's Directing Hand Promised to Those The Acknowledge Him in All Their Yays-Rev. Dr. Talmage's Sermon on he School of Life.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., Dec. 20, 1891.—Any son seeking the secret of Dr. Talmage's ryellous popularity with the millions of non-hearers and sermon-readers may a clue to it in the sermon he preached the Tabernacle this morning. It has hing to do with abstruse doctrines, but a clear view of what may be termed ied Christianity. His text was, Pross, 3-6, "In all thy ways acknowledge and He shall direct thy paths."

A promise good enough for many kinds te, but not for my kind of life," says business man; "the law of supply and and controls the business world." But reason to say that it is a promise to rsons in any kind of honest business. ore is no war between religion and ess, between ledgers and Bibles, because he churches and counting houses. On intrary, religion accelerates business, us men's wits, sweetens acerbity of

tion, fillips the blood of phlegmatics, throws more velocity into the wheels hard work. It gives better balancing to the judgment, more strength to the will, more muscle to industry, and throws into enthusiasm a more consecrated fire. You cannot in all the round of the world show me a man whose honest business has been despoiled by religion.

The industrial classes are divided into three groups: producers, manufacturers, traders. Producers, such as farmers and miners. Manufacturers, such as those who turn corn into food, and wool and flax into apparel. Traders, such as make profit out of the transfer and exchange of all that which is produced and manufactured. A business man may belong to any one or all of these classes and not one is independent of any other. When the Prince Imperial of France fell on the Zulu battle-field because the strap fastening the stirrup to the saddle broke as he clung to it, his comrades all escaping, but he falling under the lances of the savages, a great many people blamed the Empress for allowing her son to go forth into that battle-field, and others blamed the English government for accept-ing the sacrifice, and others blamed the Zulus for their barbarism. The one most to blame was the harness-maker who fashioned that strap of the stirrup out of shoddy and imperfect material, as it was found to have been afterward. If the strap had held, the Prince Imperial would probably have been alive to-day. But the strap broke. No prince independent of a harness-maker! High, low, wise, ignorant, you in one occupation, I in another, all bound together. So that there must be one continuous line of sympathy with each other's work. But whatever your vocation, if you have a multiplicity of engagements, if into your life there comes losses and annoyances and perturbations as well as percentages and dividends, if you are pursued from Monday morning until Saturday night, and from January to January by in-exorable obligation and duty, then you are a business man, or you are a business woman, and my subject is appropriate to

We are under the impression that the moil and tug of business life are a prison into which a man is thrust, or that it is an unequal strife where unarmed a man goes forth to contend. I shall show you that business life was intended of God for grand and glorious education and discipline, and if I shall be helped to say what I want te say, I shall rub some of the wrinkles of care out of your brow, and unstrap some of the burdens from your back. I am not talking to an abstraction. Though never having been in business life, I know all about

In the first place I remark that business life was intended as a school of energy. God gives us a certain amount of raw material out of which we are to hew our character. Our faculties are to be reset, rounded and sharpened up. Our young folks having graduated from school or college need a higher education, that which the rasping and collision of every-day life alone can effect. Energy is wrought out only in a fire. After a man has been in business activity, ten, twenty, thirty years his energy is not to be measured by weights or plummets or ladders. There is no height it cannot scale, and there is no depth it cannot fathom, and there is no obstacle it

Now, my brother, why did God put you in that school of energy? Was it merely that you might be a yardstick to measure cloth, or a steelyard to weigh flour? Was it merely that you might be better qualified to chaffer and higgle? No. God placed you in that school of energy that you might be developed for Christian work. If the undevelo ped talents in the Christian churches of to-day were brought out and thoroughly harnessed, I believe the whole world would be converted to God in a short

Oh, for fewer idlers in the cause of Christ, and for more Christian workers, men who shall take the same energy that from Monday morning to Saturday night they put forth for the achievement of a livelihood or the gathering of a fortune, and on Sabbath days put it forth to the advantage of Christ's kingdom and the bringing of men to the Lord. Dr. Duff, in South Wales, saw a man who had inherited a great fortune. The man said to him: "I had to be very busy for many years of my life getting my livilihood. After a while this fortune came to me, and there has been no necessity that I toil since. There came a time when I said to wyself, shall I now retire from business, worldly occupation?" He said: "I resolv. d on the latter, and I have been more industrious in commercial circles than I ever was before, and since that hour I have never kept a farthing for myself. I have thought it to be a great shame if I couldn't toil as hard for the Lord as I had toiled for myself, and all the preducts of my factories and my commercial establishments to the last farthing have gone for the building of Christian institutions and supporting the Church of God." Oh, if the same energy put forth for the world could be put forth for God! Oh, if a thousand men in these great cities who have achieved a fortune could see it their duty to do all business for Christ and the alleviation of the

world's suffering. Again, I remark, that business life is a school of patience. In your every-day life how many things to annoy and to disquiet! Bargains will rub. Commercial men will sometimes fail to meet their engagements. Cash book and money drawer will sometimes quarrel. Goods ordered for a special emergency will come too late, or be damaged in the transportation. People intending no harm will go shopping without any intention of purchase, over-turning great stocks of goods, and insisting that you break the dozen. More bad debts on the

and angry, and pugnacious, and cross, and sour, and queer, and they lost their customers, and their name became a detestation. Other men have been brightened up under the process. They were toughened by the exposure. They were like rocks, all the more valuable for being blasted. At first they had to choke down their wrath, at first they had to bite their lip, at first they thought of some stinging retort they would like to make; but they conquered their impatience. They have kind words now for sarcastic flings. They have gentle behavior now for unmannerly customers. They are patient now with unfortunate debtors. They have Christian reflections now for sudden reverses. Where did they get that patience? By hearing a minister preach concerning it on Sabbath? Oh, no. They get it just where you will get it—if you ever get it at all—selling hats, discounting notes, turning bannisters, ploughing corn, tinning roofs, pleading causes. Oh, that amid the turmoil and anxiety and exasperation of everyday life, you might hear the voice of God saying:—"In patience possess your soul. Let patience have her perfect work."

I remark again that makes life is a school of useful knowledge. Merchants do not read many books, and do not study lexicons. They do not dive into profounds of learning, and yet nearly all, through their occupations, comes to understand questions of finance, and politics, and geography, and jurisprudence, and ethics. Business is a severe schoolmistress. If pupils will not learn, she strikes them over the head and the heart with severe losses. You put

not learn, she strikes them over the head and the heart with severe losses. You put \$5,000 iuto an enterprise. It is all gone. You say, "That's a dead loss." Oh, no. You say, "Inat's a dead loss." Oh, no. You are paying the schooling. That was only tuition, very large tuition—I told you it was a severe schoolmistress—but it was worth it. You learned things under that process you would not have learned in any

I remark, also, that business life is a school for integrity. No man knows what he will do when he is tempted. There are thousands of men who have kept their integrity merely because they never have been tested. A man was elected treasurer of the State of Maine some years ago. He was distinguished for his honesty, usefulness and uprightness, but before one year had passed he had taken out of the public funds for his companients of the public funds. for his own private use, and was hurled out of office in disgrace. Distinguished for virtue before. Distinguished for crime after. You can call over the names of men just like that, in whose honesty you had complete confidence, but placed in certain crises of temptation they went overboard. Never so many temptations to scoundrelism as now. Not a law on the statute book but has some back door through which a miscreant can escape. Ah! how many deceptions in the fabric of goods; so much plundering in commercial life that if a man talk about living a life of complete commercial accuracy there are those who ascribe it to greenness and lack of tact. More need of honesty now than ever before, tried honesty, complete honesty, more than in those times when business was a plain affair and woolens were woolens, and silks were silks and men were

Oh, what a school of integrity business life is! If you have ever been tempted to let your integrity cringe before present advantage, if you have ever wakened up in some embarrassment, and said: "Now, I'll step a little aside from the right path and no one will know it, and I'll come out all right again; it is only once." Oh, that only once has ruined tens of thousands of men for this life and blasted their souls for eternity. It is a tremendous school, business life, a school of integrity.

As I go on in this subject, I am impressed with the importance of our having more sympathy with business men. Is it not a shame that we in our pulpits do not eftener preach about their struggles, their trials and their temptations? Men who toil with their hand are not apt to be very sympathetic with those who toil with the brain. The farmers who raise the corn and the oats and the wheat sometimes are tempted to think that the grain merchants have an easy time, and get their profits

without giving any equivalent. We talk about the martyrs of the Piedmont valley, and the martyrs among the Scotch Highlands, and the martyrs at Oxford. There are just as certainly martyrs of Wall Street and State Street, martyrs of Fulton Street and Broadway, martyrs of Atlantic Street and Chestnut Street, going through hotter fires, or having their necks under sharper axes. Then it behooves us to banish all fretfulness from our lives, i this subject be true. We look back to the time when we were at school, and we remember the rod, and we remember the hard tasks and we complained grievously; but now we see it was for the best. Business life is a school, and the tasks are hard, and the chastisements sometimes are very grevious: but do not complain. The hotter the fire the better the refining. There are men before the throne of God this day in triumph who on earth were cheated out of everything but their coffin. They were sued, they were imprisoned for debt, they were throttled by constables with a whole pack of writs, they were sold out of the sheriffs, they had no compromise with their creditors, they had to make assignments. Their dying hours were annoyed.

A man arose in Fulton Street prayer-meeting, and said: "I wish publicly to acknowledge the goodness of God. I was in business trouble. I had money to pay, and I had no means to pay it, and I was in utter despair of all human help, and I laid this matter before the Lord, and this morning I went down among some old business friends I had not seen in many years, just to make a call, and one said to me, 'Why, I am so glad to see you; walk in. We have some money on our books due you a good while, but we didn't know where you were, and therefore not having your address we could not send it. We are very glad you have come." And the man standing in Fulton Street prayer-meeting said. "The amount they paid me was six times what I owed." You say it only happened so? You are an infidel. God answered the man's prayer. Oh, you want business grace. Commercial ethics, business hours, laws of trade, are all very good in their place, but there are times when you want something more than this world will give you. You

There are men here to-day who fought the battle and gained the victory. People come out of that man's store, and they say: "Well, if there ever was a Christian trader, that is one." Integrity kept the books and waited on the customers. Light from the eternal world flashed through the show windows. Love to God and love to man presided in that storehouse. Some day people going through the street notice that the shutters of the windows are not down. The bar of that store door has not been removed. People say: "What is the matter?" You go up a little closer, and you see written on the card of that window: "Closed on account of the death of one of the firm." Heaven'y rewards for earthly

any intention of purchase, over-turning great stocks of goods, and insisting that you break the dozen. More bad debts on the ledger. More counterfeit bills in the drawer. More debts to pay for other people. More meanness on the part of particles. More meanness on the part of particles. The proposed curriculum embraces both all that process will either break you down or brighten you up. It is a school of patience. You have known men under the process to become petulant, and cholericy To Train British Tars.

discipline.

THE DOMINION FARMS.

PROF. SAUNDERS EXPLAINS THE EX-PERIMENTAL SYSTEM.

The Causes for Their Establishment-The Work They Are Supposed to Do-What Has Alrendy Been Accomplished-Prof. Robertson's Department.

At London last week Prof. Saunders entered into an elaborate explanation of the Experimental Farm system. Incidentally he explained the reasons which had led to the establishment of the various branch exception to this rule was indicated in the early sowing, and reached the conclusion that the farmer who had his land prepared in the fall and was ready to begin operations at the earliest day possible in the spring had the best chances of good results; but it seemed also to be true that oats could be sown two or three weeks later than wheat without suffering to the same extent. The greatest importance should be attached to pure and good seed, and it had been the effort of the Experimental Farm to assist the farmer in this respect. For For example, he dealt with the tests which several years past large quantities of seed had been distributed throughout the Docentral rarm to to the broad matter of whiter dailying. minion, and in this way 10,844 farmers had been reached during the past two years with samples of new varieties of grain. The object was to gradually influence the whole grain crop of the country favorably, and thus enable farmers to make their work more profitable. It was explained that these samples were sent to any farmer who might apply for them without any cost whatever. As a proof of the extent of the demand, it was said that some eighteen value, Prof. Saunders briefly referred to a

SEED TESTING. The Director then referred to the system of seed testing in operation at the Central Experimental Farm, by which any farmer, without a cent of cost to himself, might ascertain the exact percentage of his seed grain which might be expected to germinate under favorable circumstances. Another class of work of considerable importance was that relating to cross-fertilization. The object was to produce entirely new sorts with a view to bring together in one individual grain the good custom in the Western States to call atten-qualities of two or more varieties. By this process some one hundred and fourteen new varieties had been produced at Ottawa, and as the result of last year's operation about one hundred more varieties had been added. This work would be prosecuted in the reasonable expectation of producing some varieties which will be of much value to the farmers of Canada.

WINTER DAIRYING. The important question of winter dairy. ing was then taken up by Prof. Saunders. He said there had been an agitation in many parts of the country for the establishment of a creamery with a view to determining how far it would be profitable to the farm ers Western of Ontario to make butter during the winter season. Our butter had not hitherto commanded a very high price in England, for the reason that every er's wife considered herself a good butter maker, an opinion in which she often stood alone. The commercial results, following upon the general methods of butter making adopted throughout the country, had been disastrous. As the commencement of remedial measures, Prof.
Robertson had rented a cheese factory at
Woodstock, and another at Mount Elgin, "You see," he sai for the purpose of carrying on winter no gun nor no money to buy one, an' dairying. Those districts had been chosen if I had the policemen'd arrest me for a commencement, because they were capable of supplying the quantities of let me poison 'em. She said it was milk required for this purpose. He had cruel. Any way, you couldn't never just returned from an inspection of these tell whether you got all the sparrers creameries, with a report of most gratify- you poisoned. So I just got up a ing results. So successful had been the scheme of my own, me an' another boy experiment, that during the last week or that lives on the street I do. two applications had come in from over

twenty cheese factories for information as out of writin' paper 'bout half as long to how they could turn their establishments into creameries for the winter. At big enough fer a sparrer to get his Mount Elgin they were getting a supply head in. We put birdseed in the botof from seven to nine thousand pounds of
milk per day, and the butter product varback of our house, where lots of the hundred pounds. The milk brought in peckin' round an' find the birdseed in indicated an average of a little over four "em an' stick their heads in to get it.

ner cent. of butter fat by the Babcock tester; but in estimating the results it was necessary to allow for an addition of one-heads right in, an' then the funnels sixth, which was represented by small quantities of water, cascine and salt. At this factory the milk was paid for in proportion to the amount of butter fat it contained, which plan procluded the possibility of any manipulation of the milk, and had the advantage of giving the greatest pay to the farmer whose cows produced the richest milk. A charge of three cents per pound on the butter was made to cover the cost of making and marketing. At the end of each month an advance was made to each patron of fifteen cents per pound on the butter which had been produced from his contribution of milk. No further advance was made until the butter was sold and then the net proceeds were divided. Prof. Robertson and reported to him that the butter thus far produced was equal to the best Danish nery make, and it was expected that it would bring from twenty-five to twentyeight cents per pound in the English market. Should it bring twenty-five cents it
into the field with the cotton pickers. He would return to each patron about twenty cents net. From five thousand to eight thousand pounds would be ready for shipment at the end of this month, and it was intended after that time to combine the make a fast picker. shipment every two weeks. In this way it

embarked in this enterprise. It was expected that the value of the English market to the Canadian butter-maker would in ket to the Canadian butter-maker would in this way be theroughly tested. The Eng-lish people were fond of good butter and would puy a fair price for it, and in or-der to succeed it this branch of trade quality was of the first importance. He believed that the information which would be gained this year with respect to butter would turn out to be one of the most valuable pieces of work ever undertaken by the Experimental Farms. It was proposed to put up this butter in special forms of packages, which should be

known as Canadian first-class butter packages. It appeared that tin-lined tubs were not used to any extent outside of Canada, and this was one of the forms of package which Prof. Robertson had decided to use. Another form would be barrel-shaped firkins of oak. It was bound that when these special forms and oped that when these special forms and brands came to be established in the English market that buyers would feel satisfie in accepting them as the guarantee of quality. The factory at Woodstock was managed in a different way from the factory at Mount Elgin. At the latter place the Centrifrugal separator was used, and farmers were able to take home the skimmed milk with them. At Woodstock, however, the plan had been adopted of collecting the cream three times a week. Farmers farms, and then briefly outlined many of the more important features of the work. In the first place, he dealt with the experiments relating to cereals. In this regard he gave the results of a series of tests which had for their object the solution of the portion to the amount of butterfat it converse times a week. Farmers were given directions how to set and store the cream, and three times a week. Farmers were given directions how to set and store the cream three times a week. Farmers were given directions how to set and store the cream three times a week. Farmers were given directions how to set and store the cream, and three times a week. Farmers were given directions how to set and store the cream, and three times a week the team came for the purpose of collecting the product. A sample was taken from each farmer's lot, and he was paid for it in proportion to the amount of butterfat it conproper time of sowing. He explained that tained. Here four cents per pound was sowing in one-tenth acre plots had been carried on over a period of six weeks, the sowfor the extra cost of collecting. The ings being a week apart. The first sowing was done as soon as the ground was free from frost in the spring, and successive sowings were done each week over the period of six weeks. The general results pointed to the important fact that the earliest sowing gave the greatest vield. earliest sowing gave the greatest yield, portant districts central factories would be while there was a steadily declining yield for each subsequent week in the series. An ing branches would contribute. By this exception to this rule was indicated in the tests with oats. The date of sowing within a range of two or three weeks did not have the effect of reducing the yield to such an extent as was observed in the result of the result o extent as was observed in the case of wheat and barley. Prof. Saunders remarked that this year the variety of oats known as ing stations, and be able to turn out from the Banner had given the best results all butter per day. If the country could be round. He emphasized the importance of dotted with such factories as these—and he believed that most farmers were now convinced of the advantage of bringing in their cows so as to have milk for butter-

Prof. Saunders then gave the details of a

number of experiments directly collateral to the broad matter of winter dairying. different periods, ranging from three to nine months after the period of calving. He then passed on to show the advantages arising out of the use of the Centrifugal separators the British market was to put dollars into the pockets of the farmers. In concluding an address of great interest and practical tons of grain were required last year to make up the number of three-pound bags asked for.

Value, Froi. Saunders briefly releffed to recent trip through several of the Western States. In the course of that trip he had met a large number of persons away were engaged as instructors and otherwise, and he was able to fairly compare the work done there with the work done on this side of the line. He was gratified to find that our farmers were far in advance of the farmers of the Western States. He believed the farmers of Canada were the best informed, the most enterprising, were the best workers on and this continent and perhaps equal to the farmers of the Old Country. He was frequently told by instructors that it was the Canada. Moreover, the prices for farm products were considerably better than those obtained across the line, and the general results were more satisfactory farmers. Lack of time prevented Prof. Saunders from entering fully into the question of ensilage, as one of the means which had been found to best meet the demand for cheap and suitable winter fodder, but he hastily explained a large chart hung upon the wall in such a way that was calculated to illustrate the chies points in that connection.

His Simple Sparrow Trap.

The crusade against the English sparrow is developing a marvellous amount of ingenuity. A cheap, effective, and unerring method of killing the birds is the essential requisite to success in the new industry.

One little fellow on the south side has solved the problem, and has already brought in over 100 heads. He explained his system and the comparative merits of it and other systems "You see," he said, "I didn't have

for shootin'. An' me mother wouldn't

"We made a lot of paper funnels as a lead pencil, the top of 'em just stick to their heads. They can't fly, "cause they can't see, an' b'sides it s'prises 'em so they forget to fly, then we come right up an' catch 'em. It's lots of fun watchin' 'em flutterin' 'round tryin' to get the funnels off. The other boy had his funnels marked with his name an' I had mine marked with mine so we'd know which was mine an' which was his. He couldn't come down to-day 'cause he's been vaccinated, an' his arm's so sore his mother wouldn't let him go out of the house. Him an' me is goin' to try an' catch enough sparrers so's we can buy a boat to go out ridin' on the lake next summer."-Chicago News.

A Dog that Picks Cotton. There is no mistake about the intelligence goes up to a ball of cetton, catches the locks in his mouth, and pulling them out drops them on the ground. If he could carry a sack Mr. Shipp thinks he would

Cultivating the Sense Beautiful. A man should hear a little music, read would be possible to demonstrate what points it would be best to ship to in Great Britain and the means by which the greatest profit could be had for those who had embarked in this enterprise. It was exsoul. -Goethe.

parvation Army Squibs. Sometimes the meeting is shut the tightest when the leader has just declared it open. Reputation is what a man has the name of being, but character is what

A man can get religion enough in his head to keep him out of penitentiary, but not enough to make him quit any kind of meanness that he can expect the properties without term of detection God sees he is. can practice without fear of detection



Boar for Service.

The pure bred Berkshire Boar Sampson, the property of Abraham Peel, will be kept for service during the scason on Lot 15, Concession 10, Ops PEDIGREE.—Sire Perfect Champton 1638, dam Bellifower 162, 2nd dam Jubice 1035, 3rd dam Lady Golloway 5th 1058, 4th dam Lady Godiway 307, 5th dam Lady Golloway 733, 6th dam Topsy.

TERMS—\$1.00, to be paid at time of service.

ABRAHAM PEEL.

Ons. Dec. 2nd. 1891.—11-tf

Ops, Dec. 2nd, 1891.—11-tf

Boar For Service.

The Thoroughbred Registered Suffolk Boar,
Moultondale Sam. No. 201, bred by F. A. Ramsay,
Dunville, Ont., First Prize winner at Victoria Road
and Lindsay in 1891, will be kept for service during
the season on Lot 14, Con. 5, Eldon. Terms \$1, to
be paid at time of service A reduction will be made
for a number of sows belonging to one person
McEACHERN BROS.

Dec. 16th, 1891,-13-tf.

Boars for Service.

The subscriber has for service on Lot 12, Concession 7, Fenelon, TWO PURE-BRED BOARS, one a Yorkshire White, the other a Berkshire. These boars are well worth the attention of those desiring good pigs. Terms \$1 at time of service, or \$1.50 for two sows owned by one man. JCHN MOORE Dec. 3rd, 1891.—11-4.

Boar for Service.

The thoroughbred Berkshite boar Black Prince will be kept for service on Lot 21, Con, 7, Ops, during the season. Pedigree can be seen on application.

Terms \$1, to be paid at time of service

One Cot 28 1801 C18 Ops, Oct. 28, 1891.-6.13

Boars for Service.

The subscriber will keep for service at his place Lot 28, 7th con. Ops, one thoroughbred Yorkshire boar, and one thoroughbred Berkshire boar. Pedigrees may be seen at the premises on application. Terms, \$1.00, to be paid at time of services. Three sows for \$2.50.

JAMES H. MOORE. Lindsay, Nov. 9th, 1891.—8-tf.

Thoroughbred Berkshire Boar. The thoroughbred Berkshire boar VICTORIA CHIEF will be kept for service by the subscriber CHIEF will be kept for service by the subscriber during the season.

PEDIGREE. Farrowed Feb. 17, 1891; bred by Robert Vance, Ida, Ont.; 2nd owner Thos. H Fee, Omemee, Ont.; sire Prize Winner [557]; dam Dinah [1292], by Franklin [754], Primrose [575], by Commodore [172, Bright Ladv 430, by Surprise 2nd 328, Brampton Belle 368, by Knight of Glo'ster, imp., 204; Winsome Sallic, 137, by Windermere 114, Sallie Oxford, imp., 190, by Oxford, daughter of Dark Sallie, by Windsor; Dark Sallie by Othello, Sallie 4th by Dewe Boar; Sallie 3rd by Duke of Gloucester 2nd; Sallie 2nd by King Tomb's Boar; Sallie 1st by Duke of Gloucester 1st.

fiGloucester 1st.
Terms \$1, to be paid at time of service.
THOMAS FEE,

Nov. 5th, 1891.-7-9

Boar for Service. The Canadian Improved Yorkshire Boar "COUNT"

Will be kept for service during the season on WEST HALF OF LOT 13, IN 5TH CON. OF FENELON. PEDIGREE:

Farrowed July 16, 1889; bred by Ormsby & Chapman, Springfield on-the-credit, Ont., the property of David Evans, Beaverton, Ont.; sire Rover [15], dam Grange Sally 69, by Holywell Wouder 2nd, 3 (711) (imp.) Countess 9, by Holywell Victor (imp.) 1, (517,) Holywell Victoress 1, (720) (map.) by Holywell Duke (327), Biemish 3rd, (340), by Snub (141) Biemish 2nd (94), by Holywell Jimmy (329), Eva, by Samson 6th, (198)

(123).
TERMS.—\$1, to be paid at time of service. 10-5

Farm For Sale in Eldon. Lot 16 in the 9th Con. Eldou, 112 acres more pi less, about 70 acres cleared. Frame house and barn good orchard; close to school and church. Apply to JOHN TINNEY, Valentia P.O. or to G. H. Hopkins, Brrrister, Lindsay.

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'' Ottawa..... 11.30 a.m. 11.00 p.m.

'' Carleton jc... 2.45 12.01 a.m. 3.50 a.m.

'' Peterboro... 5.52 p.m. 5.11 a.m. 8.39 a.m.

Pass Pontypool... 6.36 p.m. 7.43 a.m.

Reach N. Toronto... 8.20 p.m. 7.28 a.m. 11.16 a.m.

'' U Station... 8.55 p.m. 8.00 a.m. 11.45a.m. GOING BAST. Express. Express. Express. Express.
Leave U Station... 9.80 a.m. 8.46 p.m. 5.00 p.m.

W. Toronto... 9.08 a.m. 9.18 p.m. 5.31 p.m.

Pass Pontypool... 10.46 a.m.

Peterboro... 11.81 a.m.

11.41 p.m. 7.58 p.m.

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Carleton je... 4.37 p.m. 4.25 a.m.

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Whitby, Port Perry and Toronto.
7.55 p.m. Express via Peterboro to Port Hope, from
Toronto.

Toronto.

GOIME SOUTH-WHET.

9.15 a.m. Express direct to Toronto, from Port Hope via Peterboro.

2.00 p.m. Mixed to Toronto, from Lindsay.

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Passengers for Port Perry and Whitby via Manilla Je. connect on either 9.15 a.m., or 6.05 p.m. trains.

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