FOR THE FARMER.

Wounds.

There are two principal methods by which wounds are repaired. The first of these, and the more favourable of the two, is the method termed by surgeons *healing by the first intention*. Under favourable circumstances this takes place in an incised wound when the cut surfaces are brought carefully together and maintained in close contact after bleeding has ceased. The two surfaces then become cemented together by the formation of a thin intermediate layer of new tissue. The other principle mode of repair is *healing by the second intention*. This is what takes place in large incised wounds when the cut surfaces cannot be brought and maintained in apposition, and it is the invariable method of repair in punctured and lacerated wounds. Here the gap in the texture becomes filled up by the growth of new material taking place from the bottom of the wound, while a new skin grows inwards from the edges of the wound. This new skin, however, is not exactly similar to the natural healthy skin from which it extends, being thinner, more delicate, and without any hairs. A third and much rarer process of healing in wounds is what is termed *immediate union*. In this, it is said, the divided surface being brought into accurate contact, unite without the intermediate growth of any new texture. It is questionable if such is really the case, but it is certain that sometimes in small wounds the cut surfaces, when placed together, unite so speedily and exactly that on scar is left.

In an incised wound treatment, in the first instance, should be directed towards favouring union by the first intention. The essentials for this are—a sound constitution on the part of the animal, accurate and close contact of the divided surfaces, and the absence of inflammation in the wound. Without man's interference this process would seldom or never ensue in the lower animals, for in all wounds, except the smallest, the cut surfaces gape apart, unless some means be adopted to keep them together. The means commonly adopted by surgeons for this purpose are the application of strips of plaster across the surface of the wound, or the passing of *sutures* through its edge. In adopting the former plan, a few strips, according to the length of the wound, should be applied at intervals; but the entire surface should never be covered over by the plaster. The surfaces, moreover, should not be brought together until bleeding has been arrested; for, should a clot of blood be effused into the wound, it would prevent healing by this method. *Sutures* are simply stitches used to tie or sew the edges or surfaces of a wound together. They are used of various materials, such as thread, horse-hair, cat-gut, and wire. Nothing further need be said about the application of these, since their insertion into a wound should always be left to a veterinary surgeon.

In a punctured or a contused or lacerated wound, or in an incised wound where the surface cannot be maintained together, or where inflanmation ensues in such a wound, then the treatment must be that favourable to healing by the second intention. Inflammation, by redness, swelling, and a great tenderness of the edges of the wound, should be combated by assiduous bathing with hot water. In a contused and lacerated wound such as "broken knees," particles of sand and other foreign matter must be carefully and lightly sponged from the surface; in punctured wounds, or stabs, it must be made certain that nothing remains in the bottom of the wound: and in all classes of wounds healing in this way, provision must be made to allow the discharge from the wound a ready escape. With the last object it is often necessary, in a punctured wound, to enlarge the opening, or to make what is called a "counter-opening"—that is, one running from the surface *upwards* to the deepst part of the wound. The necessity for a free escape from a punctured wound is seen in the case of "pricks of the feet. "These are generally simple in their effects if the track of the nail be carefully followed; and enlarged; but if not, the nail hole is apt to become obstructed, and prove insufficient for the escape of the discharge from the wound. In that case the discharge accumulates within the hoof, and gradually forces its way towards the surface, in the direction of least resistence and hence comes to burst out at the top of the hoof.

In all wounds union is promoted by putting the part at rest. In the case of such large animals as the horse this is often difficult, and sometimes it may be necessary to put the animals in slings.

Healthy wounds are seldom much benefitted by the application of lotions or ointments. When the wound is of small size, it is best to leave it uncovered, and if it be in summer it may be smeared with zinc ointment, or with forty parts of olive oil to one of carbolic acid. In large wounds the surface should be lightly covered with a cloth kept covered with a solution of carbolic acid in forty parts of water. When wound shows what is called "proud-flesh" it should be rubbed over at its most prominent part with sulphate of copper ('bluestone") or washed with a solution containing two ounces of sugar of lead to a pint bottle of water.—(N. British Agriculturist).

Winter Management of Sheep.

Shepherds, like poets, are born, not made. You may find a dozen men who can be trusted to take care of horses, cows, or pigs, to one who is fit to be entrusted with the management of sheep, Why, we do not know. All the great sheep breeders of the world have given much of their time and care to the supervision of their flocks. We have not space here to go into details, and in fact it is not necessary, as these vary greatly, according to circumstances. Much must be left to the common sense and experience of the shepherd. If any of our readers are going to keep sheep this winter, and have had little experience, we would advise them to consult some good farmer in the neighborhood, and in addition to this the following hints may be useful: Sheep must have dry quarters. Nothing is so injurious as damp, ill-ventilated cellar, barns or sheds. Do you think you can make such places warm and dry. and comfortable by the liberal use of straw for bedding. This only makes the matter worse. There is nothing a sheep dislikes more than a fermenting manure pile. To compel a flock of breeding ewes to lie on a mass of damp straw and manure several inches thick, is almost certain to be followed by a weak, puny, sickly crop of lambs. We once knew a valuable flock of Southdowns that has entirely disappeared. Goitre destroyed the lambs. We knew another large flock of Longwool sheep that suffered severely in the same way. In the former case the sheep were shut up in a small shed and yard. The rain from the roof of the shed ran into the yard. Straw was thrown in from time to time, and the poor sheep were compelled to either stay in the shed or stand on this mass of wet straw. In the other case the sheep had damp sheds and cellars to sleep in, but as they had the run of a large yard, the results were not so disastrous. Many lambs died of goitre and infantile pneumonia, but as soon as dry quarters were provided, the animals greatly improved in health.—[American Agriculturist

NO LONGER EMPEROR.

How Napoleon III. Took his Defeat.

After a few minutes he came into the room alone, and with that remarkable smile which could light up his dark countenance he shook me heartily by the hand. I confess that I was never more moved. His quiet and calm dignity and absence all nervousness and irritability were the grandest examples of human moral courage that the severest stoic could have imagined. I felt overpowered by the position. All the past rushed to my memory; our youth together at Rome in 1829; his dreams of power at that time; his subsequent desperate attempts to obtain it; his prisons, where I found him still sanguine and unchanged; his wonderful escape from Ham, and his residence in London, where in the riots of 1848, he acted as special constable like any Englishman. His election as president by millions, in France, in 1850; his further one by millions to the Imperial crown; the part I had acted as an English minister in that event, which had realized all his early dreams; the glory of his reign of twenty-two years over France, which he had enriched beyond belief and adorned beyond all other countries and capitals; his liberation of Italy—all these memories crowded upon me as the man stood before me whose race had been so successful and romantic, now without a crown, without an army, without a country, or an inch of ground he could call his own, except the house he hired in an English village: I must have shown, for I could not conceal what I felt, as, azain shaking my hand, he said: "A la guerre comme a la guerre. C'eat bien bon de venir me voir." In a quiet, natural way he then praised the kindness of the Germans at Wilhelmshobe; nor did a single complaint escape him during our conversation. He said he had been *trompe* as to the force and preparation of his army, but without mentioning names; nor did he abuse anyone, until I mentioned Gen. Trochu, who deserted the empress, whom he had sworn to defend, and gave Paris up to the mob, when the emperor remarked, "Ah! voila un drole." During half an hour he conversed with me as calmly as in the best days of his life, with a dignity and resignation which might be that of a fatalist but could hardly be obtained from any other creed; and when I left him that was, not for the first time, my impression. When I saw him again in 1871 I found him much more depressed at the destruction of Paris and at the anarchy prevailing over France than he was at his own misfortunes; and that the communists should have committed such horrors in the presence of their enemies, the Prussian armies, appeared to him the very acme of humiliation and of national infamy. On Jan. 9, 1874, he died, in the presence of the empress, who never left him, released from the storms of a fitful existence, from intense physical suffering and saved from knowing the loss of his only son, whose fate she was soon destined to deplore alone.[Memoirs of the Earl of Malmesbury.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE TURK.

His Well-Known Fidelity and Courage.

This brings me now to a subject on which I must appeal to the public sense of justice and fair play, I must protest against the indiscriminate employment of the word "Turk" whenever there is occassion to mention any case of misgovernment, oppression, or cruelty in Egypt, It will probably surprise the reader very much to hear that, speaking generally, there are few, if any Turks in that country. If proper inquiries were made about these so styled Turkish mudirs and Turkish soldiers, who are so often referred to in terms of indignation and opprobrium, it would be found that they are mostly Egyptian natives, and although some few may have a dash of Turkish blood from a former generation as part of their inheritance, they have nothing in common with the Turk, as he is understood in England except their Mohammedan faith. Very different are these men to those who serve the sultan in the European or Asiatic provinces, and it is but just to both that they should be indiscriminately confounded in names. Turks there were in Egypt in the time of Mehemit Ali. Their presence and service was the essence of his strength, and it was with their assistance that he built up his power and was able to bequeath a principality to his descendants. It was the policy, however, of his successors to get rid of this Turkish element or reduce it to a minimum in the government of the province, seeing in it one of the strongest ties by which Egypt was bound to Turkey, and consequently a great obstacle to the achievement of that independence which the heart of Said, as well as that of Ismail, so strongly longed for. It was a mistaken policy. The Turk, with his well-known fidelity and courage, was set aside, and the fellah, with his subtlety, unscrupulousness, and cowardness came in, leading to the advance of Arabi Pasha, the bombardment of Alexandria, the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and all the other evils with which the land of the Pharaohs is now again afflicted, and for which England in history will be made to bear the ones and the disgrace, unless by following the spirit of the national proclivities and tastes she stops in time and retrieves her fair name by generously admitting the errors so far committed and by at once adopting the remedy which will bear out her professions of friendly intentions while consistently acting with due regard to her acknowledged just interests.—[Blackwood's Magazine.

Setter Jack's Intelligence.

A gentlemon from Socorro has a setter pup named Jack that is gifted with almost human sense. Jack daily accompanies his master to the butcher shop, where a piece of meat is bought for him, and which he carries home before being allowed to eat it. The other morning the package was too large to admit of a passage with it in his mouth through a hole in a fence the dog was accustomed to go through, but the intelligent animal laid the package at the hole jumped over the fence and pulled it through lengthways. Another time, while carrying a paper sack of peaches, the sack became torn and a single peach dropped out. Jack set the peaches down, went back and got the one that dropped, and replaced it in the sack.

In south Siberia there is an uncivilized race known as Bourats who worship a human god. When their god reaches the age of 19 they poison him, and choose a younger god, who is likewise poisoned when he reaches that age. There is not much competition among the youth of south Siberia in seeking the nomination for human god. They don't put their cards in the newspapers a couple of months before the convention meets, offering themselves as a candidate for the office, subject to the rules of the Bourats. Although the office is a sinecure, the youth prefers to work sixteen hours a day in a woollen-mill.

THE LIME KILN CLUB.

There was great general satisfaction among the large number present as Brother Gardner took his accustomed seat at the opening of the meeting. Since the accident mentioned at the last meeting several wild rumours had been flying around. One was to the effect that he had made his will and resigned in favor of Sir Isaac Walpole; another that the doctors had held a council and found that his liver had been pressed two feet out of plumb; a third that the heavy weight resting upon him so long had given him such a crook to his legs that a wheelbarrow could be run between them with plenty of room to spare.

"Gem'len," began the old man as he smiled benignly down upon the shining pates of the first row, "de presumdenshul 'leckshun am a thing of de past. It am gone foreber. It am gathered into the archives of de forgotten, dar to be kivered wid de cobwebs of decay. It am well. Dar' am some things we doan' want too much of.

"Let us now turn ober a new leaf. If political bigotry has fur de pas' three months prevented us from borrowin' coffee of a Democratic naybur, it need no longer stan' in de way. If de bias of our feelings has made us hesitate to lend our flat irons to a Republican, we mus' now offer him our wheelbarrer as well. It has been a long, dark night. We hev called each other liars, horse thieves, cheats, swindlers, robbers, nabobs, tyrants an' corrupshunists. We has sot each odder's houses on fiah, an' burned each odder's hay stacks. We has pizened each odder's dogs an' shot each odder's cats. We has stood an' glared at each odder wid murder in our hearts, an' we has skulked along de alleys wid clubs an' brick-bats in our hands.

"De long night am ober, an' daylight has broken. Let us forgive an' forgit. De country am all heah yit, an' sich of us as hev survived de struggle mus' purge our hearts of rancor an' bank up de house agin cold weather."

RESOLVED.

Judge Cadaver offered a resolution to the effect that it was the sense of the Lime-Kiln Club that the Constitution of this country be so amended that Presidential elections should be held but once in eight years.

The Rev. Penstock, who is said to be looking for a nomination in 1888, objected, but on a rising vote being taken he was left all alone, and the resolution was declared to be unanimously adopted.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

Judge Cadaver took the floor with both feet and explained that a warm friend of his at Ashland, Ia., was in the poet business and had a few sample verses to be read in open meeting. The object was not money, but to prove to the world at large that the colored race are advancing. Permission being granted the Judge coughed seven times in the most reckless manner and then proceeded to read as follows:

THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW.

VERSE .

The beautiful summer is gone,
And cold winter very soon will come;
Then, the snow-like snow, so charming and grand,
Will make its appearance, with a smile
So bland like blanc.

VERSE LIX.

Oh! celestial snow, why didst thou not come
Two weeks ago; when the burning hot sun
Made us hie ourselves to the ice cream parlor.
And the men be-fill themselves with ice-cold lager.

N.B.—The last line was suggested by a lady.

VERSE CCXXX.

But alas! we suffered and sighed for the in vain;
Though we knew, that some cooler day, thou wouldst come again.
And now we feel that that cooler day is nigher,
As for chestnuts we go and climb the tree higher.

Trustee Pullback, who had been moving about in an uneasy manner, hopped up as soon as the reading was finished and declared the verses a dead steal from Lord Byron. Pickles Smith was inclined to believe he had read the same thing in Shakespeare, and the Hon. Cabiff arose and declared upon his sacred honor that he invented the poetry himself about ten years ago, but lost the manuscript while fording a river. The discussion bid fair to be excited and prolonged when the President cut it short by observing:

"Judge Cadaver shouldn't hev read de poetry until it had been submitted to de Committee on Sentiment an' Art. While sentence am suspended in his case, let dis be a solemn warnin' to ye all."

BROTHER JACKSON.

Announcement was made that Brother Kyann Johnson would set out on a tour of the West and South to look into the welfare of the various branch lodges, and as the meeting closed Brother Gardner said to him:

"In gwine out among the world, put on no false pretenses. Doan' claim dat your hat am too small an' your boots too large. Act as if you war' used to payin' your fare on the street kyars, but doan' try to make anybody believe you am libin' on de interest of your money. Be courteous, but you am not required to return thanks for a kick. Be affable, but a continual grin on de face spile's a man's looks. Be upright, but take all dat am due you. Be honest, but beat a railroad company outer your fare whenever possible. We will now put de unfinished bizness on ice an' reproach ourselves homewards."

A Big Prize.

The highest prize by a very long way ever offered for a literary performance will be awarded in 1925 to the successful author of a single biography. Fifty years ago, according to a weekly contemporary, Gen. Arantschejeff, the friend and confidential adviser of the Emperor Alexander I., deposited in the Imperial bank of Russia the sum of 50,000 rubles, which is to be allowed to accumulate at interest till the 1st of December, 1925, when the entire amount, principal and interest, is to be handed over to the author of the best work on the life and reign of Alexander I. The St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences will decide on the merits of the different performances sent in, and award the prize, which will by that time amount to the enormous sum of 1,918,000 rubles—about £300,000. A fifth of the amount will be deducted for the cost of printing the work. The remainder will go to the fortunate author; and so for once in a way there will be a literary man who is a millionaire.—[St. James's Gazette.

Bill-collector—"How about meeting this note?" Impecunious reporter—"I don't know about meeting this note, but I'll tell you what I will do." "What do you propose to do?" "Instead of meeting this note, I'll just make a note of this meeting, That will do just as well, won't it?"

ENGLISH SERVANTS.

An Instance of Long Continuance in a Single Household.

The oldest of Mr. Mannering's servants, if not the most important, is Splinterbar, the coachman. For three generations, grandfather, father and son, the Splinterbars have lived under the squires of Durlestone, and in spite of some short-comings, have given them honest and hearty service. The grandfather drove the four grays, and though, after the approved fashion of his time, he more than once found himself in a ditch after an evening's carouse, he made it his boast he was never drunk on the same night as his master, and that neither the squire nor the squire's horses were one jot the worse for his occasional deviation from the strict rule of sobriety. In the next generation the father not only drove the four grays,—which it has been a point of family pride to maintain,—but when the storms of the French revolution and the suspension of cash payments made men hardly know what to hope or what to fear, he buried for his master in the corner of the stables £1,000, as a secret hoard against possible emergencies. And now the son, who is some few years Mr. Mannering's senior, gray-headed as he is, still drives the four-in-hand, superintends every detail of stable-mansgement, and sees that carriages and horses are turned out as smartly as the best coachman in London could discharge the task. His labors are not unappreciated, for if Mr. Mannering has a weakness it is for his stables, and no man has a quicker eye to detect a strap wrong, a carriage panel ill-painted, or a speck of dust on the harness. Mr. Mannering's butler is but a few years younger than his coachman. He too, was born and bred in Durlestone, was Mr. Mannering's servant at college, travelled with him afterward, is not much of a "scholar," as the country people say, but brews the best ale in the country, sees that the mahogany dining-table and the handsome old silver on it are polished like a looking-glass, is considered as an old friend of the family, and is heart and soul devoted to the service of the squire. When, a few years since, one of Mr. Mannering's nephews, a good hearted but foolish youth, had involved himself and his family in some troubles, which I am not free to explain more particularly, old Holdworthy was immediately consulted, and by his shrewdness and devotion succeeded in releasing the young man from the fascinations of the Circe by whom he had been bewitched, and in settling once and for all a serious domestic difficulty. Holdworthy is now growing old; he is rather short of breath, and he is sometimes, it is said, somewhat sharp upon the younger servants; but he has lost none of his shrewdness, and he steadily believes that there is no one in the round world equal to his master. The housekeeper, Mrs. Blocket, holds no inconsiderable position in the house. She is past 70, but still vigorous and hearty except as regards her eyesight, which, she complains, is failing her. She is, however, able to read her large text Bible of an evening, and to keep a very close eye on the younger maids. She divides her leisure between the care of the poor, the disposition of the furniture, and the making of preserves; the latter of which occupation lies so close to her heart that it is said that when, some ten or fifteen years ago, there was a fire at the hall her first thought was for her confectioneries, and her second for the family portraits.—[National Review.

How Marriages are Made in Brittany.

One of the causes of Strauss's remarkable popularity in [illegible] lately shown on the occasion of his jubilee festival, is the incitement which his waltzes have contributed to the formation of frequent dancing parties, with the result of bringing young people together and, as a consequence, of promoting matrimony. The Viennese say that he is the greatest match maker in Vienna. "It was to the sound of one of your waltzes," Count O'Sullivan, the husband of Charlotte Wolter, the distingoished actress, wrote to him on the occasion of his fete, "that I first placed my hand in that of my wife;" and the composer has had hundreds of similar letters.

The Bretons of Penze and the adjoining parishes have, according to one of the French papers, a Michaelmas custom which renders them quite independent of the musical and terpischorean aids to matrimony found so useful in Vienna. On Michaelmas Day all the young women in the district who desire to enter the married state assemble on a particular bridge, tricked out in all their finery, and take their seat on the parapet. The eligible young men from Penze and the neighboring parishes presently make their appearance on the scene. They scan the features of the seated damsels; and tender glances are exchanged; and when at length a swain has fixed his choice on a particular nymph, he approaches her and offers her his hand to help her to the ground. If she accepts his hand for this particular service she accepts it for life. The parents are never very far off on these occasions, and if they raise no objection to the young couple shake hands and the wedding soon follows.

Stranger than Fiction

are the records of some of the cures of consumption effected by that most wonderful remedy—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Thousands of grateful men and women, who have been snatched almost from the very jaws of death, can testify that consumption, in its early stages, is no longer incurable. The Discovery has no equal as a pectoral and alterative, and the most obstinate affections of the throat and lungs yield to its power. All druggists.

A cologne firm have caused the arrest of a man who has been imitating their goods. Of course the man had no right to make a counterfeit scent.

"What we learn with pleasure we never forget."—ALFRED MERCIER. The following is a case in point. "I paid out hundreds of dollars without receiving any benefit," says Mrs. Emily Rhoads, of McBrides, Mich. "I had female complaints, especially 'dragging-down,' for over six years. Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' did me more good than any medicine I ever took. I advise every sick lady to take it." And so do we. It never disappoints its patrons. Druggists sell it.

Pale, Woebegone Invalids suffering from poverty of the blood, bilious sufferers and those whose circulation is depraved, should use without delay Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the celebrated blood purifier, which stimulates digestion, increases the nutritive properties of the blood, and expels impurities from the system.

Pile Tumors.

however large, speedily and painlessly cured without knife, caustic or salve. Send six cents in stamps for pamphlet, references and reply. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Trevelyan, Secretary to Ireland, is completely broken down in health by the Irish troubles.

What is Catarrh?

From the Mail (Can.) Dec. 15th.

Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amœba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favorable circumstances, and these are:—Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxœmea, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposits of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing of the vocal cords, causing hoarseness, usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalants and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucus tissue.

Some time since a well-known physician of forty years standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients which never fails in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delay, communicate with the business managers, Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King Street West, Toronto, and get full particulars and treatise free by enclosing stamp.

The South African's Unerring Aim

The extraordinary proficiency of the Dutch Boers of South Africa in markman ship makes them dreaded enemies. An Englishman who has been hunting among them lately says that he saw one fire hastily at a bustard which was flying about two hundred yards distance, and send a rifle-ball through its body; but as this did not wholly stop the bird, which flapped rapidly along the ground, the Boer fired a second time and cut off its head. British soldiers dread with good reason to face these sharpshooting bush fighters, animated by the idea that they are defending their firesides.

A young woman named Catherine Hughes, only two weeks in the bonds of wedlock, has made several attempts to commit suicide at Montreal. When arrested at the canal just as she was about to jump in she had been evidently imbibing liquor previously. A doctor declared subsequently that she was insane, and her committal to Longue Pointe asylum has taken place.

A poet sings: "I miss you, my darling, my darling; the embers burn low on the hearth; * * * The midnight chimes out from the minster and I am alone." Why don't the blamed phool blow out the gas and go to bed, instead of moaning at midnight, and inflicting his complainings on newspaper readers.

What 10 Cents will Do.

A 10 cent bottle of Polson's Nerviline will cure neuralgia or headache. A 10 cent bottle of Nerviline will cure toothache or faceache. A 10 cent sample bottle of Nerviline is sufficient to cure colds, diarrhœa, spasms, dysentry, &c. Nerviline is just the thing to cure all pains, whether internal or external. Buy at your druggist a 10 cent sample of Nerviline, "the great pain cure." Safe, prompt, and always effectual. Large bottles at any drug store, only 25 cents.

A Philadelphia sign, according to *The Call*, is "Essays, Plays, Poems, and Newspaper Correspondence Written to Order. Hair Cutting a Specialty." It requires considerable ability to cut hair.

Young Men! Read This.

The Voltaic Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

At church women are more apt to consider the texture than the text.

How They do it.

So-called respectable people would hesitate considerable before pilfering your pockets in a crowded thoroughfare. That would be too too. The same discrimination is not indicated by the so-called respectable druggist when that wonderful corn cure, PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR, is asked for. He will pilfer your pockets in the most genteel manner by substituting cheap and dangerous substitutes for the genuine Putnam's Corn Extractor. Watch for these gentlemen, and take none other than Putnam's Corn Extractor. Sold by druggists everywhere. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, proprs.

Like the earth, many a man's political aspirations are flattened at the polls.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot 600 elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Light infantry—Torch bearers.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon Treatment of Catarrh. Out of 2,000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefitted, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished the catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King-street West, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on catarrh.—*Montreal Star.*

Fogg makes it a point never to pay his butcher's bill. "Why," he says, "if I pay for a beefsteak, for instance, it would be mine, and I should be loath to eat it. A man does not care to dine off his own flesh and blood."

A. P. 204.

THOS. GALLOWAY & Co., Cotton, Woollen, Silk, Carpet, and Worsted Shuttle Makers, Dundas, Ont.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES—TOWNSHIP ELDON, lot 4, concession 1st; choice land, good buildings, orchard, and fencing. G. S. KING, Cannington.

MEN WANTED.

Active pushing men wanted to wholesale my famous teas to consumers. Salary from $600 to $2000 per year Send stamp for particulars, JAMES LAUT, Importer Toronto.

HAND STAMPS METAL & RUBBER Stamps of every description, Seals, etc. Bronze Medals the last four years at Toronto Exhibition. Agents wanted KENYON, TINGLEY & STEWART, M'FG CO., 72 King St., West, Toronto.

FREE By return mail. Full description. Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. PROF. MOODY, Toronto, Ont.

YOUNG MARRIED persons, or those about to marry, will be greatly benefited by sending 3c. for sealed particulars of this advertisement. J. W. SOUTHWICK, Toronto, Canada.

CHRISTMAS CARDS BY MAIL

BOYS and GIRLS

(both large and small)

Can make money for Christmas by selling our Cards to Friends and Neighbors everywhere.

Our Card Packages for this season are ready The assortment is larger and the quality of the cards finer than any previous year. A very handsome profit can be realized, as the prices are less than wholesale. Our stock is selected from the best makers of the world, and is very choice, No two alike, Remember postage prepaid,

No. 1. For 25 cents we will mail you 25 beautiful small sized cards, worth from 3 to 5 cents each.

No. 2. For 50 cents we will mail you above, with the addition of four handsome fringed cards.

No. 3. For 50 cents we will mail you 25 beautiful medium size cards worth from 5 to 10 cents each.

No. 4. For $1.00 we will mail you same as No. 3. with six elegant medium size fringe cards.

No. 5 For $1.00 we will mail you 25 large size cards worth from 10 to 15 cents each.

No. 6. For $2.00 we will mail you the same as No. 5, and six very handsome large size fringed Cards.

No. 7. For $3.00 we will mail you 100 same kind of cards as No. 5.

Fringed Cards, Hand-Painted Cards Ivory and Ivorine Cards and other novelties at 10, 15, 25, 50, 75 cents, and $1.00 each, which will be selected with care for different tastes and ages.

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—[o]—

FINE GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

LADIES' AND GENTS' DIAMOND RINGS.

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FRENCH MARBLE AND GILT CLOCKS.

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SILVERPLATED, HOLLOW & FLAT WARE, VIZ:

TEA AND COFFEE SETS, SIX PIECES.

FRUIT STANDS, CAKE BASKETS.

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CASTERS, BUTTER DISHES, & ALL THE STAPLES.

SETS OF DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, IN CASE.

FISH CARVERS & FISH EATERS, IN CASE, also

DRESSING CASES, (LADIES' AND GENTS'.)

OPERA AND FIELD GLASSES.

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PHOTO ALBUMS AND FRAMES

MUSICAL BOXES, TWO TO TEN AIRS.

VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS.

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GAMES, TOYS & DOLLS OF ALL KINDS.

—[o]—

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R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

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

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H. WILLIAMS, SLATE AND FELT ROOFER. Manufacturer and Dealer in Tarred Felt, Roofing Pitch, Building Paper, Carpet Felt, &c., at lowest Prices. 4 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO

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TEN ACRES. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, adjoining the corporation of the Town of Clifton. The land slopes gently towards the South and is one of the best situations in Canada for fruit raising. Land on opposite side of the road is held at $1,000 per acre. I will sell this whole lot for $2,500. $500 cash, balance at six and a half per cent secured by mortgage. Address "TRUTH." Box 10. Toronto, Canada.

GUNS RAWBONE & CO. PRACTICAL GUN MAKERS have again resumed business, and want to hear from all their old customers. We have the "inside track" in the gun business, and will furnish you Firearms and Sporting Goods at, and in some cases less than trade prices. Winchester Rifles 1873 model for $19.00, other goods just as cheap. We have removed from Yonge St., and have no connection with the old stand. Note change of address. Send 6c. for new illustrated catalogue. RAWBONE & CO., Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto. N. B.—All Kinds of Gun Repairs done.

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It is the only preparation of the kind which contains all the nutritious, together with the stimulating, properties of beef, and the only one, which has the power to supply nourishment for brain, and bone, and muscle.

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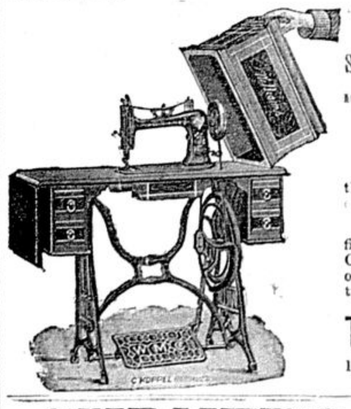

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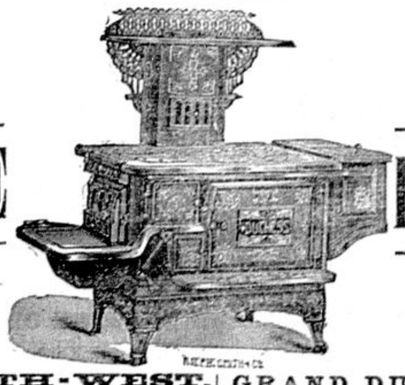
THE  BEST

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