FOR THE FARMER.

Farming.

If we consider what farming is, or what it ought to be, we will come to the conclusion that farming ought to be the managing of land so as to keep it in condition to pay for occupancy. There may be some land that will pay for occupation that will not pay for cultivation—that is, some tracts of country which from the nature of the soil, from the price of labour, and from its adaptability to remain in perpetual grass, would pay exceeding well for grazing of any kind of live stock, dairying or fattening, and for wool growing money could be made. This would be farming; and a system of cultivation and course of cropping on good, free working land, which would keep the soil rich in plant food and allow enough for selling to cover expenses and pay interest on capital, and also a profit to the occupier, would be farming, and good farming, too. Therefore it is easy to say what farming is; but robbing the land is not farming. It is a running down of the land. Many men have purchased a fine tract of land and accumulated a competency from the abundant crops the new virgin soil produced, but if they continue to take crop after crop without some system of reimbursing it for the drain upon its productive powers, they are not farmers in the strict sense of the word, but real despoilers of the country's wealth, and all such are deserving of severe censure. Farming, to be worthy of the name, should be conducted so that the manure made on the farm be applied to produce a very heavy quantity of some nutritious food for cattle or sheep; thus the converting of such a heavy growth of vegetable food into dung and urine adds to the richness of the soil, so that a rotation can permit the sale of some valuable crop, and the end of the term will find the land better than before and the manure made on the farm will have increased, because the produce from which it has been made has been more, and consequently, on an improving system, the manure will augment in proportion to the crops. Market gardening is not farming, fruit-growing is not farming, for horticulture and agriculture are not one and the same thing. Near to any great supply of manure from livery stables and other city sources, of course the soil can be compensated, and, indeed, be forced to such a degree of fruitfulness that it is of no consequence how frequently crops of the most exhaustive character succeed each other. Farming requires to be carried on as all other ways of successful business are. A shopkeeper or business man will keep such articles as are in demand and that will sell readily; and if the farmer finds that fine, powerful draught horses are in demand, or good milch cows, or hogs, or sheep, and pay those who raise them, he has only to use common sense to make his farm pay. Do not go it blind, but keep posted and direct your efforts toward sure success.

Two Enemies of Sheep.

The shepherd should now carefully watch his flock to preserve it from attacks of the green blow flies. These pests lay their eggs, or in fact deposit the living larvæ, upon the foul spots about the sheeps' tails, and when, by the carelessness of the shepherd, who should clip the sheep and lambs in these places at this season and by every means keep them clean, these grubs get a lodgement immediate efforts should be made to get rid of them. The best thing to be done is to mix raw linseed oil and kerosene in equal parts and to add enough carbolic acid to the oil to give it a strong odor—1 per cent. is enough—and smear the fly-blown parts with the mixture. If the wool is too thick this should be clipped off. It is not rare that neglected sheep are literally devoured alive by these pests, which soon spread all over the sheep and eat it to the bones.

Soon will be the season when the sheep will be worried with the gadfly—the parent of the grubs which infest the heads of these long-suffering animals. It is easier to prevent the attacks of these flies than to get rid of the grubs. This is done by providing a long, narrow V-shaped trough, so deep and narrow that the sheep cannot reach the bottom with their tongues without pressing their noses to the sides of the trough. Some salt is spread in the bottom of the trough and a mixture of pine tar with a little raw linseed oil to make it softer is brushed on each side of the trough. This adheres to the sheeps' noses and destroys every egg the flies may deposit. It is necessary to renew this tar mixture, so as to keep it soft, and to keep the trough protected from the sun, which would quickly harden the tar. This is better than cutting through the bone of the face into the frontal sinus to take out the grubs.

Sundry Suggestions.

A mixture of lard and snuff is the California remedy for lice on stock. This ointment does not need to be applied to the whole animal, but a ring of it two or three inches wide completely around the neck will have the desired effect.

An easy way to kill plantain, dandelion, and other weeds in a lawn is to place a little sulphuric acid with a stick on the crown of each plant, carrying the acid in an open-mouthed bottle with a long handle, so as not to touch it with fingers or clothes.

Both millet and Hungarian grass are hot-weather plants; the former, requiring a rather longer season, should be sown earlier. In fact, it is better to sow both as early as possible after warm weather begins. Hungarian will ripen if sown July 1, or even later, but it cannot be cured so easily late in the fall as when it can be cut during warm weather. The late sown will be maturing during the droughts which often occur the last of August and the first of September, and which are just what are needed to dry a crop of succulent thick stems of grass into hay.

The breast collar differs from the usual neck collar worn by working horses in bearing less on the shoulder. It is more suitable for light work, driving on the road in single harness, than for heavy loads. But it is often handy to have a breast collar with extra wide breast piece to work horses in should their shoulders begin to be galled with their usual harness. If this is done great care must be exercised, as the new collar will bear on a place that has probably not been roughened by use.

A horse with a high ridge on the top of his head will be balky unless very carefully treated. This ridge is located on the phrenological bump of firmness, and in the horse at least, this indication is to be avoided. A horse broad in the forehead will be generally intelligent and kind.

Notable Earthquakes.

The recent earthquake in the United States, recalls those of a more remarkable character.

The most notable and disastrous earthquakes on record, it may be said, are those of Italy (526), when 120,000 persons perished, and of Sicily (1693), when 60,000 lost their lives. According to Gibbon, toward 542 each year was marked with the repetition of earthquakes of such duration that Constantinople was shaken about forty days—of such extent that the shock was communicated to the whole surface of the empire. At Antioch a quarter of a million persons are said to have perished. This period of earthquake and plague (542-7) was the period when the superior planets were in perihelion, as they are now. Arabian and Persian chronicles record 111 earthquakes between the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, some lasting from forty to seventy days, and nearly all accompanied by winds or floods, or terrible storms of lightening or thunder. Readers of the "Relations des Jesuites" will remember the great earthquakes of 1663, which shook and tossed the earth for six months from Gaspe to Montreal, the rival of our own earthquake of 1811 on the Mississippi Valley. The severest of the earthquakes felt in this region was that of November, 1755, an echo of the convulsion that tumbled down Lisbon—and saved the Pomba ministry, through the fact that the minister's house was almost the only one left uninjured, and his family one of the few not bereaved of a member.

Hein, in his interesting opuscule on earthquakes, estimates that on an average two earthquakes a day occur on the earth.

In 1870, though there was no severe single shock, 2,225 houses were destroyed or greatly damaged in Italy, 98 persons killed, 223 wounded. The same shock may last for years; instance that of Viege in the Valais, which endured from July, 1855, to 1857. At Cabul 3? severe shocks have been felt in one day; at Honduras in 1856, 108 were counted in a week, and at Hawaii, in 1868, 2,000 shocks occurred in one month. Hein, it may be said in conclusion, opposes the theory of a connection between earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, and considers that of their coincidence with atmospheric phenomena as better supported by facts; for they are occasionally preceded or accompanied by thick and wide-spread fogs at seasons when fogs are not frequent by sudden falls of barometer, and equally sudden changes of temperature. Their occurrence, however, in the majority of cases coincides with normal meteorological conditions. Earthquakes are more frequent after sunset than in the daytime, in autumn and winter than in spring. The influence of the moon is insignificant.

The Fastest British Cruiser.

Our fastest cruiser in the squadron to be concentrated under the command of Admiral Hornby is the Mercury, and we are right in saying that she is the fastest full-sized ship afloat. The vessel has attained an average of 18½ knots, or 21,275 miles an hour, and this surpasses by half a knot the Chilian cruiser Esmeralda, (18 knots,) and the French cruiser Milan, (also 18 knots, launched in 1884,) as well as the Phaeton and the Iris, the latter her sister ship, but launched a year before her, (in 1877) As the Mercury is 300 feet long and 46 feet in breadth, with a draught of water of 22 feet, this is an exceedingly high speed for so large a vessel. She and the Iris thus stand unrivaled as regards speed by any vessel of their size, the Esmeralda being only 277 feet in length, while the French vessel has a length of 303 feet but a beam of only 33 feet. An authority on these matters says of the English cruisers that they are the first of the new type designed for high speed as the pre-eminent requisite. All other requirements have been subordinated to this important element. They present a sharp bow and long exceptionally clean run, and are altogether admirable specimens of a design for a swift and lightly sparred vessel. They are special screw despatch ships, and are unarmored, of course. The Mercury, which is to join Admiral Hornby's squadron, has an armament of ten 64-pounders. She is built of steel; and, in proportion to her tonnage, has been one of the most costly vessels afloat. Her hull and machinery cost altogether somewhere about £199,000 or within £10,000 or £15,000 of the Iris, which has been said to be as costly per ton as the Iron-clad Inflexible. Notwithstanding what has been written and said to the contrary the above statement shows that England still stands in the front rank as regards naval construction.

Apt Replies.

A long list might be made of men who have won advancement in life by smart answers given at the right moment. One of Napoleon's veterans, who survived his master many years, was wont to recount with great glee how, when he had picked up the Emperor's cocked hat at a review, the latter, not noticing that he was a private, said carelessly, "Thank you, captain." "In what regiment, sire?" instantly asked the ready-witted soldier. Napoleon, perceiving his mistake, answered with a smile, "In my guard, for I see you know how to be prompt." The newly-made officer received his commission next morning. A somewhat similar anecdote is related of Marshal Suvoroff, who, when receiving a despatch from the hands of a Russian sergeant, who had greatly distinguished himself on the Danube, attempted to confuse the messenger by a series of whimsical questions, but found him fully equal to the occasion. "How many fish are there in the sea?" asked Suvoroff. "All that are not caught yet," was the answer. "How far is it to the moon?" "Two of your Excellency's forced marches." "What would you do if you saw your men giving way in battle?" "I'd tell them that there was a waggon-load of whiskey just behind the enemy's line." Baffled at all points, the Marshal ended with, "What is the difference between your colonel and myself?" "My colonel cannot make me a lieutenant, but your Excellency has only to say the word." "I say it now, then," answered Suvoroff

Marriage.

The marriage ceremony is the most interesting spectacle social life exhibits. To see two rational beings in the glow of youth and hope, which invests life with a halo of happiness, appear together, and acknowledge their preference for each other, voluntarily enter into a league of perpetual friendship, and call heaven and earth to witness the sanctity of their vows; to think of the endearing relation, and the important consequences which are to flow from it, as they walk side by side through life, participating in the same joys, the sharers of each other's sorrows; that the smiles which kindle to ecstasy at their union must at length be quenched in the tears of the survivor; to consider all this, the epitome of the whole circle of human sympathies and interests, awakens the deepest and holiest feelings of the heart.

THE WOUNDED AT SASKATOON.

Some of the Disabled Soldiers Relate Their Experiences.

If the entire North-West had been industriously searched for a sanitarium no better spot could have been selected. Three houses facing on the paper street known as Broadway are used for the purposes of the hospital. Some

FORTY SICK AND WOUNDED

are on the list, the up-stairs in two of the houses being fully occupied, a state of affairs that will become anything but desirable when the hot weather sets in, if we ever do have any really hot weather in the Saskatchewan. The upstairs of these houses, as of other houses in the "town," is formed by utilizing the mansard portion of the roof, and at present the inside of the exposed portion of the roof forms the ceiling. Shrubbery lines the sloping bank to the west of the town, and in every way nature has done its share in support of Saskatoon as an enticing place in which to settle. From the summit of the bank the land extends north, east, and south, in a level unbroken prairie, so that the constant summer breezes pass for miles upon miles of a radius, and will carry away any malaria or infection that may hereafter exist within the town as a consequence of growth of population. It is in this place that has been properly selected as a sanitarium for our wounded, and it is generally credited that the

SPEEDY RECOVERY OF OUR MEN

from their dangerous and critical conditions is to be attributed in no small degree to the health-inducing locality in which they have been placed. The Rev. Mr. Ball, Chaplain to the 7th, had driven over from Clark's Crossing, and was holding an open-air service as your correspondent rode up. It was a sad sight indeed to see the sick, the lame, and the halt approach the spot to hear the word spoken that comforts in all cases and under all circumstances. A curious and incongruous lot it was who met in worship. Men and women and children of all ages came from the surrounding country, and conspicuous in the gathering were the wounded and convalescent, some with their jaws bandaged, some with their eyes bandaged, many with crutches, others with their limbs in slings, and others again gently assisted by the nurses.

Captain Mason related his experience to me as follows: "As you know, I am Captain of No. 2 Company, Grenadiers, the regiment that makes foot marches. My Company was the first, and don't forget it, to cross the river at Fish creek. We had not any chance there, however, but we made up for it at Batoche. My Company at Batoche, No 2 Company, was leading the regiment in extended order, Companies No 3 and 4 were in support. We extended for some time and formed up 300 or 400 yards northeast in advance of the church. We extended for some time in the open space in front, which ended in a ravine. We were there for some time under very poor cover, the saplings were thin and scattered. The guns suddenly began firing, and I heard the rebels shouting over the edge of the ravine but a short distance to our front. I at once send my sergeant back to tell the General where the enemy was, and the General came himself to me, and I told him where the enemy was. He then ordered me to bring my Company as near to open space as possible and to begin firing upon the rebels, who just then began to show themselves. As soon as the men got up to move forward

THE REBELS FIRED,

and continued their fire, which became just as hot as we cared to have it. Just then I noticed that some of my men were clustered together instead of being extended. Knowing the danger of their being so, I crossed over in front of the company and arranged them in proper position. I put my hand on one of my men to place him, when a bullet passed through his coat and flattened in his cartridge box. 'Now,' I said to him, 'see the danger you were in.' I then turned to regain my place with my Company, but took but a few steps when I was struck and fell against a tree, and one of my sergeants catching me as I fell. The sensation when hit was as if I had been struck with a club, but I was perfectly sensible, and took out my knife and asked the sergeant to cut my cross belt that I might get my handkerchief to stop the bleeding from the wound. I had purposely selected a silk handkerchief that morning anticipating I might find use for it with some one, but I did not think I was then caring for myself. Soon a stretcher was brought and I was carried to the church. It was a strange sight in the church. Eight or ten were already there wounded. Ryerson dressed my wounds, and I can tell you it was a relief to find it was not fatal. The pain, though, was terrible, and I smoked to allay my sufferings. That same night the rebels fired the wood, and I, with the other wounded, was carried into the zereba, fearing that the rebels might succeed in their intention of burning the church. They fired into our camp, however, and two men were wounded, when the lights, hitherto burning in the hospital tent, were ordered to be put out. It was

A LONELY TIME

then, and it made me think of home. However, I am all right now, and soon will be on the active service list once more."

Captain Mason's tunic contains two distinct bullet holes at the front and hind part of his tunic, indicating that the man who shot him fired from a double-barrel shot-gun. Only one bullet entered his thigh, however, the other must have passed him without touching him. This way of "making sure" was a habit of the enemy's.

Lieut. Garden, of the Intelligence Corps, says:—"Yes, I was at Batoche. Our fellows are in every fight, though we get little credit. Don't you know that our part of the work is the most dangerous, especially scouting. Yet we don't gain half the kudos that the others do. I got my wound when making a rush with six or eight others of different regiments on the blacksmith shop. We reached it and took it as a matter of course, but I get my wound then. The rebels were all about us, and one fellow quite close shot me in the shoulder at the moment my arm was in a horizontal position, and the bullet passed out above the elbow.

Lieut. Laidlaw, C Company, Midland Battalion, good-naturedly jokes out his experience as follows:—"A and C Companies were each divided into half, and I had command of the left hand portion of C Company on the extreme left flank of the entire column. We advanced along the water's edge towards the village under

A PRETTY HOT FIRE

from across the river as well as from the pits in front. We advanced in successive charges, resting apparently every fifteen minutes. We took the enemy's pits straight along, but kept it going, though several of my men were wounded by the hot fire from across the river. After our first charge the ferry put out from the opposite shore with some rebels, but we stopped them, you bet, and they put back. Nothing more occurred that I remember, except our advancing until we got in front of the village. About eight of us were together all mixed up; two of them were Grenadiers. Sergeant Christie, of Bowmanville, was shot through the arm above the elbow, getting a flesh wound. He was taking aim at a rebel, and I said to Christie: 'Let me have a whack at him as I am in a better position.' Christie gave way and was shot. About ten minutes later I was shot through the calf of the leg. I crawled up to the village, when the doctor dressed my leg, and I was carried back in a waggon. I had hard work getting up the bank on account of the firing, which was pretty hot, I can tell you. After I was shot, Sergeant Wrighten, A Company, was shot, and then Corporal Daly through the hand, when on the top of the bank. Wrighten, you know, was all through the Afghan war, and the rebels have the credit of wounding him. I am not going to return home but going on to the front as soon as discharged from hospital. My governor would ask me why the deuce I came home for such a scratch as I got."

Capt. Doucet, A.D.C., was found in a house by himself. One could not but feel that a little companionship of his fellows in arms would have been an encouragement to him in his

SICKNESS AND SUFFERINGS.

It is said he treated his wound with too much indifference, and though he is getting along nicely now, his wound has not healed as it might have done, had he not made so light of it. He told me in his own language:—"I was wounded at Fish Creek, so had no chance at Batoche. I was going to the right to carry out the orders given me by the General when we suddenly came across the enemy not a 100 feet off; they at once fired a volley and I was struck in the elbow. I had previously dismounted, and was lying down, and when wounded had to drag myself back to the Ambulance Corps. I could not attend to myself when hit, because the men were retiring, and I had to stop to keep them from retiring too far; the trouble with my wound was that some of my coat sleeve, and shirt, and pieces of bone forced into the wound prevented the healing. I was hit about three quarters of an hour after the beginning of the fight. I was on the extreme right and not in the ravine at all; two others were wounded close by me at the same time. I remained on the field longer than the other wounded, which perhaps has been the cause of my not very speedy recovery. The sensation when I was hit was a stinging one, but I felt quite helpless. I was brought down here by waggon, a distance of 54 miles, and am now progressing favourably."

Lieut. Helliwell, of A Company Midland Battalion, gives his experience as follows:—"I was wounded in my shoulder on the last day of the charge at Batoche. We were rushing on the pits; we were on the slope of the hill, our Company being divided into two portions; between me and the water was the other portion of my company and "C" Company of the Midland. I could plainly see

THE MEN WERE FIRING AT US.

I had to pick up my gun and was just going to shoot when I was struck. I dropped instantly, 'struck all of a heap.' I waited for about half an hour, but I thought it was a life time; the bullets were dropping all about me, and I could hear them pass me with a 'tiah.' I told Lieut. Grace, of 'C' Co. to keep his men firing, so as to prevent the enemy's fire on us, and I told Lieut. Laidlaw to keep up the fire across the river with the same object, after which firing was not so hot. The fact is we had rushed ahead in the charge so fast that we were without reinforcements, and so we had to rest in the charge, and Col. Williams went back for support. I can tell you we out heroded Herod in the cheering. I believe our British cheers scared the rebels more than anything and scattered them in all directions as we secured pit after pit. I believe we made noise enough to scare the whole North-West. Before the charge was finally finished I was carried back to to the river. I suffer a good deal from my wound, but am progressing slowly. I was struck in front of the shoulder, and the bullet glanced up and settled in the muscles. Here, look at the bullet, see its shape." This bullet referred to by Lieut. Helliwell, is twisted and torn into a ragged-edged, irregular, diamond-shaped form.

THE DIFFICULTY OF EXTRACTING

it must have been very great, and the suffering of poor Helliwell all the while must have been something intense. When the doctors squeeze the wound to discharge the pus the pain is excruciating, and somewhat retards his recovery.

A teacher in one of the Altoona schools recently electrified her pupils who were annoying her with questions: "Children, I am engaged." Noticing the general look of astonishment, she added: "But not to any fool of a man," and the excitement died away.

Delicate Diseases

of either sex, however induced, speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. Complicated and obstinate cases of blood taints, ulcers, obstructions, unnatural discharges, exhausted vitality, premature decline, nervous, mental, and organic debility, varicocele, hydrocele, diseases of prostrate gland, kidneys and bladder, piles fistulas and rupture, all permanently cured. Staff of twelve expert specialists in constant attendance, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America. Send history of case and address for illustrated pamphlet of particulars. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

Velvet collars, cuffs, vests, and bretelles are worn with ginghams and satteens.

Drowsiness in the Day-time

unless caused by lack of sleep or from overeating, is a symptom of disease. If it be accompanied by general debility, headache, loss of appetite, coated tongue and sallow complexion, you may be sure that you are suffering from biliousness and consequent derangement of the stomach and bowels. Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are a sure cure for all ailments of this nature. They cleanse and purify the blood and relieve the digestive organs.

Our grand business in life is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.

Latest from Detroit.

Many Americans spend the summer months in Canada, and being close observers, and ever on the alert for the best of everything, it is not surprising that the proprietors of that marvelous corn remedy, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, should be in receipt of numerous letters of enquiry from the other side of the line. Mrs. W. N. Strong, 71 Adams Ave., Detroit, had used Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor with the most satisfactory results, and March 30th, 1883, writes:—"Kindly give price per dozen, as we want to get some." Hundreds of similar letters support our contention that for a sure, safe, painless, and never disappointing remedy, Putnam's Corn Extractor stands without a rival. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, props.

When you cannot do as you like, the best thing is to like what you do.

Have You Thought About It?

Why suffer a single moment when you can get immediate relief from all internal or external pains by the use of Polson's Nerviline, the great pain cure. Nerviline has never been known to fail in a single case; it cannot fail, for it is a combination of the most powerful pain subduing remedies known. Try a 10 cent sample bottle of Nerviline. You will find Nerviline a sure cure for neuralgia, toothache, headache. Buy and try. Large bottles 25 cents, by all druggists.

Beads of lead and wood are in much favor for trimming waists, fronts of skirts, and mantles.

The smoker who has not yet tried the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco has a new pleasure before him in the use of "the weed." An investment of twenty-five cents will furnish him with the means of giving it a fair test. Let us advise him to make the experiment; he will find the tobacco to be all that its thousands of friends claim for it, and they are far from stingy in their praise.

Velvet ribbon is used to outline panels, imitate tucks, and finish tabliers.

When all so-called remedies fail, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

He that studies books alone will know how things ought to be; and he that studies men will know how things are.

A. P 257.

FARMS FOR SALE.—All kinds.—Send for list JOHN J. DALEY, Guelph.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
IMPERIAL FRENCH SHOE BLACKING

PURE BRED AYRSHIRES for sale; two cows, two yearling heifers and one bull. Write for description, price and pedigree to G. F. BAKER, Tralalgar.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—100 acres, 3½ miles east of the city of St. Thomas. For particulars address J. J. LEWIS, New Sarum, Ont.

"CRESCLINE!!"

The Royal English Horse and Cattle Liniment and Wash for Domestic Animals just introduced from England, where it has been in use over 12 years. Cures all skin diseases; heals cuts, bruises, and sprains. Cures mange on dogs, and when used in the bath, (about a teaspoonful to a ball) positively destroys fleas, lice and all insects on dogs, poultry, or any other animal. Bottles 25c. 50c. and $1.00 each. Circulars free; write for them. NESS & CO., 759 Craig St., Montreal. Agents wanted everywhere. Good inducements to good men. Apply at once for terms and particulars.

FOR SALE
50,000 acres of improved and unimproved farming lands. Send for our Real Estate Journal.
POSTAL & CREITH, Evart, Michigan.

FOR PLEASANT SEWING
—USE ONLY—
Clapperton's Spool Cotton!
Warranted FULL Length, and to run smooth on any sewing machine. See that CLAPPERTON'S name is on the label. For sale by all Dry-Goods Dealers.

Prevention Better Than Cure.
Many of the diseases so prevalent in these days are caused by using soaps containing impure and infectious matter. Avoid all risk by using PERFECTION laundry soap, which is absolutely pure. Ask your grocer for PERFECTION. Manufactured only by
THE TORONTO SOAP Co.

The Eagle Steam Washer is the only Washing Machine invented that a weakly woman of girl of 14 years old, without the use of a washboard, can with ease wash 50 to 100 pieces in one hour. Agents wanted all over Canada. Sample sent for trial and territory given. Ladies make good agents; no wear on clothes, and every lady will buy after trying it; warranted to wash calicos in five minutes, cotton goods in 20, bedclothes 10, or no sale. Address, FERRIS & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers, 78 Jarvis Street, TORONTO, Canada

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE,
WHITBY, ONT.
Will reopen September 3rd, 1885. The increasing popularity and success of this institution may be accounted for by its pleasant and healthful location, its elegant buildings and grounds, its moderate charges, and its superior facilities for affording a finished education in literary, musical, and fine art studies. Four Professors, and ten lady teachers, all specialists in their departments, besides a teacher of walking, riding and calisthenics, are prepared to do thorough work, and meet the reasonable expectations of the best patronage. Students are prepared for teachers and matriculation examinations. $192 secures board, laundry, and tuition in English and modern languages, music, drawing, and calisthenics, for one year. Those desiring admission should make early and definite application to REV. J. J. HARE, M.A., Principal.

CANADA PERMANENT
LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY
INCORPORATED A.D. 1855.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	$3,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	2,200,000
RESERVE FUND	1,100,000
TOTAL ASSETS	6,000,000

OFFICE:—Coy's Bldgs. Toronto St., Toronto.
STRAIGHT LOANS,
OR CREDIT FONCIER PLAN.
The Company has a large amount of money to lend on Real Estate securities at the lowest current rate of interest repayable either in one sum or by instalments as may be desired by the borrower.
Applications may be made direct to the undersigned by letter or otherwise, or to the local representatives of the Company throughout Ontario. As the Company always has funds on hand no delay need be expected Expenses reduced to minimum.
Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.
J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director.

VALUABLE SECRET AND RECIPE
For a treatment for catarrh, hoarseness, bronchitis sore throat etc. Being both local and constitutional this treatment always effects quick and permanent cures of even the worst cases. Catarrh causes half of the cases of consumption, and thus carries off yearly thousands of victims: it is folly to neglect it in the face of this fact. If you are a sufferer send for this treatment and be cured—surely—safely, and quickly. The medicines are cheap, and can be prepared by any person, or at any drug store. I am unable to sell it as a patent medicine, as it keeps only two months. The three recipes, with full and complete instructions for self-treatment sent free for $1. Cure guaranteed or money refunded. Address,
J. R. ALLAN,
1 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO

CAUTION!
Each Plug of the
MYRTLE NAVY
IS MARKED
T. & B.
In Bronze Letters.
NONE OTHER GENUINE
CUT THIS OUT
The New Co-Operative
Sewing Machines!
—ARE THE—
BEST IN THE MARKET.
NEW STAND! NEW FURNITURE!
Latest Improved Attachments
Agents price for similar machine $60
Our price only $25 each.
Before buying send us stamp for our elegant photo graph and sample of sewing.
Machines guaranteed for three years and sent on trial.
Any lady wanting a machine will do well to write to
THE CO-OPERATIVE
Sewing Machine Co.
22 JAMES S SOUTH, HAMILTON

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND STATE REQUIREMENTS
NORTHEY & Co. TORONTO, ONT.
STEAM PUMPS, FIRE PUMPS,
BOILER FEEDS
& PUMPS FOR ALL PURPOSES.
H. JONES, ENGRAVER, TORONTO.

THE ALLODIAL ARGUS,
Giving valuable information to intending purchasers of lands and houses.
R. W. Prittie & Co.
Real Estate Agents, Commissioners, Valuators, Trustees, and Financial Agents ROOM C, Arcade, Yonge Street, Toronto.
Send 3ct. stamp for a copy of the paper.

AUGURS WELL BORING
BUY THE STAR.
Will bore 5 to 25 inch hole; hand or horse-power; 20 feet per hour. Our combined augur and Rock Drill a grand success, worked by steam or horse-power. Send for Catalogue
88 Mary Street, Hamilton, Ont.

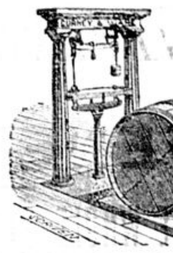
TRY PURE GOLD BAKING POWDER
Pure Gold MANUFACTURING CO., 31 FRONT ST. EAST. Toronto.

Allan Line Royal Mail Steamships
Sailing during winter from Portland every Thursday and Halifax every Saturday to Liverpool, and in summer from Quebec every Saturday to Liverpool, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers for Scotland and Ireland. Also from Baltimore, via Halifax and St. John's, N. F., to Liverpool fortnightly during summer months. The steamers of the Glasgow lines sail during winter to and from Halifax, Portland, Boston and Philadelphia; and during summer between Glasgow and Montreal, weekly; Glasgow and Boston, weekly; and Glasgow and Philadelphia, fortnightly.
For freight, passage, or other information apply to A. Schumacher & Co., Baltimore; S. Cunard & Co., Halifax; Shea & Co., St. John's, N. F.; Wm. Thomson & Co., St. John, N. B. Allan & Co., Chicago; Love & Alden, New York; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Allans, Rae & Co. Quebec; Wm. Brockie, Philadelphia; H. & A. Allan, Portland, Boston, Montreal.

Country storekeepers and others Handling and Packing Butter will find it to their advantage to use the
Celebrated Walker Butter Worker.
Special sizes for use of farmers. Price list and circulars sent on application to
JAMES PARK & SON,
41 to 47 ST. LAWRENCE MARKET TORONTO.

J. & J. TAYLOR,
TORONTO SAFE WORKS.
ESTABLISHED 1855.
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE
AND
Burglar Proof Safes,
STEEL VAULTS, VAULT DOORS, COMBINATION BANK LOCKS,
Prison Locks, and all kinds of Fire and Burglar Proof Securities.
Patentees and sole manufacturers of Fire-proof Safes, with Non-Conducting Steel Flange Doors, which have been demonstrated by actual tests to be the best fire-resisting safes now made. A number of second-hand Fire-proof Safes now in stock, at low prices—also Five Second-Hand Burglar-Proof Safes, suitable for Private Bankers or Jewellers.
FACTORY AND SALESROOM,
117 & 119 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

GURNEY & WARE'S
STANDARD SCALES



Are the Best, Attested by the Fact that more are more of our scales in use in the Dominion than of all other makes combined. Hay, Stock and Coal Scales, Farmers' Grain and Dairy Scales, Grocers' & Butchers' Scales, Scales for Domestic Use.
Housekeepers, Consult Your Best Interests
By purchasing a scale, and in buying one be sure to get the best. Our scales are fully warranted in every particular. All sizes Railroad, Warehouse and Mill Trucks. Alarm Money Drawers.
For sale by the Hardware Trade generally. Illustrated Catalogue and Price List forwarded upon application.
GURNEY & WARE
HAMILTON.
WAREHOUSES—Montreal and Winnipeg.

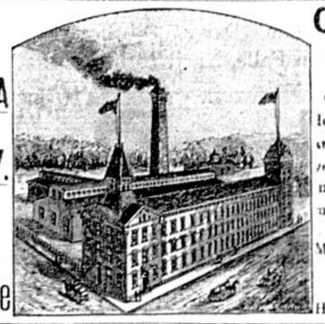
JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF
It is the only preparation of the kind which contains all the nutritious, together with the stimulating, properties of beef, and the one which has the power to supply nourishment for brain, and bone, and muscle.

ALBERT COLLEGE
(IN AFFILIATION WITH VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, COBOURG) BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.
This College, founded in 1857, has had in attendance over 3000 different students. It offers unsurpassed facilities for "general culture" and for matriculation in Arts, Law, etc., at a moderate cost. The Collegiate Course embraces both "matriculation work" and selected studies in Science and Philosophy. The Academy of Music has awarded 26 diplomas of graduation in three years. It was never so popular as now. The Business college is under the direction of a practical accountant. Ornamental Penmanship a specialty. The School of Art is in affiliation with the Ontario School of Art, and teaches its courses.
A special course of lectures for conference students of the Methodist Church, in which the Rev. Dr. Carman, Jeffers, the Rev. J. B. Clarkson, M.A., and others take part, will be given during the winter months.
A reduction in fees of 10 per cent. (instead of a definite sum as formerly) is granted to students taking two or more Departments. Both ladies and gentlemen admitted.
FOR "ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT" AND CIRCULARS, ADDRESS
REV. W. P. DYER, M.A., PRESIDENT.

$10 Reward for the Conviction
Of Dealers who offer and Sell Inferior Oil of Other Manufacture for
The Above Reward Will Be Paid.
LARDINE
MACHINE OIL.
Eureka Cylinder, Bolt Cutting & Wool Oils. | For sale by all leading dealers. | McColl Bros. & Co., Toronto

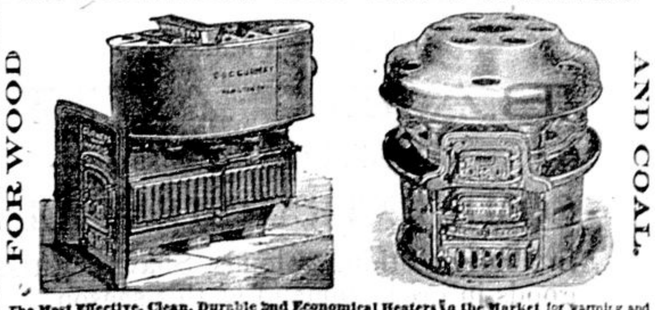
SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
PEERLESS
—AND OTHER—
MACHINE OILS
GOLD MEDALS AND FIRST PRIZES WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
Queen City Oil Works, Toronto.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY.
FINEST Electro Plate



CAUTION
Goods stamped Meriden Silver Plate Co., are not our make. If you want reliable goods insist on getting those made by the
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
HAMILTON, - - ONT.

Examine Their Superior Merit!
GURNEY'S
NEW HARRIS HOT AIR FURNACES
FOR WOOD AND COAL.



The Most Effective, Clean, Durable and Economical Heaters in the Market for warming and ventilating Churches, Schools, Public Buildings, Stores and Private Residences. Simple in construction and easily managed, capable of giving more heat with less consumption of fuel than any other heating apparatus. Absolutely Gas Tight. Six Seven sizes are made and can be set either in Brick or Portable Form. Correspondence solicited. For Catalogues and further information address,
THE E. & C. GURNEY CO.
(LIMITED.)
HAMILTON.