AGRICULTURAL.

An Improved Nest-Box.

This improved nest box will close automatically when the hen gets upon her nest, and will open in the same manner when the fowl wishes to leave, whereby a setting hen may be protected from annoyance from other fowls or animals prone to annoy hens while hatching or laying. It consists of a box, A, having one end half closed by a board, B, and provided with a nest-box, C, affixed to a pivoted bottom-board, D, vibrating on a wire rod or stud, a, having its bearings in the side of the box. The nest-box is connected by means of links, b, shown in dotted lines, with two levers, E, pivoted to the inner side of the box, as

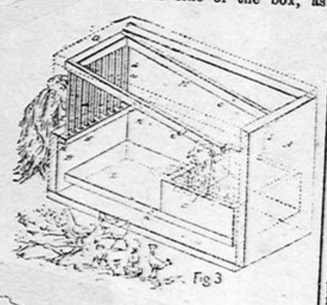


Fig 3

shown at c. A cross-piece, G, unites the ends of the levers, and is provided with wire rods, d, forming a grating, which from the weight of the parts in front of the pivots, c, falls, leaving the entrance to the box open. The grate-rods enter holes in the strip, H, affixed to the board, B. When the hen gets upon the nest in the nest-box her weight causes the long arms of the levers to be raised (the parts being proportioned with that object), which brings the grate-rods up, thus closing the entrance, I, and excluding the other fowls or such animals as are liable to give annoyance to the setting fowl. When the fowl attempts to leave the nest she will instinctively proceed toward the lighted entrance, and in so doing her weight will be transferred to the bottom-board, D, in a part of the pivot, a, which will cause the grating to fall, and thus permit her egress. The lid of the box is hinged for the purpose of rendering the nest-box conveniently accessible to any person wishing to gather the eggs. This device is more curious than practical.

Sunlight for Butter.

Among the modern and "improved" appliances for the dairy there has been no provision made for the use of sunlight in coloring butter. Every farmer's wife who has set milk in shallow pans in a dark cellar when it was too hot or too cold to set it above ground knows that the cream is not as yellow on such milk as on that fully exposed to the light. The direct rays of the sun would in some cases partially melt the cream and give it an old and unpleasant flavor, but light will improve its color almost as much as it will that of vegetable growth. On this subject, Prof. Henry E. Alward, in Hoard's Dairyman, says: Divide any lot of milk from stabled cows and put in cans or crocks in the same creamer or spring-house, leaving half closely covered and the other half open and exposed to light [illegible] made from [illegible] of the latter [illegible] deeper [illegible] greater [illegible] butter [illegible] milk, one [illegible] suppose [illegible] a larger [illegible] greater [illegible] of the [illegible] is deeper [illegible] set and [illegible] my [illegible] set [illegible] light [illegible] deeper [illegible] my [illegible] d, [illegible] h [illegible] is from which [illegible] solely caused by [illegible] investigation has established [illegible] act. The comb of a fowl [illegible] as its health indicator. [illegible] intimation a close observer of his [illegible], is the condition of the comb. [illegible] comparatively few birds in their natural, wild state die of disease. They have certain ways to keep themselves free from lice; 50 are not crowded in a space where 25 should be; nature's (bird) laws are not transgressed, and they thrive in health. With domestic fowls it is different; they are crowded together, become lousy, and get the "cholera," roup, canker and various so-forths—none of which would they have if lice were not preying on their bodies—unless it is roup, which is caused by several things.

To avoid many of these troubles, watch your poultry, and the first time you see a hen moping around or refusing to eat, or one with feathers rumpled up, or comb looking dark blue at the end, pick her up and look for bugs. You will find them. Grease her well (with an ointment made of lard and sulphur) under the wings and over the vent and on the head. Perhaps if you examine the roosts in the hen-house by taking them up and looking on the under side wherever the ends of the roosts rest on anything, you will be astonished to find the numerous little red lice congregated there. These may be termed the chinch of the hen-house, as they torment the fowls at night and return to their hiding place before the fowls leave the roosts. The roosts should be frequently washed on all sides with coal oil.

Regular Feeding.

The time of year has arrived when farm horses are worked to their fullest capacity. Those on the average farm soon run down in flesh under the continued pressure of Spring work. This is not so much the result of work itself as a lack of proper care and timely attention. A horse is like a man in many particulars, says a correspondent. There is scarcely any limit to a man's capacity for reasonable labor if he has plenty of suitable food and drink at the right time and a good place to sleep. So it is with horses. Give them good food at the right time. It is not necessarily heavy feeding, but a horse must not feel badly, as he will if he is half his time expecting food and water that does not come. Let them know when to expect it, and never fool them, and when night comes they can get a good rest, and the next day are fresh as a daisy. Many horses are kept in almost constant physical distress for the want of water alone. Of course such animals run down in flesh. A medium feed of oats and corn, a good bed, the animal kept clean, will enable him to do a great deal of work and not lose much flesh—some even gain under it. A horse enjoys a rubbing as a man does his bath. It thrives on it.

Farm Notes.

Don't go security for the man who lets his gate swing on one hinge.

Filled cheese are as great an abomination and curse to legitimate dairying as is oleomargarine.

In these days of close competition, intelligent labor is the only kind that can be made highly profitable.

While the [illegible] faulty get the smith to fix at once. Neat vehicles are an indication of good sense and thrift.

Little cheeses and cheeses that are mellow of skin and mild of flavor sell well. Almost any family with a small herd of cows may acquire a local reputation for such a product that will call for more than they can produce and at prices that pay far better than the best butter.

The low price of oats is due to the fact that they can be so easily grown. They are sown in the West especially on fall-plowed land, or after corn without any spring plowing. If the season is favorable this easily produces a good crop. But when we consider what the oats take from the soil, it is found that this easily-grown crop is very nearly the most expensive that the farmer can sow. Oat roots fill the soil much more thoroughly than does any other spring grain, not excepting wheat. The oat leaf is not broad, and if it were the plant is not one of the kind to extract from the air the nitrogenous elements with which the grain is filled. We do not wonder, therefore, that many Eastern farmers are dropping oats out of the rotation. If it is not convenient for them to buy what oats they feed, they can grow enough for home use. But for most kinds of stock a mixture of oil meal with ground corn furnishes the oat ration in a much cheaper form than it can be got in the oat grain.

The complaint that the cream has a bitter taste, and that butter made from it is poor flavored, may perhaps be due to the feed. In thin-seeded clover fields there is often a good deal of ragweed with the clover, and when both are made into hay the cow cannot separate them as she will when eating at pasture. There should be no kind of vegetables stored in or near a room where milk is set for cream. Those which do not give off a strong odor may, when their bacteria have worked in the cream, be quite as offensive as any. To most people there is no odor from potatoes unless some of them are rotting, but a bushel of potatoes in a cellar has been known to do far more damage to cream and butter than the worth of the tubers. Another important point is not to keep cream long before churning it. Because it takes longer to get a churning in winter is one chief cause of poor winter butter. Stir the cream once a day and churn at least as often as once a week. Keeping cream cold does not prevent bacteria from thriving in it if the air surrounding it is impure, but with a well-ventilated milk room not exposed to any odors from vegetables or from cooking you ought to make good-flavored butter in winter, albeit you cannot expect the color and flavor that come from milk made by cows eating June grass.

FROM OTTAWA.

The Estimates Brought Down.

According to the estimates just tabled by the Finance Minister, the total amount to be voted this year is $21,815,491, which, added to that authorized by statute $3,222,901, makes a total of $40,[illegible]3,392, a decrease of $4,485,521. Of the increases the principal ones are public debt (including sinking fund), $302,837; legislation, $195,770; post-office, $90,498. Under the head of decreases are the following: Public works, $705,598; arts, agriculture and statistics, $92,550; and miscellaneous, $75,360.

The following are the appropriations for public buildings in Ontario: Toronto drill hall, $15,000; Smith's Falls post-office, custom house, etc., $16,000; Picton post-office, custom house, etc., $10,000; Dominion public buildings, renewals, improvements, repairs, etc., $25,000.

Following are the appropriations for Ontario harbors and rivers: Kingston harbor, $6,000; Port Hope, repairs to piers, $2,500; river Ottawa, improvement of steamboat channel through Narrows at Petewawa above Pembroke, $4,000; Southampton, repairs to breakwater and landing piers, $1,000; Thornbury, $2,500; Hamilton harbor dredging, $6,000; Port Albert, dredging and extension of piers, $10,000; Goderich harbor, piers and repairs, $33,000; Port Rowan wharf, $5,300; Owen Sound harbor, dredging, $5,000; Belleville harbor, $3,000; Cobourg, repairs to breakwaters, $1,000; Dyer's Bay, wharf extension, 3,500; general repairs, harbor, river and bridge works, $5,000.

The amounts to be voted for the construction of canals are as follows: Soulanges, $750,000; Cornwall, $450,000; Rapide Plat, $100,000; Galops, $150,000; Sault Ste. Marie, $200,000; Lachine, $115,000; Lake St. Louis, $125,000; Trent, $73,000.

In addition there are a number of smaller appropriations, the total under this head chargeable to capital being over two millions. Provision to the extent of $200,000 is made for the revision of the Dominion voters' lists this year. Judge Palmer's name appears in the pension list for $2,666. The defences of Esquimalt, for which $105,000 was voted last year, will next year cost $127,509. The imperial authorities contribute a large amount of the cost of the works and buildings.

THE CHAMELEON.

Some of Its Uncanny Ways Described.

The chameleon craze has reached Toronto, and several Yonge and King street florists have been doing quite a trade in the little reptiles. Very few people however, have as yet had the courage to appear on the street wearing a chameleon, so that the fad is likely to be short-lived even in Toronto, where society folks will undergo a good deal for the sake of being in the fashion. A writer in an American paper thus amusingly tells the story of how they disappeared from the city in which he lived, and it should prove a warning to all. "At one time," the writer says, "the city was alive with them. They were nestling

IN MASCULINE POCKETS,

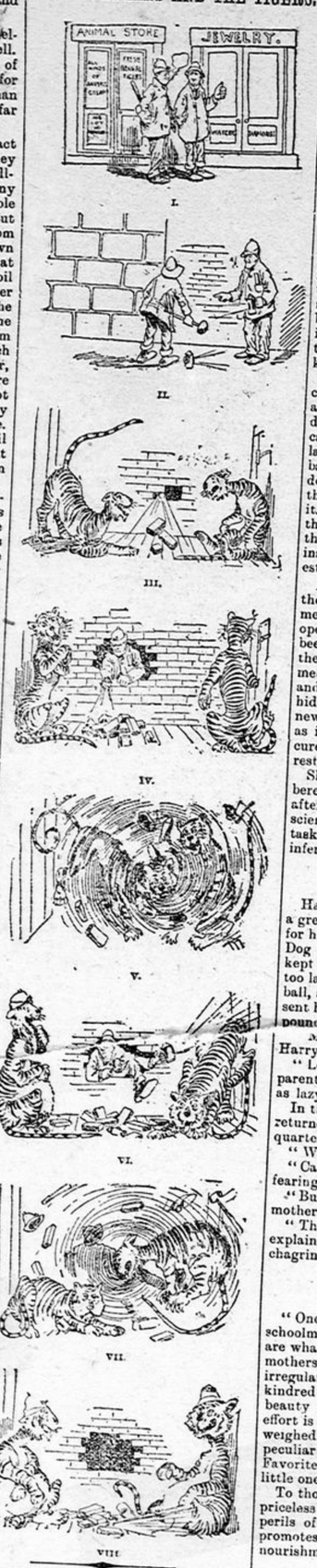
fettered to tiny chains, and given the freedom of the house; to-day, except for a few wonderfully healthy ones, they are either dead or have disappeared, for they can always get away from wherever they are put in so dexterous a fashion that if a cricket were a chameleon it would turn green with envy. The fate of the lost chameleons is harassing careful housewives, for they fear that if they should have died like rats in a hidden hole, their tiny carcases may emit the odor in the spring of which Florida people complain. There, so they say, the houses are full of them, and one is always likely to splash into the soup tureen from the ceiling. They lash their tiny tails in wrath when driven from the sugar jar, and if you should find a dozen of them squirming out of the bed when you turn down the sheets, that is a very small matter. In some families, where the chameleon craze raged for a week or so, the small reptiles have vanished, leaving their skins behind them, the finest thing imaginable, just like lace, and shed as cleanly as one draws off a kid glove. Some people declare that their invasion is like that of the English sparrows; having once got

HERE THEY WILL STAY

and take possession of the houses like cockroaches; then in street cars and drug store we will find advertised next summer: 'A reliable chameleon exterminator.' The chameleon stories that are floating around town it would take the faculty of a a Dean Swift to recite and a crocodile to swallow. One man tells of a friend who was very short-sighted, who came to dinner. He was very fond of pickles, and when the cucumbers came his way they began to disappear rapidly. The family chameleon was at large on the dinner table, and when it hopped up on the edge of his plate he took it, in the distinctness of his eyesight, for his last pickle, and was about to gulp it down, but fortunately [illegible] and he was saved from an awful [illegible]

Mr [illegible] a dressmaker, was a witn[illegible] and Rapids, [illegible] her testi- [illegible] moved the

THE BURGLARS AND THE TIGERS.



NANAIMO COAL IN DEMAND.

Superior to the United States Product—The Output Largely Increasing.

A Vancouver, B. C., special says:—The coal trade in British Columbia is now the chief industry. British Columbia coal has been proved to be superior to the United States article and is reaching the markets of the United States in direct competition with their product. By the War Department of the United States Nanaimo, B. C., coal is rated far above any found in Washington, Oregon or California. The output at Nanaimo is now over a million tons, and the Jumbo island mines, when in full operation, will very materially increase the output. Besides these mines other rich veins are constantly being discovered.

A writer says when ships can sail in from the open sea and come directly to the place where large stores of coal are ordinarily accumulated, it is clear that these coaling positions ought to secure for them some adequate defence such as they do not at present possess. Canada is now co-operating with Great Britain in providing adequate defence for the naval station at Esquimalt.

The great American city of San Francisco draws its chief supply of coal from Nanaimo, B. C. In 1892 San Francisco took 600,000 tons of Nanaimo coal. The American steamships to China and Australia use it exclusively. It goes to the Sandwich islands and Mexico, and so other points on the Pacific.

A circumstance which indicates how Canada's stake on that ocean is increasing is found in the fact that the American cruisers employed in guarding the seal fisheries in the Behring sea get their coal supply from Nanaimo, 5,000 tons recently being sent from one mine alone. It is stated on good authority that the British cruisers now using Welsh coal will shortly take large supplies of the B. C. commodity. The B. C. mines furnish the Canadian Pacific railway with fuel to the Rockies, and also the C. P. R. steamers on the Pacific.

Without these mines the C. P. R., including its fast military and postal service east from England to Australia, could not have been an accomplished fact.

The Flight of Bees.

Many authors have attempted to answer this question, but none have succeeded. Theoretically, the solution has been attempted by counting the number of wing-beats per second, and from that, to guess the distance the bees fly from their hives. The results have differed widely, varying from two to twelve English miles. According to Prof. Marcy's "graphic method," the bees make 190 wing-beats per second. His method consists in fastening a bee in such a way that its wings are free to move, one of them touching lightly a rotating cylinder covered with a smooth and lightly blackened paper. Prof. Landois, who has studied the sound apparatus of many animals, thinks, from the pitch of the sounds made by the vibrating wings, that they move to and fro at the rate of 400 vibrations per second—more than double Marcy's results.

According to Prof. Marcy's figures, 190 wing-beats per second would bring the bee over a distance of one English mile per minute. If Prof. Landois is right, the distance would be two miles. According to these estimates, it will not be far from the truth to say that bees fly about 30 English miles an hour, or that, during an absence of 20 minutes from the hive, they fly about 10 to 12 miles. Most observers, however, are inclined to think that the bees do not fly more than 18 to 20 miles an hour, because the wing-beats of of a bee in freedom and under the observer's instrument are not the same.

PATAGONIAN BABIES.

The dispensatory of Patagonia know but two remedies for the diseases of children—animal skins and common yellow clay—both to be used at the same time, whether the disease be in the head or feet of the little sufferer.

On being called to see a sick child, the Patagonian doctor takes with him a tight skin bag, opened at the larger end. Clay is plentiful everywhere. While some member of the family makes a thick batter of this yellow earth, the medicine man sits staring at the sick child, or else shakes a painted rattle in an idiotic fashion before the little one's face.

When the plaster of clay is ready the child is smeared from head to foot with it, and then slipped feet first into the bag before mentioned. Should the child cease crying before this proceeding has been carried out, it is thought to be a bad sign; an omen that the devil is still lurking in the child, but is keeping quiet for fear of punishment.

On the other hand, should the child become calm as he is being bagged, the parents and medicine man think that the prince of darkness has left the body in order to escape imprisonment. In the event of this last-named contingency arising, the skin bag is immediately closed and tied. The doctor then opens another bag and throws three pebbles and some serpent's teeth into it. These are well shaken for a moment, the idea being to get the devil to jump into the bag after the charm, whereupon it is instantly closed, tied, and sunk in the nearest body of water.

After this rite has been carried out to the letter, the bag in which the clay-besmeared child has been deposited may be opened. If the little one has not already been smothered through being confined in the bag during the incantations of the medicine man, it is thoroughly washed and wrapped in a clean, warm skin, the hide of a "muley" white bull, killed in the new of the moon being preferable. Strange as it may seem, this treatment usually cures, the water being a prime factor in restoring health, no doubt.

Should death ensue, the doctor tells the bereaved parents that two devils were after the child, and that all the medical science in the world is not equal to the task of coping with two of the imps of the infernal regions.

Carlo Carried it.

Harry was a nice little boy, and he had a great yellow mastiff many sizes too large for him, but it was a Love-Me-Love-My-Dog combination, and his kind parents kept the mastiff at a sacrifice. Harry was too lazy to do anything except play football, and go fishing. One day his mother sent him to the butcher's shop for three pounds of beef.

"Must I carry all that home?" whined Harry.

"Let Carlo help you carry it," said his parent with keen sarcasm. "He is almost as lazy and good-for-nothing as you are."

In three hours and thirty minutes Harry returned, the butcher's shop being about a quarter of a mile away.

"Where is the beef?" asked his mother.

"Carlo's carrying it," whimpered Harry, fearing the result.

"But I don't see it," exclaimed the boy's mother.

"That's 'cause it's on the inside of him," explained the boy, much to his mother's chagrin and disappointment.

Mothers.

"One good mother is worth a hundred schoolmasters," said George Herbert. Men are what their mothers make them. But if mothers are peevish and irritable, through irregularities, "female weakness," and kindred ailments, they find no pleasure, no beauty in the care of their babes. All effort is torture. Let all such, who feel weighed to the earth with "weaknesses" peculiar to their sex, try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. They will find the little ones a delight instead of a torment.

To those about to become mothers it is a priceless boon. It lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, shortens labor and promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

A Rural Juliet.

Maud Muller—"Swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon—"

Lover (a peddler)—"Then what shall I swear by?"

Maud Muller—"Swear by that patent weather-vane you sold Pop for five dollars last spring. It's rusted fast."

How to Cure a Corn.

It is one of the easiest things in the world to cure a corn. Do not use acids or other caustic preparations and don't cut a hole in your boot. It is simply to apply Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor and in three days the corn can be removed without pain. Sure, safe, painless. Take only Putnam's Corn Extractor.

Landed.

"Ella," said Marion as they were seated on the verandah of their country house. "I went fishing with Charley this morning."

"Did you? What did you catch?

"I caught Charley."

Wide Awake is a mammoth bar of pure soap. Try it.

Artificial flowers were first made by Italian nuns. They were first used to decorate the shrines and altars in the convents.

Wash your lace curtains with Wide Awake Soap and you will not have to spend hours in mending them.

In Chinese the letter "i" has one hundred and forty-five ways of being pronounced, and each pronunciation has a different meaning.

Given Away Free.

A little advice that may be of use to everybody. The human system, like every other machine, needs a periodical cleaning and general toning up. This is just the reason for this operation and St. Leon Mineral Water is just the medicine for this purpose. Not like artificial Spring Medicines it does not irritate, does not disappoint, nor does not produce reaction. Sold everywhere.

Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, after careful research, comes to the conclusion that there are fourteen million Jews in the world. Other computations place the number at twenty millions.

Wide Awake people are alive to the fact that the new mammoth quartette bar Wide Awake is the best and cheapest soap ever sold in Canada. Try it.

Last year no fewer than 2,378 children were taken up drunk in Liverpool, 113 being under ten years of age.

RECIPE

For Making Root Beer.

During the summer months a more delicious drink than Root Beer could not be desired. For the benefit of our readers we give this recipe. Take

Snider's Root Beer Extract	one bottle
Yeast	
Sugar	half a cake
Luke Warm Water	4 lbs.
	5 gallons

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle, place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The Root Beer Extract can be obtained at all Grocers' and Drug Stores, at 25c. per bottle.

Henry Freeman, an American ex-slave, has bought for $550 at a tax sale the town site of Cahaba, once the capital of Alabama and the centre of an opulent slave-holding aristocracy.

Wide Awake soap is not a patent medicine put up in small packages to deceive the public but is a solid bar of the best soap in the world. Try it.

FEDERAL LIFE.

Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders.

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT.

New Business of a Most Satisfactory Character.

Increased Premium and Interest Receipts—A Head Office Purchased—Policy-Holders' Security.

The twelfth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Federal Life Assurance Company was held on Tuesday, 6th inst., at the head offices of the Company, Hamilton, and was well attended, Mr. James H. Beatty, President, in the chair, Mr. David Dexter, Managing Director, acting secretary.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your directors have much pleasure in submitting for your consideration the twelfth annual report of our Company. The report is accompained by a statement of the receipts and disbursements for the year, and of assets and liabilities at the close of the year, on December 31 last.

During the year 1,459 applications for insurance were received, amounting in the aggregate to $2,357,133. Of these applications 1,366 were approved, for $2,116,633; the others, for insurance to the amount of $240,500, were either declined or held over for further information regarding the risks proposed.

The new business written is of the most satisfactory character, both as to the distribution of a company's risk over a large number of lives and the amount of the premium income derived therefrom.

The premium and interest receipts for the year amounted to $313,256.36, an increase of $45,611.67 over the preceding year, and the assets of the Company were increased by $115,981.52.

The security to policyholders, including our guarantee capital, was, at the close of the year, $998,901.30; and the liabilities for reserves and all outstanding claims, $294,160.04, showing a surplus of $704,141,-26. Exclusive of uncalled guarantee funds the surplus to policyholders was $84,338.36.

The death claims for the year amounted to $103,031, under forty-seven policies. Endowments matured during the year to the amount of $10,258.

A most favorable opportunity having arisen a few months since to purchase a desirable and suitable property in this city for the head offices of our Company, your directors accepted it, and subsequently made improvements which have greatly enhanced the value of the property. Your directors trust and believe that their action in this matter will have your entire approval.

In submitting their trust again into your hands, your directors desire to express their gratification with the progress made by the Company, its present position and future prospects, and their confidence that each year will add to its present solidity and prosperity.

The accompanying certificate from the Company's auditors vouches for the correctness of the financial statement submitted herewith; all accounts, securities and vouchers having been carefully examined by them.

JAMES H. BEATTY, President.
DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company:

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to advise completion of the audit of the books of the Company for the year ending December 31 last. The books, vouchers, etc, have been carefully examined, and we have much pleasure in certifying to their accuracy. The accompanying statement indicates the financial position of your Company as at December 31.

Respectfully submitted,
H. STEPHENS,
SHERMAN E. TOWNSEND,
Auditors.

Hamilton, March 6, 1894.

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SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Premiums and Interest	$313,256 36	
Less re-insurance premiums	12,156 03	
		$301,100 33

Disbursements.

For death claims, endowments, dividends to policy-holders, and expense	$213,988 29
	$87,112 04

Assets.

Mortgages, debentures, loans on policies, real estate and other assets	$379,098 30
To which add uncalled guarantee fund	619,803 00
Total	$998,901 30

Liabilities.

Reserve funds and unadjusted claims	$294,760 04
Surplus security	$704,141 26
Amount insured	$16,949,355 11

Mr. Jas. H. Beatty, the President, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—"It is with even a greater degree of pleasure than on the occasion of our last meeting, one year ago, that we, your directors, now present our report, and render to you an account of the trust you placed in our hands.

"It has been my privilege at previous meetings to call your attention to the marked advances made by our Company, as indicated by the reports placed before you from year to year; but on no former occasion have I been able to point you to such a great increase in the income and the assets of the Company. The report shows a gain over the previous year of more than seventeen per cent. in income, and over forty-four per cent. in assets, exclusive of guarantee capital.

"In some previous years a greater gain was made in the amount of our insurance than has been the case in the past year; however, it has been the aim of your directors for the past two or three years, as intimated in my remarks at our last annual meeting, to encourage an increase in our premium income and a distribution of the Company's risk over a greater number of lives by substituting investment insurance in smaller amounts for terminating policies.

"In following this course we have added several hundreds to the number of lives insured without increasing the aggregate amount of risk very much, and have largely increased our income.

"Regarding the very substantial and commodious premises we now occupy for our head offices, the purchase of which is mentioned in the directors' report, it is needless for me to say anything, except, perhaps, to add that the cost of this property, with the improvements made since its purchase, is much less than that of an equally desirable property within my knowledge bought or built for a like purpose."

Mr. Kearns, Vice-President, on seconding the motion for its adoption, said: "It affords me much gratification to join in the submission of the report which has been presented. In addition to what has been said by the President, I can assure you that the continued and large growth shown in the resources and solidity of the Company enhance the value of its contracts to the insured, whose interests are our first care.

"Our agents, who have been energetic and intelligent in the discharge of their duties, will be strengthened in their work in no small degree, and, no doubt will enable your directors for this year to afford you even more favorable returns.

"With a surplus to policy-holders of $84,236.36, surplus security of $704,141.26, and total resources of about $1,000,000, the Company can offer favorable contracts and promise good results for its patrons."

The report was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Wolverton read a carefully-prepared analysis of the mortality experience of the Company for the year, for which the thanks of the shareholders were tendered him.

On motion of Dr. Williams, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Dexter, the Managing Director, his assistants, and to the agents of the Company, to which the Managing Director, Dr. Wolverton, Medical Director, and S. M. Kenney, Superintendent, responded briefly.

The retiring directors were all re-elected. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the officers were all re-elected.

Nerve Pain Cure.

Polson's Nerviline cures flatulence, chills, and spasms. Nerviline cures vomiting, diarrhœa, cholera, and dysentery. Nerviline cures headache, sea sickness and summer complaint. Nerviline cures neuralgia, toothache, lumbago, and sciatica. Nerviline cures sprains, bruises, cuts, &c. Polson's Nerviline is the best remedy in the world, and only costs 10 and 25 cents to try it. Sample and large bottles at any drug store. Try Polson's Nerviline.

It is admitted by some divers that twenty-five feet is about the limit at which they can see under water.

Recipe.—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract	one bottle
Fleischman's Yeast	
Sugar	half a cake
Lukewarm Water	two pounds
	two gallons

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water add the extract and bottle, place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and groceries store in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

In the space of one minute the polypus can change its form a hundred times.

Use Wide Awake Soap in the bath and toilet, it leaves the skin soft and smooth.

The frock coat first made its appearance in England in 1540, in the reign of Henry VIII.

When you buy the new mammoth quartette bar Wide Awake Soap remember you only pay for pure soap not cheap, stamps or wood cuts. Try it for next washing.

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TAKE THE BEST
25cts., 50cts. and $1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.
It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

AGENTS WANTED, male and female. To sell our new Knife Cleaner. Entirely new; sells to every housekeeper. Also our Bread, Cake and Paring Knife Carver, and Knife and Scissors Sharpener. No capital required. Easy sellers, big profits. CLAUS SHEAR CO., Lock Box 324, Toronto, Ont.

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PLUM TREES, all on Plum Stock, 2 and 3 years. Largest stock in Canada, well furnished and first-class. Also a few cars left of those celebrated Red Globe Danvers Onion, none better grown. H. S. HURD, Halton Nurseries, Burlington, Ont.

OUR JUBILEE YEAR
1844 50 Years of Successful Business in one place, is your Guarantee from 1894
WATEROUS, Brantford, Canada.

EASTLAKE METALLIC ROOFING CO. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE. STEEL SHINGLES
CONBOY'S IMPROVED CARRIAGE TOPS
Have all the latest improvements. Be sure and get one for your buggy. They are better than ever for 1894.

In 10 MINUTES THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAIN has been allayed and CURED by use of ST. JACOBS OIL

The Wealth of Health
Is in Pure Rich Blood; to enrich the blood is like putting money out at interest,
SCOTT'S EMULSION
Of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites
possesses blood enriching properties in a remarkable degree. *Are you all run down?* Take Scott's Emulsion. Almost as Palatable as Milk. Be sure and get the genuine.
Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.

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DR. SLOCUM'S
COMPOUND PENNYROYAL TEA
Gives Health, Strength & Beauty.
Cures all diseases and irregularities peculiar to women. As a tonic no better can be had. Take it. Samples free. Sold by all druggists in 25 cent packages, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. T. A. SLOCUM & CO. 186 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont
Valuable Cook Book sent free.

DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE Gives a Night's Sweet Sleep & CURES ASTHMA so that you need not sit up all night gasping for breath for fear of suffocation. On receipt of name and P. O. address will mail Trial Bottle FREE
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Use DR. TAFT'S White Pine Syrup for Colds.

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158 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

CLIP, SAVE AND SEND TO US
In the first year in which the Aermotor Co. did galvanizing it expended $50,000 in this work, and did not furnish galvanized goods for the entire year either. No extra charge was made for the goods into which this enormous sum was put. Are you curious to know why this lavish expenditure was made? Are you curious to know how the Aermotor Co. came to make bed-rock, hard-times prices long before hard times set in? The explanation is this: The Aermotor Co. foresaw that something better than painting was required and foresaw that hard times were coming.
THE AERMOTOR CO. FORESEES, IT LOOKS AHEAD, IT ANTICIPATES, IT KNOWS WHAT IS COMING, IT KNOWS WHAT SHOULD BE COMING, IT KNOWS IN ADVANCE WHAT IT SHOULD DO.
Because of this it has an enormous factory, and turns out an enormous quantity of goods, and *good goods*. The other fellow is a used-to-be, has been, or might have been, had he known, but he didn't know. It is all in the past. His business is in the gone by. Ours is in the present, the future. His consolation is found in the darkey's statement: "It's better to be a has-been than a neber was." After we have done and are doing a thing and it is known to be the only thing to do, certain little piping voices are heard saying: "We can do it if you will pay us enough money to do it."
We made the Steel Windmill business, made the model to which the best of our imitators can only hope to remotely approach and in their endeavor to approach it are still weakly experimenting at the expense of the user. But to return to our enormous outlay for galvanizing. Why did we do it? The reason is this. WE BUILD THE BEST WE KNOW, REGARDLESS OF COST, and we believe we know better than anybody. We know that tids metal, exposed to the air, will not last unless galvanized, but if properly galvanized, will last scores of years. Barbed wire galvanized will last 20 years, and be practically as good as new. How long does it last painted? But the steel used in the vanes of windmills is from a thirty-second to a sixty-fourth of an inch thick, and therefore would last only from a fourth to an eighth as long as the barbed wire, other things being equal, but they are not equal; the sheet metal has holes punched through it and is riveted to thicker and more rigid pieces.
The vibration of the thin parts at once cracks the paint around the rivets, and water at once gets in and rust quickly eats away the thin parts. Some have used galvanized metal and put in black rivets. This of course is not so good as painting, since the cut edge of the galvanized metal is exposed and is in no way protected. WE BUILD FOR THE AGES. We wouldn't sell you a poor painted wheel, nor one painted before being put together made of metal galvanized if you would pay us double price for it. We build the best we know, and knowing that such things are practically worthless, we feally have nothing to do with them.
When the section of an Aermotor Wheel is all riveted up, completed and cleaned of rust and impurities, it is then immersed in melted zinc and aluminum and left there until it becomes as hot as the metal is and until every crack, cranny, crevice, pore and opening of every sort is filled, closed up and saturated with the molten metal and the whole 23 pieces composing the section become soldered and welded together as one piece, then you have something that is strong, enduring and reliable. It is expensive to do, and small doors cannot afford to do it. We keep 40 tons of zinc and aluminum melted from one year's end to another, and we have business enough so that we can afford to do it.
One word about the nature of galvanizing. The silvery white coating which fills every pore and covers every portion of the Aermotor Wheel, Vane and Tower is zinc and aluminum when it is first put on, but which, after standing for a time forms, with the steel, a chemical combination or alloy which cannot be melted and is practically indestructible.
The 5th advertisement in this series will show a 4-Wheel Steel Truck, weighing 175 lbs., which will carry 2 tons, and of which we use 500 in the Aermotor Factory. It will be found almost indispensable on any farm or in any warehouse. For 2 copies of this advertisement, which is No. 4 in the series, and $3.50 cash, sent in immediately after the appearance of ad. No. 5, we will deliver f.o.b., Chicago, one of these Trucks or forward from branch houses, freight from Chicago added.
Where we can, we shall make liberal offers to accept copies of these advertisements in part payment for Windmills. If you have any thought of using a windmill this year write us at once, stating what you will need, whether Pumping or Geared, and if possible we will make you a liberal offer.
The Aermotor Co. proposes to distribute $500. CASH, IN PRIZES for the best essays written by the wife, son or daughter of a farmer or user of a windmill, answering the question, "WHY SHOULD I USE AN AERMOTOR?" For conditions of competition and amounts and numbers of prizes send for particulars to the Aermotor Co., Chicago, or to its branches, at San Francisco, Kansas City, Lincoln, Neb., Sioux City, Iowa, Minneapolis, Buffalo, or 65 Park Place, New York City. Aermotors, Pumping and Geared same price. All Steel, all Galvanized-After-Day one, anywhere, at the following prices:
8-ft. $25. 12-ft. $50. 16-ft. $125.

GRANBY RUBBERS
They give perfect satisfaction in fit, style and finish, and it has become a by word that
"Granby Rubbers" wear like iron.

Mr. J. W. Dykeman
St. George, New Brunswick.

After the Grip
No Strength, No Ambition
Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Perfect Health.
The following letter is from a well-known merchant tailor of St. George, N. B.:
"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Gentlemen—I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have done me a great deal of good. I had a severe attack of the grip in the winter, and after getting over the fever I did not seem to gather strength, and had no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be just what I needed. The results were very satisfactory, and I recommend this medicine to all who are afflicted with rheumatism or other afflictions caused by poison and poor blood. I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house and use it when I need a tonic. We also keep Hood's Pills on hand and think highly of them." J. W. DYKEMAN, St. George, New Brunswick.
Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.