

FORGIVE AND FORGET.

Oh! forgive and forget for this life is too fleeting... To waste it in brooding o'er wrongs we have met.

REFRAIN.

Oh! forgive and forget, forgive and forget... Oh! teach your proud heart to forgive and forget.

In the path we must tread leading down to the valley... Are crosses and trials to lift and to bear.

And the chalice of life from which we are now drinking... Oft bears to our lips drops of sorrow and care.

REFRAIN.

But this life is so short be it sunshine or shadow... That we can not afford to brood o'er a wrong.

Let us lift up our burdens, and bear them on bravely... We'll lay them down shortly, it cannot be long.

REFRAIN.

Then forgive and forget if the friends we loved fondly... Prove themselves to be false and unworthy of trust.

Oh deal with them kindly for they are but mortals... Erring like us for we too are but dust.

REFRAIN.

Oh deal with them tenderly pity their weakness... We know every heart has its evil and good.

We all have one father in heaven hence are brothers... Then let us forgive and forget as we should.

REFRAIN.



W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

Opening Opportunities for Temperance Committees.

Distribute missionary leaflets. If you do not know where to secure these, the secretary of the nearest W.C.T.U. will help you out.

Secure signers for the total abstinence pledge. Do not be afraid to circulate these, even among persons who are already avowed abstainers.

Take charge of any special temperance petitions which may need to be circulated. For instance, the petition relating to liquor-selling at the World's Fair.

Provide programmes for the temperance prayer-meetings. Work up the interest in good time, and, if possible, provide the members with facts and illustrations which will enable them to take part intelligently.

Find work in the nearest friendly inn. The probabilities are that your services are much needed there.

If your pastor and the church officers are willing, arrange for a public meeting to be held on Sunday evening. Arrange for the best speakers who are within reach, secure bright music and make the most of the occasion.

Engage yourself and seek to engage others in personal gospel work for temperance. While you are helping to save the nation from this curse, do not neglect to save the single individuals who lie directly in the line of your responsibility.

Let your committee and your society stand in the community for an aggressive, uncompromising campaign for temperance, and be ready to fight its battles whenever and wherever the opportunity presents itself.

MACARONI. Licensed to Make Your Boy Drunk. Stephen Merritt, a well-known New York preacher and business man, speaking at a temperance meeting, gave one reason for his undying hatred of the drink traffic.

On New Year's Day, years ago, he came to New York from Nyack, where at that time he resided. On returning home, he found his only son drunk in his bed—made drunk by the saloon-keeper near at hand.

By his son's bed he swore enmity to run more bitter than ever before. With his son he went to the saloon and asked its keeper why he had done such a foul wrong. With loud curses he pointed to his license; and then, before him there, "I told him I would rather he had killed us both, and again I resolved always to work for prohibition and against the rum trade to which we are in slavery."

There are persons who are amused by the grotesque antics and absurd acts of drunken men, but the drunkards of their own families. It is no joke to have a man or a child come home drunk, and what wonder is it that a man, finding his son in a drunken stupor, should give him the armor to fight a traffic which can work such horrible results.

And it is not your boy who is drunk it is somebody's boy, for rum-mills cannot be run without using up boys, any more than saw-mills can run without using up logs.

There are laws forbidding the sale of strong drink to minors; but a man who has sold himself to the devil and gone into the rum business cares little for law—his business is to sell all he can, and make all he can out of it. And it is the business of men and women to teach their children, and guard their home, and hound the rum

traffic out of the land, and into the pit of darkness where it belongs. Yield not to temptation, for yielding is sin. Each victory will help you some other to win; Fight manfully onward, dark passions subdue, Look ever to Jesus, He will carry you through.

AN AUBURN MIRACLE.

AN ACT OF HEROISM FOLLOWED BY DIRE RESULTS.

Edward Donnelly Saves a Life Almost at the Cost of His Own—After years of Suffering he is Restored to Health—A Story of Interest to Canadians.

Auburn, N. Y., Bulletin.

It is on record that upon a chilly April day, a few years ago, an eight year old boy fell into the East river at the foot of East Eighth street, New York, and when all efforts to rescue him had failed, Edward Donnelly, at risk of his own life, plunged into the water and, when himself nearly exhausted, saved the boy from drowning. It was a humane and self-sacrificing deed and received deserved commendation in all the many newspapers that made mention of it.

Another thing, said Mr. Donnelly, "I am sure that the Pink Pills for Pale People (and they are well named) are the best remedy for impure blood and the best blood maker in the world. Why when I was sick and before I took them, if I cut myself the very little blood that came from the wound was thin and pale and watery. A few days ago I accidentally cut my hand slightly and I bled like a pig and the blood was a bright red. Just look at the blood in the veins of my hands." So indeed they were, and his cheeks also wore the ruddy flush of health with which only good blood and plenty of it can paint the human face.

Our reporter then called upon Chas. H. Sager Co., druggists, at their request. They were much interested in the case and cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and told of several other instances, which had come to their knowledge, where the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of a grippé, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc.

Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work, or excess of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing our trade mark and wrapper, at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you, and should be avoided. The public are cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, no matter what name they may be given them. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

ALL ABOUT THE FARM. THE WINTER CARE OF LIVE STOCK IS WORTH CONSIDERATION. The Advantages of Feeding Milch Cows a Daily Ration of Grain—Other Items of Interest and Profit for the Wide-awake Farmer.

If any of the farm stock are a little thin during the winter, they should receive extra attention and food. If sheep, separate those in poor flesh, or the old ones from the young, and feed according to their condition, for even if there is plenty of rack and trough room, the strong will crowd away the weak, and obtain the lion's share. If each is allowed only the food actually needed, the results will be different. It does not look well to see a flock of sheep in which some are so feeble as to be hardly able to rise alone, while others are plump and strong. Neither does it indicate good management for a farmer to sell each year, during the spring, a half dozen or more sheep pelts, taken from animals that died from neglect. It is worse than neglect to take the sheep from the pasture in the fall in good condition and in four or five months allow them to gradually fall away in flesh, and die. With old sheep that are allowed to become thin, it will require good management to bring them through alive, especially if they are to raise lambs. Those in this condition should have a little ground feed four or five times a day, and be so isolated that others will not crowd or worry them. Give bright clover hay, pure water, an occasional apple or potato and they will soon be in good condition.

The cattle should have warm quarters at night, and spring calves should not be allowed with the older stock. Some cows that are very gentle and kind in the summer season, are very tyrannical in the winter season. If there are no accommodations to keep such ones isolated, they should certainly be dehorned, or at least have the tips of their horns provided with knobs. In fact all cattle that are confined should either be dehorned, or have their horns thus protected. The knobs prevent injury

from hooking, improve their appearance, and cost but a few cents. If you do not do this, remove the tip end of the horn with a fine saw, rounding up with a sharp knife, but knobs should be attached if possible. If the cattle are obliged to go to the creek or pond for water, the approach should be carefully shrouded out, and if ice covers the surface, it should be roughened so that the cattle will not slip. This can be done on a cold day by throwing on snow, and dashing water on it, or cutting in the surface with an axe, as much stock is seriously injured each winter by slipping and straining while drinking. When cattle are protected by an open shed, there is occasionally one animal so ill-disposed, that all the rest are driven out from the shelter, and the others dare enter only when the boss is lying down. Either confine such a one separately or fit for market at the first opportunity. Nail up a small box somewhere under shelter, in which to keep salt at all times. This is better than simply salting them at odd times.

By confining the cattle in stanchions during the night and allowing them to run at large during the day in pleasant weather, a full grown cow or steer can be kept in better condition on half a ton less of hay, than by the old out of door rough and tumble plan. Of course this makes a little more work, but the manure, if piled up under shelter or drawn to the field during the winter, will well pay for the extra time; besides most farmers have leisure time during the winter season, and may thus turn it into money.

If possible never allow colts and horses to run loose with cattle. Colts, if they are in good condition, will certainly have their prey spells and race the cattle about at a fearful rate. Unless cattle are dehorned, when penned up, they will use their horns in a disastrous manner, and especially seem to have a grudge against horses and will, if possible, injure them at the first opportunity. Colts should be halter broken, led about and tied up during the day; treat them kindly so they will come to you at the call. This is easily taught them by giving a little sugar, corn, or other food, when they approach you. Use the curry comb freely on both colts and horses, whether they are at work or not. It keeps the skin in a good healthy condition, and gives the stock a neat, trim appearance.—American Agriculturist.

GRAIN FEED FOR PASTURE COWS. Experiments Show That a Daily Grain Ration for Cows Pays.

Two summers' feeding of grain to my summer milking cows has convinced me that grain does pay, though fed in limited quantity. It is, no doubt, true that one feather does not make it clear how far its possessor could fly, nor feeding of a dairy some grain one summer establish a rule of profitable procedure for all dairymen, or all circumstances. Yet it is a fact that there are thousands of dairies that would be benefited by an increase of food of some kind, where there are only scores that would not respond to it because of surplus pasture feed, so nutritive in quality, that grain would not, in its concentrated form, add to the nutritive quality of the ration. My own dairy has twelve cows that became fresh during the autumn of 1891. From the first of November, 1891, to the first of November, 1892, I sold at the creamery, actual platform weights, 70,800 pounds of milk. These cows have been fed grain of some kind daily for the last two years, but at no time over five pounds a day. Again, this is not a home bred, or home raised, dairy, but one purchased out of Western droves of fall "springers" on their way to New York.

These cows, after being milked all winter, were turned on pasture May 9th, and a grain ration of a pound and a half of oat dust, costing five-eighths of a cent, was fed to each cow daily, as long as she gave milk. There has been no month during summer up to September first, that this dairy of "strippers" has not given over 5,000 pounds of milk, though after May 10th one cow was purposely dried off, and one went dry by reason of an accident, so that ten cows made up the summer dairy. After Sept. 1st, it became necessary to dry off those nearest to coming in, so as to give them a month's rest, and the new, or rather the fresh ones, kept up the flow. The question with me is, could I having luxurious pasture feed, have kept these "strippers" in fairly full flow of milk during the summer, and right well up to the time of calving, without the use of a little grain? It must be understood that these cows have no known heredity behind them to give them long milking habits, for it is a saying that all drift cows have been sold for cause, so that it is either grain, or some other reason, that has influenced them to thus prolong their milking season, some of them a full year.

Of course these cows were well kept last winter, but were fed the rather heterodox ration of silage and "seconds," of the latter five pounds each daily, and possibly four pounds of hay at noon, while the care was still farther from orthodox, by their being kept in the stable continuously from Thanksgiving until Easter Sunday. After the first of October the herd was fed a fair feed of sweet corn once a day, in addition to the summer pasture and the oat dust. The after feed is not turned into at any time. If it is fed at all, it is cut high with the mower, and fed at the barn. Six of the cows, yet to freshen this season for next season's work, are giving an average mess of ten pounds each daily. The whole dairy is in the finest condition, which is an argument, along with the milk, that the indications are, that grain though in unlimited quantities, but uniformly fed, has paid one dairyman, at least, and confirms him in the faith that grain has an important bearing in bettering the milking performance of a herd of grazing cows.—American Agriculturist.

The River Nile. The river Nile has a fall of six inches to the thousand miles. The overflow commences in June every year and continues until August, attaining an elevation of from 23 to 26 feet above low water mark, and flowing through the Valley of Egypt, in a turbulent body 12 miles wide. During the last thousand years there has been but one sudden rise of the Nile, that of 1820, when 30,000 people were drowned. After the waters recede each year the exhalations from the mud are simply intolerable to all except natives. This mud deposit adds about eight inches to the soil every century, and throws a muddy embankment from 12 to 16 feet into the sea every year.

The \$5,000 presented by the German Emperor for the advancement of aerial navigation is to be used for the construction of a large balloon, with which it is proposed to make weekly ascents during the year for scientific observations.

Treasurer's Sale of Lands.

FOR TAXES IN THE TOWN OF LINDSAY.

TOWN OF LINDSAY. Whereas by virtue of a warrant issued by the Mayor of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria and authenticated by the corporate seal of the said town bearing date of the 9th day of November, 1892, and to me directed commanding me to levy upon the following lots or parcels of land for the arrears of taxes due thereon and costs. I hereby give notice that unless the said taxes and costs are sooner paid, I shall, on Tuesday the Fourteenth day of February, 1893, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in the Town of Lindsay, proceed to sell by Public Auction the said lands or as much thereof as may be sufficient to pay such arrears of taxes and all lawful charges incurred.

Table with columns: All the u, entione, are Patented, et., ot, Part, Area, Arreas, Cost of Adver-tising and Commission, Total. Lists various land parcels with their respective areas and costs.

FRID KN OWLSON, Town Treasurer.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

WHICH WILL YOU HAVE?

The latest Blue Book shows that after providing for all liabilities the surplus of the ROYAL CANADIAN for the protection of its policy holders at the close of last year was \$509,074, besides stock to the amount of another \$100,000 subscribed but not called.

The same Blue Book shows that the surplus of the London Mutual was \$67,176 composed entirely of the unassessed portion of premium notes which no policy holder ever expects to be called upon to pay.

The following table shows at a glance how the affairs of the London Mutual have been going during the last few years:—

Table with columns: Year, Losses unpaid at close of each year, Cash available for paying losses at close of each year, Money Borrowed, Surplus reckoning premium notes at full face value, Investments each year. Shows financial data for years 1885 to 1890.

It should be borne in mind that during the last three years the London Mutual collected in heavy assessments over \$30,000 more than usual, and yet at the close of last year, after collecting a full year's income, they had only \$1,403 with which to pay \$26,182 of unsettled losses. In regard to security no one should hesitate as to which company to select.

S. CORNELL, Agent Royal Canadian Company.

A. W. HETTGER

as removed to the store lately occupied by Mrs Gamsjager east of the Benson House, where he will keep a large stock of

Fancy Goods, Wools, Embroideries, silks and all kinds of Goods in that line.

Wool and other articles now Selling at Cost.

STAMPING DONE TO ORDER

DYEING and SCOURING promptly and neatly executed

A. W. HETTGER.

MILLINERY OPENING.

Ladies call and see my display of Millinery and Trimming Effects,

For this Season's Wear.

I am in receipt of the very latest designs, which will be found in my carefully selected stock.

MISS O'BRIEN