a week ago near Morrisburg, have returned a virdict of wilful murder. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Michael Blackstead, who was last seen in deceased's company.

Burns, Hyndman, Williams, and Champion, the Socialist leaders, have been committed for trial on on the charge of inciting the Queen's subjects to riot. They were permitted to furnish bail.

The American barque Surprise, which was wrecked on the coast of Madagascar, was looted by natives, who swarmed out in canoes as soon as she stranded, and the American Consul will demand compensation.

The Dominion Franchise Act of last session has added about thirteen hundred voters to the list for West Hastings. About fifteen hundred have also been added in the city of Hamilton.

The distress in London is increasing, and a special despatch says the greatest indignation is felt towards the Lord Mayor on account of his inability to afford relief out of the $300,000 placed at his disposal.

The Winnipeg News says: "The creditors of the Saskatchewan Coal company had a meeting on Saturday, when some important revelations were made as to how the stock was paid up. It is said no money was paid on stock, but instead a bubble scheme floated to issue $500,000. Hon. John Norquay and Mr. Ahmuty Howe and their friends benefitted by the transaction." It is probable that the case will be brought before the courts."

The Pittsburg Despatch has been looking over its old files in order to ascertain how present prices in the United States compare with those of an ie-bellum times. It finds that many of the necessaries of life are cheaper than they were then. Wages were at least no greater then, but the workingman had to pay much more for his clothing, flour, groceries, and most of his meats. Whisky and tobacco have increased in price, and rents are higher, but a man can now buy most of the absolute necessaries of life of the same quality as in 1857, and have more money left out of his wages than then.

Encouraging Prison Statistics in New York State.

The following census of the prison population for the past ten years shows that there has been a very marked decrease in the number of convicts since 1878:

Yrs.	Convicts	Population	Yrs.	Convicts	State Population
1876	3,309	4,779,000	1881	2,961	5,157,000
1877	3,567	4,854,000	1882	2,877	5,231,000
1878	3,479	4,929,000	1883	2,823	5,305,000
1879	3,171	5,006,000	1884	2,876	5,379,000
1880	2,931	5,083,000	1885	2,961	5,453,000

It will be seen that the prison population has been pretty steady for six years, though the population of the state has increased during that time, according to estimate, by about 500,000. This is a very good showing, since 1880, and more especially during the last two years, business has been greatly depressed.

He Did Not Die.

Referring to the use of corrosive sublimate as a surgical dressing, The Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Journal cites the following remarkable fact: A child was brought in with his leg so mangled—bones crushed, etc.—that "three prominent surgeons decided that amputation was imperative." They told the parents that the child would die if the operation was not performed. But the parents would not consent to it, and, under protest, the surgeons dressed the wound in bichloridized sawdust. "The result," says The Journal, "was an absolutely perfect limb."

Facts of Interest.

Chicago is to have a crematory next.

Imprisonment for debt still survives in New York city.

Congress will probably pay some attention to the matter of an international copyright law this session.

In a tremendous storm off the Atlantic coast the captain of a ship recently saved his vessel by towing oil bags astern.

The German government will build a ship canal connecting the waters of the river Eibe, the Baltic sea and the German ocean.

The inhabitants of the City of Mexico are nearly driven to madness by a new kind of mosquito which has suddenly appeared among them.

The committee on ordinance in congress reported that we have in our own country facilities for casting as heavy cannon and building as large war vessels as we need.

Russia is silently and steadily building a railroad through to Merv, Bokhara and Samarkand. It will be one of the industrial achievements of the nineteenth century.

The London Lancet says that children who are allowed to go barefooted enjoy almost perfect immunity from the danger of "cold" by accidental chilling of the feet; and they are altogether healthier and happier than those who, in obedience to the usages of social life, wear shoes and stockings.

Swells of both sexes in Paris end their afternoon drive at a cafe. There they drink Spanish wine out of tiny cups, not glasses.

In buying kid gloves, a person who fits the gloves on and stretches them to the shape of your hand and fingers is a great deal darker atum.

The latest novelty in Paris is a "crush" hat for ladies as well as gentlemen to wear to the opera. It is taken off, of course, in the house.

The tendency is decidedly to light shades in evening gloves. Pale tan and gray, light lemon and cream color are the most fashionable colors.

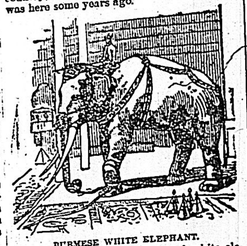
Ivory white silk vest fronts are much worn with dark dresses. They are narrow, and may be either plain or in small plaits. The dress goods lies over the edge of them.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS

Burmese Elephants.

The annexation of the territory of upper Burmah to the British possessions in India has invested the late realm of King Theebaw with a new interest. King Theebaw, teak wood and the great number of elephants were the chief objects of interest in Burmah.

There are castes in elephants as in nearly everything else in those mummified, crystalized countries of the orient. A white elephant is a sacred beast. He belongs to the king and the royal family. They are not permitted to be taken to foreign lands. None have ever been really brought to this country, though it was claimed that one was here some years ago.



BURMESE WHITE ELEPHANT.

The picture shows the sacred white elephant of Burmah, decorated with his royal trappings. The lofty columns about his yard, the mats at his feet and the general air of high life bespeak him no end of a swell. A correspondent writes from Mandalay just after the deposition of Theebaw: "I found myself in the lord white elephant's house. He had been left without food or water. The magnificent silver vessels which hold his food had been lying about unprotected. The royal monster seemed in a very bad temper. No wonder. He was chained by the fore feet to massive pillars. Unless you were told that he was white you would not perceive it. In the dusky light he seemed much like any other elephant. On closer examination he seemed of light mouse color, with large white blotches.

Come we now to the common working elephant. Our sympathies are with him rather than the other. This giant beast bears the heat and burden of the day and works for his living.

The quarrel of England with Burmah was about teak wood, a valuable timber for shipbuilding, found in the forests of Burmah. It is cut here and hown into shape. Elephants carry the timbers in their trunks to the banks of the Irrawaddy. Thence the wood is sent down the river to Rangoon and other ports.

WORKING ELEPHANTS CARRYING TEAK WOOD.

While the white elephant lives in state at court, in the yard of the palace of King Theebaw, the poor common fellows carry teak wood all day long. They are trained regularly to the work like horses, and are quite as docile and intelligent.

It is the way of the world. The million move to toil and sweat, while the ten live in luxury and idleness, with no more justice apparently than that which keeps an elephant sacred because he has a white hide.

Mandalay is the capital of upper Burmah, the city in which the sacred elephant and King Theebaw alike live. It is one of 50 years inhabitants on the banks of the Irrawaddy. If, King Theebaw and the sacred elephant have all been captured by the British.

Floating Islands.—Cajah pond, near Honesdale, Pa., shows a great curiosity. It is nothing less than a group of floating islands. The islands are covered with trees, some of them twenty feet in height, and a dense growth of thick-leaved bushes. The island bottoms are marshy, but the soil is stiff enough to sustain the weight of the fisherman who troll for pickerel from the islands in the summer. It kings seen, and who are their only visitors. In the summer time these miniature islands are pleasing variations in the beauty of the lake, the lake presents to the spectator gazing upon it from the hills surrounding it, and if the wind happens to be blowing strong and changeably, as it generally is on the lake, the visitor who looks upon it for the first time can scarcely help being startled to see these islands moving about from one point of the compass to another as the wind shifts. They are a group of floating islands. One day they may be seen huddling together in one spot, the next scattered widely apart. An island that the fisherman may cast his line from at one ex remity of the pond to-day may invite him to it from the other ext emity to-morrow. The largest of these fair islands was formerly partial to the lower end of the lake, and hugged the shore there with only slight changes of position, day in and day out. A year or so ago, during a stiff and heavy wind, this island tacked first to one side and then to the other side of the lake, moving slowly the while toward the upper end, until it worked its way to the shore near that end, and there it has remained ever since, moored in some mysterious way to the marshy margin of the main land. These islands, although still almost constantly shifting, are not so susceptible to the influence of the wind as they were years ago. Their dimensions are perceptibly increasing. Apparently the roots of the trees and undergrowth have thrust themselves down deep enough to act as anchors to these curious natural craft. By what mysterious processes of nature the formations are being constantly augmented and made more solid and substantial in structure is not known, but the process is going on, and in time, no doubt, the entire surface of the lake will have become covered with this slowly collected soil, until no evidence that a lake was ever there will remain.

The Obelisk in Central Park.

Owing to the trying American climate, the Egyptian monolith in Central Park is beginning already to crumble away. Worst of all, nobody knows what is the best means to protect it. While learned men are deliberating, it threatens to fall to pieces. It is interesting to know that when the obelisk was first brought to this country Professor Stelzner, of Freiburg, Germany, predicted that it would decay unless measures were taken to prevent it. He wrote an earnest plea for its preservation. The extremes of heat and cold and wet and dry are greater in America than in any other civilized climate, and they fell on everything, dead or alive, that is brought here from abroad. Emigrants must become acclimated. So must imported horses and cattle; and now it seems that stones must, too.

Vital Statistics.

Some interesting facts concerning the relative vitality of males and females are shown in the forty-sixth annual report of the "English Registrar General." In each 1,000 living persons there are 487 males and 513 females, but for every 100 females 103.5 males were born. At every age of life the death rate was lower in the females, and the difference is greater in early years. In both sexes a diminished death rate is taking place. This is more marked in females than in males, at all ages. The improvement is especially notable in women up to 45, and in men to 35. The mean expectation of life of a male at birth is 41.85, and of a female 44.63 years. The annual expectation of illness is, counted by days, nearly the same in both sexes.

Gray astrachan alone must trim plush, velvet, corduroy and rough materials in the new gray shades.

For evening dress, no matter what the occasion, gloves must reach the sleeves, or the shoulder strap if there is no sleeve.

CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND

is effective in small doses, acts without griping, does not occasion nausea, and will not create irritation and congestion as do many of the usual cathartics administered in the form of Pills, &c.

Ladies and Children having the most sensitive stomachs take this medicine without trouble or complaint.

CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND is especially adapted for the cure of

LIVER COMPLAINTS AND BILIOUS DISORDERS.
FOR ACID STOMACH AND LOSS OF APPETITE.
FOR SICK HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA.
FOR CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.
FOR ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STATE OF THE STOMACH.

This medicine being in liquid form, the dose can be easily regulated to meet the requirements of different persons, thus making it equally well adapted to the use of the little child as to the adult. Put up in three ounce bottles, and sold by all dealers in family medicines.

Price Retail; 25 Cents.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY *Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals, —in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.*

TAKEN INTERNALLY MIXED WITH A WINE GLASS OF HOT MILK AND SUGAR, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, CONGESTION OR STOPPAGE OF CIRCULATION, CRAMPS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, SUMMER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN IT THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH IN REMOVING THE PAIN ARISING FROM

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SWELLED FACE, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROST BITES, &c., &c.

25cts. per Bottle.

Beware of Imitations.

CAMPBELL'S TONIC ELIXIR

This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon a low or reduced state of the system, and usually accompanied by Pallor, Weakness and Palpitation of the Heart. Prompt results will follow its use in cases of Sudden Exhaustion arising from Loss of Blood; Acute or Chronic Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from Wasting Fevers. No remedy will give more speedy relief in Dyspepsia or Indigestion, its action on the stomach being that of a gentle and harmless tonic, exciting the organs of digestion to action, and thus affording immediate and permanent relief. The carminative properties of the different aromatics which the Elixir contains render it useful in Flatulent Dyspepsia. It is a valuable remedy for Atonic Dyspepsia, which is apt to occur in persons of a gouty character.

For Impoverished Blood, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, and in all cases where an effective and certain stimulant is required, the Elixir will be found invaluable.

In Fever of a Malarial Type, and the various evil results following exposure to the cold or wet weather, it will prove a valuable restorative, as the combination of Cinchona Calisaya and Serpentaria are universally recognized as specifics for the above-named disorders.

Sold by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

Davis & Lawrence Co. (Limited)
SOLE AGENTS,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

D. BUTCHART,
Grocer
—AND—
Confectioner,

Fresh Oysters Always on Hand

A first-class stock of Groceries cheap for Cash or Produce

A CALL SOLICITED.

D. BUTCHART

WINES. WIN

We beg to notify the t and general public that have on hand a large cons ment of fine Old Rich Ports Sherries, vintages of 1873 and which we are offering at remar Low prices. Also a large ship of Fine Old Bordeaux Wines, prising all the Leading and Brands. All Goods Guarantee be rich, mellow, and full bodied to give the best possible satisfac Inspection invited. Call for logue.

Jas. Shields &

138 Yonge St., Toronto.

A Gift Send 10 cents postage, will mail you FREE a royal able sample box of goo will put you in the way inc more money at once, than anything America. Both sexes of all ages can live at and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital required. We will start you. Immense pay for those who start at once. STINSON & Co. land, Maine. 26-1

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 Agricultural Implements on hand, including Minneapolis Self-Binder, Horse-Rakes, Drills &c. Blacksmithing and Repairing on wood work a specialty. 41-yr STORE—Commercial St., Milton.

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

No.	Place of Sittings and P. O. Address of Clerks.	Clerks.	Jan.	Mar.	May.	July.	Sep.	Nov.	Hour of Sitting
1	Milton	Wm. Panton	29	26	28	9	24	25	10 a.m.
2	Oakville	R. Balmer	6	3	5	3	11	3	10 a.m.
3	Georgetown	L. Grant	12	16	11	7	17	17	10 a.m.
4	Acton	J. Mattlews	13	11	13	8	16	11	10 a.m.
5	Campbellville	S. R. Lister	11	8	10	0	9	8	9.30
6	Burlington	W. J. Bastedo	5	2	4	2	10	2	11

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings, with or without Jury, Tuesday, 9th March, 14th December, at 1 p.m.

County Court Sittings, without Jury, Tuesday, 6th April, and 5th October, at 10 a.m.

County Court Sittings—Formerly Terms—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 round.

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. Nichaus)

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, and will be sold at lowest possible prices. Boots and Shoes made to order. A perfect fit and first-class stock and workmanship guaranteed. Sen I your repairs.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL ON

Thos. Wilson.

HARDWARE.

s, Chopping Axes,
ckory Handles,

IVES & CUTLERY
LL KINDS.

ED SPOONS & FORKS.

OR STOVES.

Stock of above at

McNAB'S, Milton.

Travellers' Guide.

NORTHERN & NORTH-WESTERN.
GOING NORTH. 7.56 A.M. 4.50 P.M.
GOING SOUTH. 10.42 A.M. 8.33 P.M.

CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY.
GOING WEST. 9.34 A.M. 2.27 P.M. 3.50 P.M.
GOING EAST. 7.50 A.M. 5.01 P.M.

Stage leaves for Hornby,