

The Billville Debate.

Brethren had a meetin'—just as lively as could be;
Subject for discussion: "Is Salvation Really Free?"
Fer the rival meetin' houses talked it out from dark ter dawn,
That they'd saved the Presbyterians, but—the Methodists wuz gone!

The Baptists said 'twuz sartin as the mornin' follered night,
That they had the road ter glory and wuz runnin' of it right;
And the proud Episcopalians said the thing wuz plain as day,
That they'd have ter take the gospel the Episcopal way!

The Methodists was 'mong 'em an' holdin' ter their place,
An stickin' ter their privilege of fallin' way from grace,
An' so, they met together, jest as earnest as could be,
Ter settle that big question: "Is Salvation Really Free?"

They talked from dark ter day-time—they shouted out their views;
They made the pulpit trumble—ripped the railin' off the pews;
But they come ter no decision till a preacher says, says he:
"It's sartin' in this neighborhood salvation's really free!"

"An' I'll prove it! Come up, brethren, till you're all in hearin' reach,
Jest tell me where's that salary you promised me to preach?
You've been feedin' on the gospel till the souls of you are fat,
An' the preacher's coat is threadbare and the wind howls through his hat!

"You listen to the sarment, but the whole contented crowd,
When we take up a collection are a-snorin' long an' loud!
Can't hear the hymn we're singin'—the basket never see,
An' it's my unbiased judgment that you've got salvation free!"

The Presbyterian preacher said he'd sign his name ter that;
The Baptist said 'twas sartin that the brother had it pat!
The Episcopalian jined him thar; 'twuz plain as plain could be
The people in that neighborhood had got salvation free!

One man laid down a dollar; another one gave five;
Then tens and twenties fluttered till the meetin' looked alive!
An' the last seen of the preachers—they wuz jottin' down their notes,
An' havin' of their measures took for bran' new broadcloth coats!

—Atlanta Constitution.

Reason In His Regret.

HE MOURNED THE LATE MR. BROWN, AND MOURNED HIM FERVENTLY.

"I have come," said the stranger with the mild face and the side whiskers to the undertaker in the little town, "to make some inquiries concerning the late Mr. Brown. What kind of a grave did you give him?"

"Mr. Joseph Brown, sir," said the undertaker, "was a poor man when he died, and his widow could not afford really high class obsequies. In fact, there is no harm in stating that there is no stone over the grave at all. Mrs. Brown left here very shortly after her husband's death and has not since returned. No one in our town has seen her subsequently."

She stanger pondered a moment or two, and then drew his chair up to the undertaker.

"Your information agrees perfectly with what I had supposed," he said, "Now I want you to erect the handsomest stone you've got over the grave, and on this stone I wish the following inscription to be cut and gilded:

I
MOURN
HIS
LOSS,
HOW
DEEPLY
NONE
CAN
TELL.

RICHARD ROBINSON."

The stranger here produced a large roll of bills.

The undertaker was delighted. "Certainly, sir, it shall be done exactly as you direct. You must have been a great friend of his, sir, I have no doubt," and he rubbed his hands cheerfully.

"No, I never saw him in my life," said the other.

"What? You astonish me. How comes it, then, that you mourn his loss so deeply, if I may ask?"

"I married his widow."—*San Francisco Examiner.*

"I doesn't reckon dat yoh's gwinter git all yoh's pay fum dat ar consarn," said the colored porter.

"Why not?" asked the collector.

"They have some assets."

"Yes, suh, dey has some, but dey isn't equal to dah unrelabilities."

"They say that war scares make trade good."

"Yes, when my wife gets mad at me, she goes down town and spends every cent she can lay her hands on."

Early versus Late Sowing.

There is a doubt sometimes as to when is the best time to sow spring grains, and as to whether early or late sowing will be the more advantageous. If the soil be in a suitable condition and the temperature of the air and the soil be sufficiently high, there is no doubt but that early sowing will be advantageous to the crop. As a rule, a larger yield of grain and a better sample can be obtained by early sowing than by late sowing. Usually in late sowing a larger bulk of straw is obtained, but the straw is very much weaker than from early sowing, the grain inferior, and the yield deficient. The reason for this is that the plant has not sufficient time to mature before the ripening season comes on, whereas with early sowing the plant has every opportunity to develop, and if conditions are favorable returns will be much surer.

However, farmers should guard against sowing too soon, or before the soil and air are sufficiently warm to promote rapid growth. No field should be sown until every part of the field is in the same condition as regards the pulverization and nature of the soil and as regards warmth. If one part of the field is warmer than the other, the seed sown on that portion will germinate earlier, and the result will be an uneven crop when harvest comes. For example, if very often happens that when a field of oats is harvested a large portion of the grain ripens earlier than the rest, and is lost. This is often due to uneven conditions in the soil when the seed was sown. It may also be due to the quality of the seed sown. If the seed sown consists of small and large grains, there is likely to be a difference in the time of ripening, as the larger and more fully developed grain will produce a plant that, under similar conditions, will ripen earlier than a plant grown from a smaller grain. Besides, the results of experiments carried on at the Experimental Station, Guelph, during the past four years show that the yield will be very much greater from large, round, plump seed than from small seed. To ensure a good crop that will ripen evenly the farmer should aim at having an even seed bed, an even degree of warmth in the soil, and a good quality of seed.

Whether the sowing is done early or late it always pays to work the land well before the seed is put in. Our best grain farmers are those who give particular attention to this point, and who aim at having the soil thoroughly pulverized before the seed is sown. Extra cultivation and extra harrowing will always pay providing other conditions are favorable, and though it will pay to sow as early in the spring as possible, yet it will be injurious to do so before the land is in perfect condition for receiving the seed.—*Farming.*

Feeding Work-Horses.

A farmer writes to the American Cultivator, deprecating the too common practice of overfeeding horses. The effectiveness of working horses, and especially on farms, is often impaired by injudicious feeding. This subject is better understood than it used to be, but there are yet far too many instances of horses being put to work with stomachs overloaded, and yet not providing the nutriment needed to give the muscular strength which hard work always requires. Hence the horse is always slow in his gait and soon tires out. This overloading the stomach with nutritious food is mainly due to the average farmer's dependence on hay as the staple and cheapest food for horses. Really, so far as effectiveness goes, grain, and especially oats, are always cheaper than hay. Liverymen, and those in cities who keep horses, soon discover this fact. They have to buy all that their horses eat, and learn to discriminate. When they feed hay exclusively, they find that the horse is incapacitated for fast or long driving on the road. Farm work differs from that on the road in not requiring so rapid motion. Farm horses can, therefore, be fed more hay, but enough grain or meal should go with it, so that the proper amount of nutrition can be secured without too great distention of the digestive organs. While the liveryman depends mainly on oats, and usually feeds them whole, the farmer will find his most effective ration in ground corn and oats, mixed with cut clover or timothy hay and fed slightly wet, so that the meal and wet hay will adhere. The best proportion is half weight each of hay and meal. This will, of course, make the hay more bulky. The ration for a 1,200-pound horse will usually be about 12 pounds of oat meal per day and the same weight of cut hay, divided into three messes, morning, noon and night. If the horse continue to be hungry after this feed, it will be well to increase it until fully satisfied. There are individual peculiarities in horses, as in men and women, about eating, and it is not always those who eat the most who keep the fattest or will do the most work.

Stinting young stock is the worst kind of economy.

YOU WANT THE BEST

AND THE CHEAPEST.



Manufactured and Sold by
THE ONTARIO WIRE FENCING CO., LTD.
Picton, Ontario.

McMULLEN'S
FENCINGS AND
NETTINGS

Combine These Two Qualities.

NO OTHERS DO.

Hog Fencings at special low prices. All other varieties cheap. McMullen's are the only GOOD Nettings sold in Canada. They are unequalled for poultry yards, trellises, lawn fences, etc.

Ask your hardware merchant for McMullen's goods. If you cannot buy of him write to the manufacturers at Picton, Ont., or to The B. Greening Wire Company, limited, Hamilton and Montreal, General Agents.
James Cooper, Montreal, General Agent for Railway Fencings.

GOING! GOING! GOING!

If you did not get one of the last

PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY

with each pound of Baking Powder, you do not want to miss securing one of these that I have in stock now. Call and see them anyway, at

W. L. ROBSON'S.

Buggies and Waggon Repainted and Repaired

At S. S. Gainer's Carriage Shop, next door to Knox's blacksmith shop. Only good material used. Workmanship second to none.

S. S. GAINER.

Furniture, Doors, Sash,

—AND—

UNDERTAKING,

—AT—

W. M'Keown's,
FRANCIS ST. WEST,
FENELON FALLS.

BATTEN DOORS. WIRE DOORS

J. T. THOMPSON, Jr.,
CARPENTER.

Jobbing attended to. Wall Brackets and Easy Chairs made to order.

Workshop on Lindsay Street, Near the G. T. R. Station, Fenelon Falls.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

"O! wad some power the giftie gie us To see ourselves as others see us." The above wish is easily realized by having your photos taken at

STANTON'S STUDIO.

Will guarantee all work equal to the best city work, and prices to suit the times. Family groups a specialty. Give me a call. Life size work in the best style of the art at moderate prices.

J. H. STANTON,
Photographer.

Fenelon Falls, July 1st, 1897.—21.52

LOT FOR SALE.

The west half of Lot No. 3, south of Bond and west of Colborne street, Fenelon Falls, containing a quarter of an acre. For terms, etc., apply to

MRS. BELCH,
Lindsay street.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$5 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 36 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 65 F. St., Washington, D. C.

DIRECTORY.

SOCIETIES.

KNIGHTS OF TENTED MACCABEES.
Diamond Tent No. 208. Meets in the True Blue hall in McArthur's Block on the first and third Tuesday in each month.
THOS. JOHNSTON, Com.
C. W. BURGONNE, R. R.

MAPLE LEAF TRUE BLUE LODGE No. 42. Regular meetings held on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month. Hall in McArthur's Block.

J. A. FOUNTAIN, W. M. F. Metcalfe, D. M.
J. STEVENS, Rec-Secretary.

CANADIAN ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS
Trent Valley Lodge No. 71. Meet in the True Blue hall in McArthur's Block on the first and third Mondays in each month.
JOHN COPE, N. G.

R. M. MASON, V. S., Sec.

O. L. No. 996. MEET IN THE ORANGE Hall on Francis St. West on the second Tuesday in every month.

JOHN ALDOUS, W. M.
THOS. AUSTIN, Rec-Sec.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.
Court Phoenix No. 182. Meet on the last Monday of each month, in the True Blue hall in McArthur's Block.

T. AUSTIN, Chief Ranger.
JAMES BRAY, R. S.

CANADIAN HOME CIRCLES. FENE LON Falls Circle No. 127, meets in the True Blue hall in McArthur's Block the first Wednesday in every month.

P. C. BURGESS, Leader.
R. B. SYLVESTER, Secretary.

A. F. AND A. M., G. R. C. THE SPRY Lodge No. 406. Meets on the first Wednesday of each month, on or before the full of the moon, in the lodge room in Cunningham's Block.

E. FRIZZERALD, W. M.
REV. W. FARNSCOMB, Secretary

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH—QUEEN-ST.—REV. James Fraser, Pastor. Service every Sunday morning at 10.30. Sunday School every Sunday at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7.30; Minister's Bible-class on Tuesday (fortnightly) at 7.30.

METHODIST CHURCH—COLBORNE Street—Reverend T. P. Steel, Pastor. Sunday service at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School at 2.30 p. m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7.30.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—COLBORNE Street—Reverend M. McKinnon, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 2.30 p. m. Christian Endeavor meeting every Tuesday at 8 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday at 7.30 p. m.

SALVATION ARMY—BARRACKS ON Bond St. West—Capt. and Mrs. Williams. Service held every Thursday and Saturday evenings at 8 p. m., and on Sundays at 7 a. m., 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7.30 p. m.

ST. ALOYSIUS R. C. CHURCH—LOUISA Street—Rev. Father Nolan, Pastor. Services every alternate Sunday at 10.30 a. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 2 p. m.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH—BOND STREET East—Rev. Wm. Farncomb, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 11.30 a. m. Bible class every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Seats free in all churches. Everybody invited to attend. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—PATRICK KELLY, Librarian. Open daily, Sunday excepted, from 10 o'clock a. m. till 10 p. m. Books exchanged on Tuesdays and Saturdays from 12 a. m. till 3 p. m. and in the evening from 7 to 9. Reading room in connection.

POST OFFICE—F. J. KERR, POSTMASTER. Office hours from 7.35 a. m. to 8 p. m. Mail going south closes at 8 a. m. Mail going north closes at 2.35 p. m.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law), when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office and state the reasons for its not being taken. Any neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

3. Any person who takes a paper from the post-office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

4. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post-office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

AGENTS. "The Best Popular Life of Her Majesty I have ever seen," writes Lord Lorne, about "Queen Victoria." Sales unprecedented. Easy to make five dollars daily. Big commission. Outfit free to canvassers. THE BRADLEY-GARRET SON CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.