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Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Siz
London, Oct. 25.—The Daily Sof Sexual Werkness, all effects of abuse ony, dated Monday evening:

cregory, Druggist.

The News Cannot Be Confirmed at the War Office in London.

While Reports Are Still Meagre, It is Believed That the British Troops Have Now Been Concentrated at Ladysmith Till Reinforcements Arrive-Dundee and Glencoe Abandoned.

London, Oct. 25.-The following despatch Agent for Buck's celebrated from Gen. Sir George Stewart White to the Happy Thought Range and Happy Thought Range and for War, received last evening at 11 o'clock, was posted at the War Office

Hall. Steam Heating,
Plumbing, Tin and Copper
Work done by experienced
Work done by experienced
Work done by experienced

"Ladysmith, October 24, 9 p.m.—Information received yesterday showed that the Boers had established themselves in considerable numbers in an exceedingly good position west of the main road leading from Ladysmith to Dundee.

men. Call and leave your order at

"I also had information that the Dundee force, formerly commanded by Gen. Symons, and since his wound commanded by Gen. Yule, was falling back on Ladysmith by way of Helpmakaar-road, Beith, and the valleys of the Waschbank and Sunday rivers and was and Sunday rivers, and was expected to reach Sunday River Valley to-day.

Yule's Column Covered.

"I therefore moved out a strong force to cover the movement of Yule's column. The enemy was discovered about seven miles out of Ladysmith in a position of exceptional natural strength, west of the road. When he saw that the preparations were being made against him, he opened fire with one gun with great accuracy.

Our artillery soon got into position and the gun was silenced. Troops were or-dered to occupy a strong ridge, parallel to the enemy's position, but nearer to the

"I confined my efforts to occupying him and hitting him hard enough to prevent his taking action against Yule's column. Numbers of the enemy fled to the west and the firing had practically ceased at 2

A Brilliant Move.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing at 9.45 p.m. yesterday, says: "Gen. Yule has performed a brilliant strategical movement. By a swift march to the south, leaving Glencoe, be has effected a junction of his forces with those of Sir George Stewart White slightly to the north of Ladysmith.

"The two are now in a position to offer battle. I believe the first attack will be made on the large Free State force which entered Natal by way of Tintwa Pass, and which has since been harrassing Ladysmith. The military authorities decided that by joining their forces the two generals would be better able to cope with one large force at a time than by having two small detachments to oppose simultane-

Will Tackle Joubert. "Accordingly after defeating the Free State troops they will offer battle to commandant Gen. Joubert. Only 40 miles now separate the two Boer forces. Hence the need for swift and telling action.

"The two sections of the Boer army together outnumber the entire British force by three to one. Hard fighting is certain at a very early date. Our men are confident and there is much enthusiasm. "The fighting to-day outside Ladysmith was a mere brush. The losses on either side were insignificant. It was merely an artillery duel, in which the Boers came off

decidedly the worst." Glencoe Also Abandoned. London, Oct. 25 .- The War Office despatch

seems to realize the worst fears. General Yule has abandoned not only Dundee, but Glencoe also, and, so far as present news would indicate, he has neither joined Gen. White nor reached Lauysmith. General White's successful action, announced in Parliament by Mr. Wyndham, seemed to resolve itself into a mere engaging of the attention of the Free State troops while Gen. Yule is slipping southward.

It is evident from the official despatches that both Commandant-General Joubert's column on the north and the Orange Free State troops on the west, now occupy strong positions, and that nothing hinders the Boers from following up General Yule's OWDER - Curtis & Harvey's retirement and getting around Ladysmith from the southeast. Until reinforcements arrive, it seems that General White is obliged to concentrate on Ladysmith. It is believed that the Government have other despatches that have not yet been published. The Secretary of State for War left Mr. Choate's residence early at the banquet to General Harrison, and proceeded to the War Office, where even after midnight there was much activity.

Did Yule Reach White ? London, Oct. 25 .- Although there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the despatch from Cape Town to The Dally Mail regarding Gen. Yule's movements, it is curious that Gen. White's telegram to the War Office is also dated 9 p.m., but makes no mention of a joining of forces. When the War Office's despatch was issued, just after midnight, the officials announced that nothing more would be communicated until Wednesday forenoon, so that it is impossible to confirm or deny the news. Gen. Yule had a heavy march Monday

over the Stratford Slopes and the Suerfon tein table, both over 5000 feet high and arrived after dusk at Beith, which is half way between Rorke's Drift and Wasch bank. He had still a heavy march and was hardly expected to join Gen White at Ladysmith until to-day. His movement. were actuated by sound judgment, since he soon would have been surrounded and desperate position. The combined forces at Ladysmith, now amounting to some 12,000 men, will be amply sufficient to act on the defensive.

Baden-Powell a Fighter. London, Oct. 24.-The War Office pub lished this evening this despatch from Col. Baden-Powell, the British commander at Mafeking, dated October 15th, and forward ed from Cape Town: "All well here. In a fight to-day four miles from Mafeking the armored train, a section of the British South African police and two squadrons of Protectorate Regiment repulsed the enemy, losing two killed and 15 wounded, the latter including Lieut. Bentinck, 9th Lancers, and Lieut. Bray of the Protectorate Regiment, both slightly.

"The enemy's loss is estimated at killed, besides 50 wounded. The names of our killed and wounded will follow. All worked splendidly and are very anxious for the next meeting with the enemy. All Well on Oct. 20.

Cape Town, Oct. 20 .- A message received this evening from Mafeking, by way of Lorenzo Marquez, says: "All well in Mafeking on Oct. 20.

Latest from Kimberley. Cape Town, Oct. 25 .- A despatch from Kimberley, dated Oct. 21, and brought by a despatch runner to the Orange River, has just arrived here. It says that the position in Kimberley is unchanged. The siege con tinues. Yesterday the armored train found the enemy in the same position in the Spyt fentein neighborhood. The prisoners wh were captured when the armored train was destroyed by the Boers at Kraaipan are new reported alive and well treated.

Boers in a Hurry, The Boers hoisted the flag of the Transvaal over Vryburg on Oct. 18, and are about issuing a proclamation that Bechuanaland new forms part of the Transvaal. This is regarded as a movement to induce the celonial Dutch to join the republic without incurring a risk hereafter of the charge of high Treason if the Boers are ultimately de feated. Col. Kekewitch, on hearing of it, immediately issued a proclamation, notifying the people that if any British subjects were found assisting Her Majesty's enemies, either directly or indirectly, such person would be punished summarily as a base rebel. Several arrests of Cape Dutch-

Advancing on Kimberley, London, Oct. 25 .- The Daily Telegraph packages guaranteed to cure all has the following from Denar, Cape Col Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt one package \$1, six, \$5. One will please, one package \$1, six, \$5. One will please, one will please.

The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont of the Vaal River, and including Bechuanaland, to be Boer territory.

Bechuanaland, to be Boer territory.

"Commandant Cronje, who has been twice one will please, one will pl "Commandant Cronje, who has been twice repulsed at Mafeking, is said to be ad-

of war in British territory. He left a small force investing Mafeking. The Free State Boers are moving westward in order to join him for an attack on Kimberley.

"The despatch riders who are coming down to the Orange River from Kimberley are performing daring feats. They ride through the Boer lines under cover of darkness and get to the Orange River without taking any rest, save for a change of horses. The distance is 60 miles.

"One rider, who got into Kimberley last Friday, was chased 17 miles by Boers, narrowly escaping with his life. The same man returned safely with despatches to Orange River to-day. When he reached a point 30 miles from Kimberley his horse fell and kicked two of his fingers against a rock, but despite this painful wound the gailant fellow made a good journey here He reports that the Boers are three miles from Kimberley, but are afraid to attack the place and are waiting for the arrival of Commander Cronje there, No Boers are to be seen south of Belmont, which is 20 miles north of the Orange River. The defeats in Natal are taking all the fight out of them, and they will not atack the British troops, though they may defend a few chosen positions. Indeed, it is believed here that the heaviest fighting of the war is over, except for a battle near Pretoria."

How Wolseley Sizes It Up. London, Oct. 24.—The Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, Mr. George Wyndham, in the House of Commons to-day, announced that Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief of the forces, sums up the situation in Natal to-day as follows: "General Yule has fallen back to effect a

junction with Sir George Stewart White. He camped yesterday evening about 16 miles south of Dundee, without seeing anything of the enemy during the march, and it has since been reported that 'All's well on the Waschbank River.' "General White fought a successful action with an Orange Free State force to-day on

and should join hands with General Yule this evening. "General Yule reports that his wounded are doing weil. The Boer wounded on our hands are treated just as our own, and have every reason to believe the Boers will treat any of our wounded in their hands in

the road between Ladysmith and Newcastle,

a similarly humane manuer.' Mr. Wyndham added: "I may remind the House that the Transvaal is a party to the Geneva Convention.

"Lord Wolseley further says: 'I have Town the following: The last message with soft wire. From Kimberley, Oct. 22, 2 p.m., reports all Bore 2 small to well."

Replying to a question as to what arrangements had been made to employ ci vilian doctors to assist in the care of the wounded in South Africa, Mr. Wyndham said he was glad to take the opportunity of announcing that Sir William MacCormac, the distinguished president of the Royal College of Surgeons, had intimated his readiness to accompany General Sir Redvers Buller's force and place his great skill and ability at the disposal of the army medical authorities. Mr. Wyndham added "We have not hesitated to accept this patriotic offer.'

Steyn Has Good Gall, London, Oct. 24.-The Colonial Office has received a cablegram stating that President Steyn of the Orange Free State has issued a proclamation annexing that part of Cape Colony which is north of the Vaal

Dr. Jameson in the Game. Lorenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, Oct. 24.-Dr. Jameson, who became famous through the raid which he headed into the Transvaal, and his companion. Col. Grey, have arrived here from England.

Buying Cows. When we were buying cows occasion-

ally, says the Boston Cultivator, it was not much satisfaction to us to have the one who wanted to sell a cow tell us she gave so many quarts a day "in the best of the season." We had handled cows and milk for years and in selling milk would have been willing to have obtained considerably less in the flush time if we could have got more in the worst of the season.

We had owned two cows standing side by side in the barn and running in the same pasture, one of which gave 18 to 20 quarts at her best, while the other never excelled 14 quarts a day. The 18 quart cow received the most grain, but shrank to 12 quarts as soon as the other and to six quarts before the other did to eight, while she went dry nearly a month earlier and did not keep in as good flesh. We think if the milk had been weighed every day the 14 quart cow would have had the best record for the year.

A test made three or four months after calving and another two months later give a much better idea of the quality of the cow than a test made when she is fresh, but the weighing of the milk for the year tells the whole story. Six thousand pounds of milk, or nearly 3,000 quarts, is a good record. It is an average of about nine quarts a day for 11 months, and a cow which gives 20 quarts or more when fresh ought to reach very near that.

Many times when they do not it is not the fault of the cow. The drying up of pastures and no green food ready to give to her; an unwillingness to feed any grain in summer, with the idea that it is not needed, and but little in winter, because she does not give enough to pay for it; no shade in summer to protect from the heat and a too well ventilated barn, which does not protect from the cold in winter; irregular hours of feeding and milking and a lack of proper care generally may reduce a 6,000 pound a year cow to twothirds of that amount daily.

The man who exchanged cows with the old Quaker to get one which would give more milk decided at last that he should have swapped pastures instead of cows, and perhaps there were some other points in their treatment which he could have changed to his advantage and that of the cow.

Dairy Fodder. Professor Voorhees of the New Jer-

sey experiment station tells Rural renders that he finds no difficulty in getting cows to eat as much as 100 pounds per day of oats and peas, barley and peas, crimson clover, etc. Cows are fed immediately after milking at 6 o'clock, again at noon and the remainder immediately after milking at night. The harvesting and feeding of the oats and peas begin just as soon as the peas are coming into bloom and the oats are beginning to run into head, and they remain in a good succulent condition from a week to ten days after this period, the time depending upon the season. If dry, they mature more rapidly; if wet, more slowly. The same is true in the case of rye and barley, the harvesting beginning just as they are coming in head, though with these crops the maturity is more rapid than in the case of oats. The morning feed of the cows is given immediately after cutout the day; hence the noon and night feedings are a little wilted, but no at-Wood's Phosphate is sold in Lindsay by repulsed at Mafeking, is said to be ading men and selzing stores and munitions feeding.

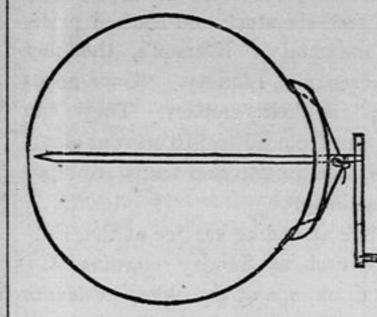


A CORN SHOCK BINDER.

It Makes a Straight, Compact Shock and Saves Twine.

Take a round hard wood stick-hickory or ash is best-11/2 inches in diameter and 41/2 feet long and with a drawing knife sharpen one end to a tapering

On the other end fasten a stout hard wood crank. Exactly in the center of a piece of wagon felly bore a hole just large enough to permit the round stick



A SHOCK BINDING DEVICE.

to turn freely when inserted. Round off the inner corner at both ends and bore an inch hole diagonally through the felly at each end. Plane the felly smooth and round off all sharp corners to 15 feet of half inch rope and tie a knot in one end and wrap the other

Bore a small hole through the round stick about three inches from the crank and put a light iron ring about two inches in diameter on your rope. Double a piece of strong soft wire and insert it in the hole through the round piece. Put the rope through the loop in the wire, drawing the knot up to the loop. Then wrap the rope half way round the stick and fasten with the wire, leaving the ring between the two fastenings.

Now tie a ring about an inch in diameter on one end of a short piece of strong cord and tie the other end through the hole in the felly that comes on the left hand side when the binder is in use. This cord should be just long enough to reach the end of the crank handle, as its use is to prevent the crank from unwinding while the twine is being adjusted around the shock. Drive a small wire nail a short distance into the upper side of the felly near the left hand end and bend the top so as to form a hock. Your machin is now complete.

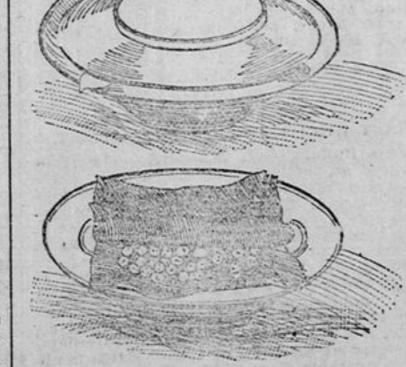
Slip the felly piece on the round stick with the concave side from you, thread the rope through the hole in right hand end and thrust the sharp end through the shock at the height you wish the band. Take hold of the rope. walk round the shock with it, thread through the hole in the left hand end, and through the ring fastened to the round stick draw up all slack and tie with a bowknot.

Now turn the crank until you have squeezed the shock as tightly as you wish and slip the small ring attached to the cord over the end of the crank handle to prevent unwinding. Tie a loop in the end of your binding twine, catch it on the hook on top of the felly piece and walk around the shock, taking care to keep the twine close to and above the rope. When you have found the length required, cut the twine, slip the end through the loop, draw taut and tie.

This may seem a little 'complicated, About a few hours' practice will enable any one to do the work rapidly.

The correspondent who originally described this device, substantially a here repeated, in The Farm, Field and Fireside says its principal advantage lies in the quality of the work performed. Drawing equally from both sides, it makes a very compact shock, which keeps out rain and snow. I makes the shock stand up and saves

Testing Crimson Clover Seed. The germination of crimson clover seed even when the seed is comparatively pure often leaves much to be desired. The seed deteriorates rapidly with age. There is, however, a simple quality test within the reach of any



A HOMEMADE SEED GERMINATOR. buyer, as shown in a homemade germinator illustrated in a circular of the department of agriculture.

A piece of moist flannel is laid upon a plate, and a certain number of seeds are counted out and laid upon the flannel, a second fold of which is placed over them. Then another plate is inverted over the whole. The seeds are removed and counted as fast as they germinate. Good crimson clover will sprout 80 to 90 per cent of the seed within three days.

East of the Alleghany mountains the hay crop is decidedly short in almost all districts, and while weather conditions ting, and enough is cut to feed through- in New England favored a moderately heavy growth for the second cutting the whole yield is much the smallest for a number of years, according to The American Agriculturist.

## ERYSIPELAS, Cheap

This dangerous Blood Disease always cured by Burdock Blood Bitters,

Most people are aware how serious a disease Erysipelas is. Can't rout it out of the system with ordinary remedies.

Like other dangerous blood diseases, though, B.B.B. can cure it every time.

Read what Rachel Patton, Cape Chin, Bruce Co., Ont., says:

"I wish to state that I used Burdock Blood Bitters for Erysipelas in my face and general run down state of my health. I tried many remedies but all failed to cure. I then tried B.B.B. Two bottles nearly cured me and four bottles completely cured me."

MISTAKES IN FEEDING.

The Nervous Cow Gives Most Milk and

Requires the Best Food. It is the nervous cow that gives the

greatest amount of good milk. One into avoid wearing the rope. Procure 12 clined to go to fat makes an excellent beef cow, but a relatively poor milker. As the nervous cow is apt to be smaller in proportion than a large, fat, beefmaking cow, the idea gains some headway that she requires less food. Indeed, there is a tendency in some quarters to reason that a cow needs food in proportion to her size; that is, a large cow requires more than a small one. This is an error of a most pronounced order. It is nervous energy that absorbs and uses up food, and it requires more to feed such a nature than it does one of a phelgmatic disposition. If anything the opposite to what is true in general practice should be observed. More rich and highly concentrated food should be given to the small milker than to the large beef maker. The good milker, if her digestion is good, can change more of her food into milk than another animal can convert into beef or fat. A good deal of this food that is given to the milker is converted directly into milk, and is thus more profitable than when fed to the beef

The nervous animal's machanism is more easily deranged than that of the heavy beef-making animals. A plow horse can stand more abuse than the high-strung race horse. Many dairymen do not appreciate this thoroughly, either in their feeding or caring for good milch cows. As the whole value of the animal's products depends very closely upon the condition of her digestion, a study should be made constantly of the cow's health. In a normal condition she can take a great amount of food and convert it directly into milk. This food should be given with the best possible caution, so that it will not injure the health of the animal. Give all to the cow that she will eat up clean is a good rule to go by, but if her appetite declines there is something wrong with her digestion that needs instant attention. Very frequently this cause is so simple that one overlooks it. In a nervous cow a sudden fright, undue excitement or running in the field, or anything that will upset the nerves, may cause the flow of milk to stop temporarily, and upset the digestion so that the full quantity of milk will not be given for weeks. It is to guard against such slight accidents that the dairyman must exercise his supervision and authority. His cows are high strung milking machines that will easily give out under abuse or misuse. - C. W. Jones, in American Cultivator.

Have an Onion Patch.

Every person raising poultry should have a patch of winter onions, says a correspondent in Kansas Farmer. I have two patches, one near the house and another farther away, that I keep for sets to use in winter. Twelve rows, 100 feet long, 18 inches apart, will make enough feed after the first year for 250 or more chickens and turkeys.

> The three great vital factors of this body of ours are the heart, the nerves and the blood. It is because of the triple power possessed by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills of making weak, irregular beating hearts strong and steady, toning up run down, shattered, nervous systems and supplying those elements necessary to make thin, watery blood rich and red, that so many wonderful cures have been accredited to this remedy. Here is the case of Mrs. R.

J. Arnold, Woodstock, N.B., who says: "I was troubled for some

time with nervous prostration and general weakness, feeling irritable, debilitated and sleepless nearly all the time. My entire system became run down. As soon as I began taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I realized that they had a calming, soothing influence upon the nerves. Every dose seemed to help the cure. They restored my sleep, strengthened my nerves and gave tone to my entire system. I think them wonderful."



# Fuel...

Having bought two train-loads of the finest Lehigh Coal before the rise in price, I am able to give my customers the advantage of 50c a ton, and am selling it at \$6.25.

Lumber, Shingles, Tile and Limel

The Jeweller, will have something good to say in this

space next week.

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