BUTTER DAIRYING.

How This Industry May Be Improved in Ontario.

THE CARE OF STOCK A MOST IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION—VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS TO DAIRY FARMERS AND THEIR WIVES—A PLEA FOR BETTER BUTTER.

The following letter is from Mr. Jas. Cheesman, of the Ontario Creameries Association, who has had considerable experience in diarying, and whose opinions and suggestions are therefore entitled to the most careful consideration:

Now December is upon us, and full provision must be made for the winter care of dairy animals, I cannot do better than invite the intention of your readers who are interested in improved dairying for butter production to the subject of live stock. Before we reach the churn we must have cream, and this is not available until we have plenty of milk of high quality. Before we get milk we must have the cow, and she comfortably sheltered, well-grown and properly prepared food. In England they commence with the cow and the crops grown to feed her; in the United States they began where we in Canada did, at the creamery, and worked backward till they reached their present standing. Hitherto we have given too exclusive attention at conventions and in the press to the mechanism of dealing with milk and its products, and have left almost untouched the economy of milk production. Certainly there is no more promising field in agricultural reform than that of the increased production of the average animal used for dairying.

So many practical men in the business are now agreed that cows giving less than 5,000 pounds of milk per year, or less than 200 pounds of butter, are not worth keeping, that I make no apology in taking this quantity as the minimum limit of profit. For several years the returns made to the Ontario Bureau of Industry state the cow average for Eastern Ontario at 2,700 lbs., and for Western Ontario 3,000 pounds per animal. It is very well known that we have many better animals than these, and that the proportion of poor cows must be very large indeed when no better average can be obtained than those indicated in these figures. The cost of butter production has been shown to be unprofitable when carried beyond the third year of an animal's life, and yet there are men who persist in using those animals with a view to both beef and milk after they cease to pay a profit. This fact will most likely account for much of the cow average we hear of from the cheese factories and creameries.

Many men in the centres of our dairy industry are turning their attention to the special purpose animals, by choosing some one of the well-known dairy breeds, from which to grade up their herds. Scarcely a week passes that I do not hear of some men buying a dairy bull for improving his stock. Breeding up from better stock is all very well and proper in its place, but the weak point of our live stock management is the lack of care given to your young stock and the understanding of animals. One sometimes hears complaints from men, who, having bought well-bred animals from prominent and successful stock breeders, have themselves failed to reach the same results in milk and butter. The reason is usually obvious. Animals change hands and the new owner not having the same appreciation of care and food cannot possibly get the same results. I have been in the barns of well-known breeders and farm dairy butter makers in the severest winter months, and have sometimes wondered whether those men thought they were raising Shetland ponies instead of calves and yearlings, from which future profits of the dairy were to come. It is very silly of men to boast of the ability of young animals to stand roughing in a wind riddled stable, when they ought to be increasing their growth every day. Little children stand it sometimes, but often get killed in the process, and always get stunted when not protected with suitable clothing.

If we are to make milk profitably we must begin with the calf as soon as we get it from the cow. I must insist here that the stable shall be comfortable and that the temperature should not be less than 60° F. How the dairy farmer is to do this is his business, and if he has not already got a good box stall for cows about to calve he can easily make one, and line it well by covering the walls with straw. Provision of this kind will make a stable snug and warm. The warmer and more comfortable the animal the easier will her task be at the hour of labor. The health and vigor of the calf must depend for the first four or five days on the secretions of the dam, and these will necessary be the result of her care and management previous to, and at time of calving. I will not attempt to detail the usual provision of food given to cows at this period, as there is scarcely much variation from the warm bran mash with such additions as are found necessary for her health. After she is in a fair condition and able to take her place in the herd as a milk giver for the dairy, I wish to bespeak for every calf the personal interest and care of the farmer's wife or daughter. The care of the young is as essentially a woman's occupation, that every man should be willing to hand over to their more sympathetic and gentler natures, a task which they perform so well. On daily farms it is decidedly better to remove the calves from the dam as soon after birth as possible, and to feed them after five days on skim milk at blood heat, prepared by mixing it with gruel made from oatmeal and flaxseed meal mixed. This mixture, when thoroughly mixed like porridge and added to the warm skim milk at the rate of not less than six ounces of meal per day, may be increased a quarter ounce per day up to six weeks old. Let it have its fill twice a day and at sixty days old it may be taught to nibble some oats clover and meadow hay which has been treated with hot water for a period of twelve hours to soften its fibre. A little skim milk sprinkled over this will be sufficient to induce feeding. About two gallons of skim milk per day will be ample. Assuming a birth weight 70 to 75 lbs. this ration ought to give us an increase of about three pounds per day, or a total weight of 250 lbs. at two months old. After this the meal may be increased gradually from the one pound to two at the rate of a quarter of an ounce per day as long as the calf shows vigor and the digestive organs are healthy. The attendant must be guided largely by her observation. The eye, skin and general appearance of the calf must be the best indication of what is needed by way of modification. The importance of vigorous health and growth during early childhood determines the character of the cow or bull in after life as a milker or sire. The scales should should be frequently (not less than every ten days) used to find the increase. No one should be satisfied with less than an average of two pounds a day for the first two hundred days, or a weight of 470 lbs. at six months old. If this increase can be maintained up to ten months old all the better. Regularity in feeding, warm, clean, comfortable quarters, and pure fresh water, at a temperature of not less than 70°, with liberal feeding, must be observed throughout. Skim milk may be discontinued at six months old.

Our next point is the age for breeding. A well-grown heifer may be bred at fourteen or fifteen months old, and a bull at the same age if vigorous. It is an essential of economic dairying that animals should come into profit early, not later than at two years old. From the time of breeding she should be fed for moderate growth, and be given ample exercise to develope her calf. At calving her treatment as a milker as soon as she is over the first ten days should receive the most careful treatment of her owner. If the females of the family can still be her attendants so much the better, for she must now be milked regularly and be thoroughly striped at each milking. To enable her to give a liberal flow of rich milk she should be fed in addition to her pasture—or in the winter cut clover—hay, ensilage or roots, and from five to ten pounds of mixed meal and bran per day, according to season and yield. It is this kind of treatment that enabled the Channel Island woman to produce her prolific cow, and the Irish cottar's wife had no other treatment for her tiny Kerry. Both these animals have been created and developed by women, and the same may be said of the Ayrshire woman's cow and of the animals that browse on the Swiss mountains and the low lands of Holland. Liberal feeding, regular and thorough milking for a period of at least 300 days, even though she gave one quart per milking the last month, must be persisted in if we are to establish in this young creature the milking habit. As a heifer she will decide whether she is worth keeping or not. I would have her milk carefully weighed at each milking, and recorded for the entire year, and so all through. I have seen cows fluctuate from half a pound to seventeen pounds of milk in twenty-four hours. When one varies as much as five pounds in one day an intelligent person should know the reason why, and endeavor to remove the disturbing cause if it can be identified. Now there is no reason why this heifer, properly cared for, should not give 4,500 lbs. of milk, and at least 200 lbs. of butter with her first calf, and another calf within a year. Some men and women in our dairy districts often obtain these results without making any pretentions as to pedigree of the animal or ability as special feeders. The dairyman has the strongest possible inducements to try, because it makes a serious difference with him whether he makes much or little with his cows. How many farmers we have who own cows giving an average of two gallons of milk per day the year round, and a full 300 lbs. of butter per cow, I cannot say, but I know such in all parts of Canada, and they do it with grade cows under 1,000 lbs. live weight.

Let us begin with care in housing and general treatment, feed liberally, and reap the reward. There is no sense whatever in feeding two animals when one can do the same amount of work. It is far easier and immensely cheaper to maintain one carcass, because all the food fed over the maintenance ration is clear profit. If I had to choose between good grades, well cared for and liberally fed, and highly bred animals, poorly fed, I would prefer the grades always. Some men when about to improve by introducing better blood into their herds are too apt to act the part of the Irishman who was recommended to buy a particular kind of cooking stove because it would give the same results as the old one, with 50 per cent. less fuel, and who concluded to take two stoves and avoid the use of coal altogether. Those who choose better animals must remember that they are but machines of flesh and blood, and that the economic results obtained are much larger yields of dairy goods from a liberal feeding. A well-bred animal means that you have one able to do more dairy work, and therefore having a greater amount of tissue waste to repair. This means more food, but it also means that all the food fed over this increase result in an abundant and profitable yield far exceeding that of the grade.

In commercial life we expect the largest results from the highest born men, whether in business or professional work. The amount of energy expended regulates the quantity of waste tissue in muscle and brain. These must be repaired and renewed by daily food. The value of each man's product settles the question of relative cost of food. We are striving after profitable dairying, and want to reach a stage where it will be possible to put on the market butters having no wider range of quality than wheat, hay, beef, or lard now has. I go to the Toronto market and see butter selling at from 15 to 40c. per lb., and at about thirteen prices, while wheat has but three and beef about four.

We want the farmers' wives and daughters to assist our Ontario Creameries Association to make more and better butter. The first thing to do is to remove those 3,000 lb. milk averages. Unless the women help, and do for Ontario what the Irish and Channel Island women have done for stock in their countries we shall not succeed. They have everything to gain and nothing the loser, and would reap the largest share of the profit.

NOT A BOOK AGENT.

Mr. H. Watson, Druggist, is not a book agent, but has the agency in Milton for Johnson's Tonic Bitters, which he can heartily recommend for any complaint to which a tonic medicine is applicable. This valuable medicine has been used with most astonishingly good results in cases of general debility, weakness, irregularities peculiar to females, extreme paleness, impoverishment of the blood, stomach and liver troubles, loss of appetite, and for that general worn out feeling that nearly every one is troubled with at some part of the year. Don't forget the name Johnson's Tonic Bitters 50c. and $1. per bottle at Watson's drug store.

Sam Jones the revivalist, had the audacity to say before a Boston audience that he did not believe in "Culture with a big 'C.'" And Boston now believes in Jones with a small "j."

It is announced from Ottawa that the Militia Department purposes furnishing a new pattern of rifle to be used at competitive matches next year as an experiment.

Johnson's All Healing White Ointment.

The wonderful healing and soothing properties of the above named excellent salve, have been found by many that have used it to be most efficacious in the treatment of salt rheum, pimples, blotches, boils, ulcers, scalds, burns, chafings, etc. One trial will be sufficient to prove that what we claim for it is correct. For sale at 25 cents per box by Watson's druggist.

The British Government's course regarding Ireland has been condemned by a mass meeting of dissenting ministers held at Manchester.

Lord Hartington has been presented with the freedom of the City of London "in recognition of his services in defence of the Empire."

Mr Lovitt, Liberal, was re elected in Yarmouth, N. S. on Thursday by a majority of 566, and General Laurie defeated Mr. Robertson by a majority of six in Shelburne.

HOME RULE IN IRELAND.

THE ENGLISH HOME RULE UNION REPORTS ON THE SUBJECT.

A London cablegram says: Not long ago the Home Rule Union officers who are in Westminster appointed a deputation of members of Parliament and business citizens to visit all parts of Ireland and make a report on certain subjects. The following is an abstract of the conclusions which will be fully argued in the forthcoming report: First—That the Irish people are eager for peace and abhor and dread outrage as much as Englishmen do. Second—That their demands, as well in respect of land as the national question, are distinguished by extraordinary moderation. Third—That the National League, proclaimed as a dangerous association, is the chief agency for maintenance of law and order in Ireland. Fourth—That political meetings in Ireland are not less orderly and well conducted than they are in England and Scotland, and that the only danger of a breach of the peace is the irritating display of force on the part of the authorities. Fifth—That the Irish Nationalists, like the English Home Rulers, are not separatists. Sixth—That in Ulster the great majority of the people who are opposed to home rule will, when home rule is granted, forget the past differences: that considerations of common interest will make them join with their fellow countrymen in carrying on the government in Ireland, and that they themselves even now are well aware that this will be the case. Seventh—That as a matter of fact nobody in Ireland fears religious persecution. Eighth—That the quarrel of the Irish people is with mob law and not with the people of England, and that, so far as the two peoples are concerned, a real union has for the first time in their history been established. Ninth—That the members of the Irish Parliamentary party have been chosen by the leaders solely for their patriotism and readiness to support anything that will promote the national cause, and that so soon as Home Rule has been established many men of special culture and qualification, who at present hold aloof, will come forward and assist in making and administering good laws. Tenth—That the present English administration of government in Ireland is not only most ineffective in promoting the good of the nation and most irritating to the mass of the Irish people, but is a heavy and unnecessary burden on the taxpayers of England, Scotland and Wales. It is intended to circulate millions of copies of this throughout the United Kingdom.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

THE BIBLE AND TEMPERANCE.

By the Rev. Charles Courtenay, Vicar of Emmanuel Church, Liverpool, Author of "Temperance Home Truths," etc.—Continued.

[A Paper read before the Quarterly Meeting of the Liverpool council of the C.E.T.S. and printed by request.]

IV. I must now show on what Scriptural grounds our Temperance practice rests.

First of all on the law of liberty. We are "called unto liberty" (Gal. v. 13). If men and women are at liberty to take drink in moderation, we are equally at liberty to abstain from it altogether. We are both within our Christian rights. Our position with regard to strong drink is the same as was the position of the Christian at Rome on the subject of eating idol meats. "Let not him that eateth despise him that eateth not, and let not him which eateth not judge him that eateth: for God hath received him" (Rom. xiv. 3).

In the second place, we plead our Abstinence on the score of self-preservation. "If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out. If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off and cast it from thee" (Matt. v. 29, 30). A thing may be useful and precious and dear, but the moment it becomes a stumbling-block and a source of danger, it should be sacrificed. Here is a plain law, indeed, and one perhaps more applicable to strong drink than to any other lawful thing known to us. Neither are we to wait until the stumbling-block assumes large proportions. The very first symptom of danger should be the signal for the stroke. Those of us who believe that the danger is great before, is visible, can still plead this law of self-preservation as our warrant for Abstinence.

In the third place, we ground our Temperance action on the present distress. We believe that the need is greater among ourselves for Temperance endeavours than existed in the early days of the Church.

The wine of early days was not the distilled spirits of our own days. Neither were the wines fortified. The temptations were fewer. Drinking habits were not so intertwined with the national The life. race was a more abstaining one than is ours.

And altogether we live in peculiarly different days. That the distress in homes and hearts is keen I need not prove. Now, as times may arise when it shall be better for men and women not to marry on account of "the present distress" (1 Cor. vii. 26), as St. Paul puts it, so, we say, that the terrible distress to be found at our very doors to-day though strong drink is sufficient reason for denying ourselves even lawful drinks.

In the fourth place, we abstain for the greater glory of God. "Whether we eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God" (1 Cor. x. 31). We believe ourselves bound to glorify God in the best way we can, and many of us are firmly persuaded that, by our total abstinence, we can glorify God better than by even moderate drinking. And we not only think so, but we have proved it.

In the next place we put forth our Abstinence on the score of charity. "It is good," St. Paul says, "neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak" (Rom. xiv. 21). Here is something bordering upon a very command. "It is good." We have found it so. Example is infinitely better than precept. To lead the way is better than to show it. Standing in the midst of a world where weak men are ever stumbling through strong drink, we feel our heart-strings pulled day by day with sympathy and longing; and, believing honestly that our own personal Abstinence will avail much we have not hesitated to yield up even lawful beverages for the good of men's souls. And both we and they have been blessed exceedingly in body and in soul.

Our ground, then, is not the ground of precept, but of principle; not of absolute command, but of blessed privilege. Without denouncing strong drink as a positively evil thing, we yet renounce it, for the present distress, for the glory of God, and for the good of those souls for whom Christ died.

Physicians

Are usually averse to proprietary medicines. Nasal-Balm is a specific for cold in the head and catarrh, and having faith and evidence that it will cure those troubles, we ask and court a fair trial of the discovery, and a full investigation at their hands.

It Could'nt be Enforced.

Toronto Globe.

Prohibition has had a bad set-back in Massachusetts. The local elections which took place in the beginning of the week were fought on the liquor question, and the result is a wide return to the license system. The seven cities of Fall River, Springfield, Gloucester, Haverhill, New Bedford, Northampton and Waltham, which a year ago voted no license, reversed their decision on this occasion. Fall River's majority for license was 450, Springfield's was 1,185, Gloucester's was 86, Haverhill's was 30, New Bedford's was 1,261, Northampton's was 10, and Waltham's was 57. The change in public sentiment is held to be due to the indifferent enforcement of the Prohibitory law.

[Rattlesnakes and their Bites

Tyrone, Pa., Letter to Philadelphia Press.

My remedy is spiritus frumenti applied internally. In 1882, while on a geological survey, I received a bite in the right leg below the knee. After using one gallon per week for six weeks, I was permanently cured. The scars and livid spots are there yet, but occasion no disability. In fact, I really consider it a benefit to a man's health to be bitten by a rattler once in a while.

As to the cussedness of the rattlesnake, I would like to correct a very common error. These otherwise dangerous reptiles always give warning, and never bite unless roughly trod upon or incautiously caught by the hand. On a cold, rainy or damp day, when partially torpid, they give no alarm, and will not bite under any circumstances. A man may take them up and fold them around his neck without harm. The same may be done at other times, but the performer must be extremely cautious. He may touch any part of the snake's body, except the tail or rattles. The rattler has a well-known but unwritten law: "Thou shalt not suffer any man to touch thy tail or thy rattles, on pain of death to the offender." Observing this law, an expert may handle one of these reptile monsters almost any time with absolute impunity. It is needless to say, however, that I do not recommend such performances as an everyday exercise. Even an unloaded gun will sometimes go off unexpectedly.

There is a popular belief that rattlers jump at their victims. This is a vile slander upon the good character of a noble snake. They do no such thing. People may say what they please against the copperhead. That enemy of mankind embodies the meanest kind of treachery; but the rattler would be a noble bird if he had wings.

There are what we term two kinds of rattlesnakes—the black and the yellow—blacks are the males and the yellow ones females. The green rattlers are revised editions of the yellow kind. I once killed a white rattlesnake, but did not investigate its generative physiology. All are equally venomous. I once killed and dissected a yellow rattler and found nine fangs in either jaw—eighteen in all—fitted in, spoon fashion, one behind another.

As remedies for snakebite, whiskey, alcohol, ammonia, spirits of turpentine, lunar caustic, and other antidotes are all used. The virus, which is secreted by the poison glands, is injected into the wound and operates by coagulating the blood. It is either an acid or an alkali, and any application that will chemically neutralize these must prevent serious results. Whiskey increases the velocity and force of the circulation and also stimulates the patient's system. Turpentine applied outwardly readily dilutes the poison, and to that extent decreases its activity. Alcohol acts in the same manner, but perhaps in a different degree. Ammonia either neutralizes or combines with the virus. Some other applications act as absorbents. All operating together effect the most ready cure. The gall of the cobra or some other venomous snake digested in alcohol, diluted with water and taken sparingly, is a sure cure. An Indian chief lately informed me that his cure is to instantly cut a piece out of the wound and apply a slice of old bacon to draw out any poison that may remain.

Unequalled.

P. B. MacNamara, dry goods merchant, Brockville, Ont., says—As an instant relief for cold in the head and catarrh, Nasal Balm is unequalled. The effect is noticed as soon as it is used.

Money to be Made.

It is said that dull times are not known by the agents of the great publishing house of George Stinson & Co., of Portland, Maine. The reason of this exceptional success is found in the fact that they always give the public that which is keenly appreciated and at prices that all can afford. At present, we understand, their agents are doing wonderfully well on several new lines. They need many more agents in all parts of the country. Those who need profitable work should apply at once. Women do as well as men. Experience is not necessary, for Messrs. Stinson & Co. undertake to show all who are willing to work, not hard but earnestly, the path to large success. It should be remembered that an agent can do a handsome business without being away from home over night. Another advantage, it costs nothing to give the business a trial, and a agent can devote all his time, for only his spare moments to it. Stinson & Co. guarantee grand success to all who engage and follow simple and plain directions that they give. We have not space to explain all here, but full partiulars will be sent *free* to those who address the firm; their full address is given above.

Its Fruits in Dufferin.

Orangeville Sun.

Probably laws which suit one community are not wholly applicable to another. Possibly there are circumstances in which the Scott Act may be a great blessing, and that there are others in which it will not do good is also apparent. Temperance men have set up prohibition and legislative enactments and have established a kind of worship of them, but they do not appear to have taken into consideration the question whether or not the enactments were advancing the cause of morality. They have assumed that temperance is advanced by the passage of some favorite measure, but on securing that they have very often taken the shadow and abandoned the substance. Temperance is a personal virtue, and its practice depends much on personal effect. Every man who has the welfare of the State at heart is, we should think, bound to give consideration to the question, what is the law effecting? Those who reside within the precincts of the county of Dufferin will find an answer to the query in the three words—drunkenness, perjury and dynamite!

NEVER TRIED IT.

What! Never tried Johnson's Tonic Bitters! Then do so at once. It's positively the best general tonic on the market. I've often heard people say they thought that it was to be placed on a par with the many trashy preparations manufactured out of rum, but since you've heard it so highly I'll give it a trial. Do so, it's good for any complaint in which a tonic is beneficial. Can be taken by man, woman, or child, 50c. and $1. per bottle at H. Watson's drug store, Milton.

SUPPRESSING INTEMPERANCE.—The Austrian way of suppressing intemperance is by making drunkenness a crime. For some time an Act against excessive drinking has been in force in Gallicia and Bukovinia, and it has worked so well that it is to be extended over the whole empire. The law restricts the number of licenses for the sale of liquor and makes the penalty for drunkenness a fine of $20 and two months imprisonment. A man who is convicted of drunkenness for the third time is forbidden to frequent public houses and saloons, and if the police find him at such a place his offence is visited with a very heavy penalty.

The distressing paleness so often observed in young girls and women, is due in a great measure to a lack of the red corpuscles in the blood. To remedy this requires a medicine which produces these necessary little blood constituents, and the best yet discovered is Johnson's Tonic Bitters. Price 50 cts. and $1. per bottle, at Watson's drug store, Milton.

It was Sold under the Scott Act.

Truro, N.S., [illegible] proud claim that during its [illegible] since its history was never stained [illegible] But the glory of Truro has [illegible] young man named Clifford [illegible] there on last Sunday morning [illegible] was hurled into eternity [illegible] key that marred the [illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

A Frightful Example.

From The Omaha World.

Prohibitionist: There, sir, Mr. De Wine, look at that man. Did you ever see such rum-soaked specimen?

De Wine: I never did. He's a wreck, sure enough. Been a hard drinker all his life, evidently. See here, my good man, have you any home to go to?

Delapilated specimen: No sir, I'm a stranger among strangers.

"Where did you come from?"

"I just come from Maine."

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE for December is in all its features a Christmas number. The leading article, "Christ Ideals in American Art," by Wm. H. Ingersoll, gives occasion for the frontispiece, "The Boy Christ Disputing with the Doctors," engraved from a picture by Frank Moss; and in a sculptured "Head of Christ," by Launt Thompson, is reproduced the ideal Christ. A very interesting account is also given of origin and history of this ideal, which, according to early traditions, may be traced to a portrait taken in the lifetime of Jesus. Drawing upon his ample fund of personal recollections, Charles Gayarre tells, with a wealth of anecdote, how various means of amusement were provided for rich and poor fifty years ago, in a quarter of New Orleans that seems then to have been devoted—at least in the holiday season—to the Genius of Pleasure. "Christmas in the Grand Army" is the story told by one of the surviving members of a society founded among our soldiers during the war. Its meetings took place on successive Christmas days, the last being held just before the close of the conflict. Diaries of war incidents were kept by members and read at the meetings; often indicating by changed ownership the casualties of battle. In the December number of Mr. Fawcett's story, Olivia begins to find out what sort of a husband she has acquired, and he in turn meets equal surprise in attempting to control her. Salmon fishing in the Cascapedia river is described in illustrated article. Lorne and Landsdowne, as well as the Princess Louise, angled in this stream; but visitors from the United States, among whom was the late President Arthur, caught its biggest fish. In an illustrated article, Z. L. White has a pleasant sketch of the discoverer of natural gas at Findlay, O., to whom the people of that place should certainly erect a monument. An interview with Walt Whitman and an ancient version of the love story of Miles Standish will interest literary readers; there are some finished stories, a discussion of new books by Julian Hawthorne, a paper on Home Decorations by Jenny June; Health Jottings for December by Dr. Hutchinson, and poems by Edith M. Thomas, Charles Henry Luders, George Edgar Montgomery, Charles Lotin Hildreth, Hamlin Garland, and Andrew Hussey Allen. The Portfolio has three illustrated articles by well-known authors.

Published by the American Magazine Co., 749 Broadway, New York, at $3 a year.

Immorality Under the Scott Act.

The Moncton (N. B.) Times says there are in that town young girls of 12 and 15 years of age living lives of shame, and children of even more tender age sick and dying from the most loathsome diseases.

"They have a larger sale in my district, says a well known druggist, "than any other pills on the market, and give the best satisfaction for sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, etc., and when combined with Johnson's Tonic Bitters, Johnson's Tonic Liver Pills will perform what no other medicine has done before for suffering humanity." Pills 25 cents per bottle. Bitters 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sold by H. Watson, Druggist Milton.

Mr. Dillon, speaking with reference to the rumors of the Pope's interference in Irish affairs, said that while he deeply revered the authority of the Pope in matters of faith, he would as soon think of submitting to the Sultan of Turkey as to him in matters political.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind. L1yr

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

	Regular Price.	With Champion.
Globe,	$1.00	$1.75
Advertiser,	1.00	1.75
Harper's Magazine,	4.00	4.50
Weekly,	4.00	4.50
Bazar,	4.00	4.50
Young People,	2.00	2.50
Scientific American,	3.00	3.10
Supplement,	5.00	5.10
and Supplement,	7.00	7.00
National Live Stock Journal,	1.15	1.70
Canada Farmer,	1.00	1.75
Canada Medical Surgical Journal,	3.00	3.00
American Agriculturist,	1.50	2.10
Godeys Lady's Book,	2.00	2.50
Rural New-Yorker (with seed premiums)	2.00	2.50
Lippincott's Magazine,	5.00	5.00
Eclectic Magazine,	8.00	8.35
Art Interchange,	2.00	2.50
Demorest's Monthly,	1.00	1.75
Rural Canadian,	2.00	2.50
Daily Witness,	1.10	2.00
Weekly Witness	3.00	3.00
Toronto Daily World	4.00	4.00
Century Magazine	4.00	4.50
St. Nicholas	3.00	3.50
Scribner's Magazine	3.00	3.50
American Magazine,	3.00	3.50
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