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ELDON HOUSE, Woodville,
T. EDWARDS, Proprietor

First-class accommodation and attentive
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est liquors and cigars. Buses to and from all
trains and every convenience for the travel-
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BENJAMIN SCAMMON, Proprietor.

This House is situate in the centre of the
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Cigars. Good Stables and attentive Hostler.

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One of the above will be at Hamilton's
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DAY of each month. He will also visit
Woodville on the Second TUESDAY of each
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Houses a specialty. King Street, Wood-
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Estimates furnished, and contracts taken for
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PLANING MILL**
AND
Sash and Door Factory

The subscribers have now got their
Factory fitted up in first-class style and are
prepared to furnish anything that may be
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SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS
PLANING, MATCHING, MOULDING,
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POWDERS. These powders are the only
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and all diseases of the throat and Lungs
—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and
also to convince you that they are no hum-
bug, we will forward to every sufferer, by
mail, post paid, a free trial box.
We don't want your money until you are
perfectly satisfied of their curative powers.
If your life is worth saving, don't delay in
trying these Powders a trial, as they will
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Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any
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THE ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.

"Pro Bono Publico."

No. 116

WOODVILLE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1879.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN on FARM PRO-
PERTY, for a term of years, at a re-
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67-ly WOODVILLE, ONT.

WOODVILLE
LIVERY!

HENRY EDWARDS is prepared to sup-
ply **LIVERY RIGGS** at any time and
on the shortest notice. Special attention
given to Commercial Travellers. Charges
always moderate. **TERMS, CASH.** Stables
in connection with the Eldon House.

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And REPAIRING of all kinds, carefully
and promptly attended to.
CARRIAGES and WAGGONS on hand
and made to order.
All work warranted and satisfaction
guaranteed.

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Houses and all risks of this class.

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Women) practiced in Hospitals exclusively
devoted to Diseases of Women in London
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now adopted by all the leading Surgeons of
Europe on hand.

N. B.—Dr. McKay's varied and extensive
experience in the Hospitals of England and
Scotland—the four Diplomas which he holds
from the best Colleges of the Mother Coun-
try in addition to his Canadian Degrees
should be a sure guarantee of his efficiency.

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at a low rate of interest and on easy terms
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The **ONTARIO MUTUAL FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO.**, of London, Ont.

Agent for the sale of the celebrated
**WILSON A. and LOCKMAN SEWING
MACHINES.**

LAND and General Agent.

ELDON MILLS.

MISS H. G. STOTT
is now prepared to give
Music Lessons on the Organ
At her residence on King St., next door to
Mr. McSweeney's. Pupils can be attended at
their own residence if required.
TERMS MODERATE.

SALE OF CLYDESDALES IN ENGLAND

We are indebted to Mr. Jas. Weir, of
Scarboro, for the report of Mr. Drew's great
sale of Clydesdale horses and Ayrshire cat-
tle in the old Country recently. It will
give our readers some idea of the prices rul-
ing there.

Eight Ayrshires were disposed of for \$615.
50, an average of 76.90.

The Clydesdale horses sold for good fig-
ures. Seventeen brood mares aggregated
\$11,216.40 or an average of \$655.63. The
highest price paid was for *Minette*, 5 years,
\$1,510.

Six three-year old fillies brought \$3,565.
80; the highest price paid was \$925 for
Betha.

Four two-year old stallions brought \$1,
974, the highest price was paid for *Prince-
Imperial*, \$1,639.

Four two-year old colts, all got by Prince
Wales, sold for \$8,211, an average of \$2,053.
75, the highest one bringing 1000 guineas.

Four one-year old colts brought \$2,237.
Eleven one-year old fillies brought \$6,
821.—*Ec.*

HOW TO BREATHE PROPERLY.

Most people breathe properly, often more
by accident or instinct than by design; but
on the other hand, hundreds of thousands
do not breathe properly, while many thou-
sands at this present moment are suffering
from more or less severe affections of the
lungs or throat owing to a faulty mode of
respiration—in other words, because they
breathe through the mouth instead of
through the nostrils. The mouth has its
own functions to perform in connection with
eating, drinking, and speaking; and the
nostrils have theirs—viz., smelling and
breathing. In summer time the error of re-
spirating through the mouth is not so evident
as at the present season, when it is undoubt-
edly fraught with danger to the person who
commits this mistake. If anyone breathes
through the natural channel (the nostrils)
the air, passing over the mucous membrane
lining the various chambers of the nose,
becomes warmed to the temperature of the
body before reaching the lungs; but if he
takes in air between the lips and through
the mouth, the cold air comes in contact
with the delicate lining membrane of the
throat and the lungs, and gives rise to local
chill, frequently ending in inflammation.
Many persons, without knowing the reason
why they are benefitted, wear respirators
over the mountain winter if they happen to go
out of doors. By doing this they diminish
the amount of air which enters between the
lips, and virtually compel themselves to
breathe through the nostrils. But they
could attain just the same result by keeping
the lips closed—a habit which is easily ac-
quired, and conduces to the proper and nat-
ural way of breathing. We believe that if
people would only adopt this simple habit
—in other words, if they would take for
their rule in breathing "Shut your mouth!"
—there would be an immense diminution in
the two classes of affections—viz., those of
the lungs and throat, which cost many
thousands of victims in this country in the
course of a single year. Man is the only
animal which has acquired the pernicious
and often fatal habit of breathing through
the "mouth." It commences in childhood,
and becomes confirmed in adult life, often
engendering consumption, chronic bronchitis,
relaxed sore throat, or some other disease
of the lungs or throat which is set down, usu-
ally, to a different cause altogether. In
concluding this short article, we venture to
ask our readers to judge for themselves.
When they step out in the morning in the
fresh but cold air, let them try the differ-
ence of feeling arising from the two modes
of breathing—through the nostrils and be-
tween the lips. In the former case they
will find that they can breathe easily and
freely, yet with comfort while the fresh air,
warmed to the temperature of the body by
its contact with the nasal mucous membrane
is agreeable to the lungs; in the other case
if they draw in a few respirations between
the parted lips, the cold air, rushing in di-
rect to the lungs creates a feeling of cold-
ness and discomfort, and an attack of cough-
ing often comes on.—*Wood's Magazine.*

New colors have just been supplied to the
French army, the standards having, in place
of the old Imperial eagles, a wreath of laurel
traversed by a golden dart.

MEXICANS harden the hoofs of their colts
and fillies by making them stand, when
young in paddocks, or corrals, with a rocky
surface. The result is that the hoof becomes
harder than it would on a soft surface.

SELF-KNOWLEDGE THE SOCIAL
NEED.

It is an old story that the community is
full of misfits; that of the many who oc-
cupy the calling of industry, science, educa-
tion, and religion, more than a tithe are con-
scious of adaptation to their pursuits. With
a condition of this sort confronting us—a
condition which has subsisted for ages, and
whose aggregate resultants of mental and
pecuniary loss to society can not be calculat-
ed—is it not a matter for wonder that phil-
anthropist and economist have not set on
foot some well-formulated method for the
public relief? Surely the sympathetic
mind must long ago have been pained by
the complaints of the suffering, yearning
thousands who tediously labor amid disad-
vantages and difficulties arising from perso-
nal organization! The Maccabean cry has
been heard from all sides, and still fills the
ear—"Help us." In its true sense we per-
ceive it to be much more than the cry of
misplaced, disappointed souls; in its sad
tone there vibrates the feeling of reproach,
the reflection of an instinctive consciousness
that they have been wronged; that their
rightful estate has been lost through faults
not all their own.

Society has been slow in arriving at the
conviction that men are differently organiz-
ed and not yet has that conviction taken the
practical form of prescribing different meth-
ods of education in correspondence with the
difference of organization. Whilst school-
houses have multiplied and books without
number have been printed, popular educa-
tion has been wanting in a grand, fundamen-
tal element—self-knowledge. Children are
well instructed in matters of science and
history; in the mechanics of every-day busi-
ness; their heads are crammed with for-
mulas, names, and dates, but no definite,
enlightening thoughts are impressed upon
their minds concerning the nature and or-
ganization of their characters; no searching
test of capacity is applied ere they enter
the arena of life.

As the great majority of young men are
pushed from the school into the whirl of
business activity with but a faint idea, if
any of the demands which will be made at
once upon their intelligence, it is a wonder
that so many fail, aside from the fact that
their introduction to the sphere of self-mainte-
nance has been made at a venture in so
far as personal fitness for a vocation is con-
cerned?

It is high time that the vaunted intelli-
gence of the nineteenth century was illus-
trated in this most important matter. It is
high time that parents belonging to the
leading class in the community had ceased
to think that the school and college afford
complete preparation for the work of life.
The misplaced multitude should arouse
them to the performance of their duty, which
is not merely the inculcation of habits of
industry and economy—which are aids to
success in almost every undertaking—but
chiefly to study the mental, moral, and in-
tellectual character of their children in-
teriorly and exteriorly, and to estimate
deliberately and cautiously their capability.

The eminent Archbishop Wately com-
prehended the relation of education to the
mind, as appears from this statement: "It
must not be forgotten that education resem-
bles the grafting of a tree—that there must
be some affinity between the stock and the
graft." To be sure, it is not always easy to
determine the tendency of a child; yet the in-
telligent, earnest parent has an advantage over
the ordinary teacher or observer, which,
with the practical and scientific aids at his
command, will eventually arrive at a deter-
mination. That advantage is his kinship,
and the resultant similarity in man respects
between himself and his child.

It does not require extraordinary talent
or scholastic culture to make a man skilful
as a horse-trainer or stock-raiser. Now and
then we find a horse-jockey whose power
over the brutes is wonderful as his illit-
eracy. This power he has obtained by close
observation of a horse's habits, and by ad-
apting his training to them. What is true
in the training of a horse, is true also in
human training, so far as philosophy is con-
cerned. If parents, as a rule, bestowed as
much care and discretion upon the training
of their children as the skilful stock-raiser
does upon his cattle, the result would be
most happy in its effects upon society; the
sorrowful cry of the misplaced and unsuc-
cessful would lose its volume. Now it is
the "voice of many waters;" then it would
become but an occasional mourner.—*Phre-
nological Journal.*

THE LONDON STANDARD the other day paid
\$3,000 for a single telegram from India.

THE VENTILATION OF BEDROOMS

Although the blood-circulation is
active during sleep than when awake, it
of considerable importance to health
bedrooms should be well ventilated.
 sleeper, like a bed-ridden person, is enti-
ly dependent upon the atmosphere supplied
him for the means of carrying on the che-
cal purification and nutrition of his bo-
dy. He must breathe the air that surrounds
him and he does this for a lengthy portion
each period of twenty-four hours, altho-
ugh it is probable that a large majority of
the atmosphere has become so deteriorat-
ed by the expiration of carbon and the em-
issions from the body generally, that it
senses were on the alert some change
be sought as a mere matter of prefer-
ence. When a person places himself in a condi-
tion to take in *all air*, without being able to
exercise any control over its delivery, he
to make sure that the supply will be
adequate, not merely for the maintenance
of life, but for the preservation of health.
A man were to deliberately shut himself
some 6 or 8 hours daily in a stuffy room
with closed doors and windows (the door
not being open even to change the air dur-
ing the period of incarceration), and when
he would complain of headache and debility
he would be justly told that his own want
of intelligent foresight was the cause of
suffering. Nevertheless, this is what a
great mass of people do every night of
their lives with no doubt of their impru-
dence. There are few bedrooms in which it is pos-
sible to pass the night without some-
thing more than ordinary precaution to
secure an inflow of fresh air. Every sleep-
ing-apartment should, of course, have
a fire-place with an open chimney, and in
weather it is well if the grate contains
small fires, at least enough to create an up-
cast current and carry off the vitiated air
from the room. In all such cases, however,
when a fire is used it is necessary to see that
the air drawn into the room comes from the
outside of the house. By a facile mistake it
is possible to place the occupant of a bed-
room with a fire in a closed house in a direct
current of foul air drawn from all parts of
the establishment. Summer and winter, with
or without the use of fires, it is well to have
a free ingress for pure air. This should
be the ventilator's first concern. Foul air
will be drawn in if the impure is drawn
away. So far as sleeping-rooms are con-
cerned, it is wise to let in air from without.
The aim must be to accomplish the object
without causing a great fall of temperature
or a draught. The windows may be drawn
down an inch or two at the top with advan-
tage, and a fold of muslin will form a ven-
tilator to take of the feeling of draught.
This with an open fire-place will generally
suffice, and produce no unpleasant conse-
quences even when the weather is cold.
It is, however, essential that the air on
each side should be pure. Little is likely to
be gained by letting in fog or even a town
mist.—*London Lancet.*

BUTTER packed in kegs made from whi-
te fir staves is said to have imparted to
neither taste nor smell. It is extensively
used in California.

A **MAD COW** was shot in the streets
of Weston. The account don't state what the
cow was mad about, although it was
doubt about the low price of butter.

THE Duke of Edinburgh has been gazetted
a Rear Admiral, and ere long his flag will
be flying at head of the largest ship in the
British navy. He has been a good sea-
float, and has seen service in the Mediter-
ranean, Australia, and Canada. He is look-
ed on as a smart officer, though much of
his martinet, like his grandfather, the Duke
of Kent.

DIFFICULT OPERATION.—It will be remem-
bered that Mr. Parker Davis, of Noyes
Creek Mill, received severe injuries some
months ago by the bursting of an emer-
gency wheel in his mill, by which some large pieces
were forced into the eye and cheek. He re-
covered, but an injury in the bones of the
cheek and nose refused to heal, and it be-
came necessary to find some means for dis-
charging the matter which accumulated in
the hollow made in the bones. After con-
sulting various medical authorities, it was
decided to draw two teeth from the upper
jaw and from that point drill a hole through
the bone into the recess. This was accord-
ingly done. Mr. Davis proceeded to Lind-
say, where the operation was admirably per-
formed by Mr. Neelands, the dentist, assist-
ed by Dr. Kempf, and some other medical
gentlemen. Mr. Davis was put under the
influence of chloroform, the teeth were
speedily extracted, and Mr. Neelands pro-
ceeded to drill the hole up through the
cheek bone. The influence of the chloro-
form gradually began to diminish, and the
was substituted. This caused some delay,
but Mr. Neelands was enabled to execute
his extremely delicate and difficult oper-
ation, and ran his drill into the exact spot
so that a probe put down through the
orifice in the cheek, touched a probe put
through the jaw. Mr. Davis was greatly ex-
hausted by the operation, and was forced
to keep his bed for two days. This was chiefly
owing to the chloroform. He has now quite
recovered, and the operation so skillfully
performed by Mr. Neelands and Dr. Kempf
was quite successful. Another slight op-
eration will probably complete the restora-
tion from all the injuries received in the
accident.