DOGS AS POLICE.

WHEN WELL TRAINED THEY ARE BETTER THAN WATCHMEN.

Bulldogs Are the Favorites But Mastiffs and Great Danes Are in Good Demand —How the Dogs Are Taught to Keep Guard.

A young Englishman and his German partner are the promoters of the idea of establishing what they are pleased to call "Watch dog Exchange or Bureau." They will be prepared to sell specially trained dogs, or the dogs may be engaged for so much per month, week or night. It appears that in several of the larger European capitals there are similar dog bureaus doing a very good business.

The dogs chiefly used in this business are bulldogs, mastiffs and great Danes. Of these three the first mentioned is by far the most popular. Other breeds of large dogs are sometimes used, but only in exceptional instances. The training and breaking of these dogs require infinite patience and a long time. The animals are put in training when mere puppies and are given their lessons with as much care and regularity as is bestowed on the education of any child.

FIRST TAUGHT TO HOLD ON.

The first thing the prospective four-legged policemen are taught is to retain a strong, never-let-go sort of grip on whatever they happen to fasten their teeth in. Or, as the dogman said, "the pups must freeze onto the stuff like——." This accomplishment is taught them as soon as they have got their second set of teeth. A bone wrapped in a piece of cloth and tied to a stout cord is thrown to the puppy; it is encouraged in every way to hold on to it, and after a few minutes' hard practice its efforts are rewarded by being given the bone. In this way the dog soon understands what is expected of him, and then he is given harder trials. He must then lay hold on anything that his trainer points out and "hang on" to it, no matter if he is bodily taken off his feet in the effort to make him let go.

As soon as the animal is proficient in this accomplishment he is taught to guard a certain thing and to prevent anybody from touching it or coming near it. Here the bone also comes in play, as almost all dogs will growl and show their teeth if you should try to take a bone from them. This habit is encouraged in every way and various articles are substituted for the bone, so that after awhile it is worth your life to attempt to remove anything that a dog has been told to guard.

After a dog has passed a satisfactory examination in the primary grade of his education he is initiated into the art of scientifically seizing a man by the throat, throwing him and holding him down. This is, perhaps, the most interesting as well as the hardest thing to teach a dog. The canine pupil is introduced to a stuffed dummy rigged out to resemble the conventional idea of a burglar or sneak thief. The dogs are taught never to attack the legs or arms of the dummy, but to concentrate their efforts on his throat.

SEIZING A DUMMY BURGLAR.

The trainer first takes the dummy in his hand and indicates with his finger where he wishes the dog to seize it. As soon as the dog makes a spring at the throat of the figure he lets it fall and induces the dog to retain his grip. After a while the dummy is fastened so as to give great resistance to the dog's efforts to throw it to the ground, but he is never permitted to rest till he has

TRAINING DOGS WITH A DUMMY.

accomplished his object and has his man down with his teeth in his throat. Then he is told to guard or hold the imaginary thief for sometimes fifteen minutes or half an hour. In this way the dog soon knows what is expected of him, and once taught will never forget his lesson. The clothing of the lay figure or dummy is changed very frequently to prevent the dogs from getting an idea that is is only one kind of man they are expected to attack.

Next they get practical illustrations of thieves entering doors or windows; a dummy is placed outside the door, somebody makes a slight noise to arouse the suspicion of the dogs. The door is then slowly pulled open by the string, which also pulls in the dummy. As soon as the dogs notice the supposed intruder they are on him in a jiffy and hold him till told to let go.

A curious but according to the trainer a very valuable feature in training dogs for thief-catchers is that they (the dogs) are discouraged from making any noise; these animals are not given to idle barking, but do their business with as little racket as possible.

GOOD GUARDS IN THE DAYTIME.

Here, then, you have an incorruptible and most faithful guardian of your home or place of business, as the case may be. Such an animal is almost invaluable, and it may be put to excellent use even during the day, though the police dogs' duty really is at night. In the day, should you deem it necessary to have your cash drawer guarded, get one of these dogs and tell him to watch that or this particular piece of property, and you may rest assured no sneak thief will have the temerity to disturb it.

TRAINING DOGS WITH A DUMMY.

Of all dogs the bulldog is the pre-eminent watchdog. He may be accurately characterized as the best friend of man while day light lasts. He is always ready to lavish affection on his master except in the dark. In the dark he must be approached even by his master with circumspection and a stout club. This idiosyncracy should not be considered as a fault, but rather as a distinguishing virtue. His faithfulness may always be placed at A100. Tell such a dog to watch a thing—animate or inanimate—and he will watch it with a degree of care and solitude utterly unknown to a policeman. He has but one really noticeable deficiency; his sense of smell is so infinitesimal that water goes for can de cologne or attar of roses. The bulldog does not claim to be the Apollo of the canine world, but this does not prevent him from being extremely popular with the ladies. His features are far from classic, but he makes up for his ugly handsomeness in his dignified demeanor. The expression worn by a blue-blooded bulldog is a happy fusion of unreasoning ferocity and wholesale good nature. His unadulterated ugliness will make the most villainous-looking south sea island idol blush for him.

Place No Reliance on Turkey.

An influential German newspaper, the Cologne Gazette, declares that no reliance can be placed upon the promises of Turkey with respect to the condition of affairs in Armenia, and it urges the Powers to be on their guard, as Turkey is possibly placing obstacles in the way of the Commission, in order that the severe Armenian winter may intervene to render the inquiry difficult of prosecution. The Sultan is said to be broken in health, the result of anxiety a but, if so, he is doubtless worrying about himself, and not about his defenceless and outraged Christian subjects. In the olden time all Christendom was stirred by tales of Turkish atrocities and by the sentimental consideration of the domination of the Holy Land by the Paynim. It was hoped when the Powers bound themselves by the Treaty of Berlin to protect the Christians, who were politically subject to Turkey, that the last vestige of Turkish oppression had disappeared. That hope seems to have been illusive, if the stories of cruelties practised upon the Armenians have substantiality. Having put their hands to the plow, the Powers cannot turn back. They must redeem their pledge to guard the lives and liberties of the Armenians, and the Turk must be brought to his knees, if necessary. The diplomatic wiles of the Sublime Porte are proverbial. His smooth words and fair promises must not be accepted as their own security. The Ottoman Court must be taught that the Treaty of Berlin is something more than ink and paper and sealing wax.

New Variety.

Margery Lynn has an unconquerable aversion to cheese and apples. Not long ago, she went to a restaurant, all by herself, and it struck her that this would be a good time to try something new and even eccentric.

She had often heard of Welsh rarebits, but had never seen one.

"I'll have a Welsh rarebit," she said, with some importance. Then a disagreeable possibility occurred to her, and she called the waiter back. "And be sure," she added," "that they don't put any cheese in it!"

INHUMAN WORK

Is the Horrible Process of Docking a Horse's Tail.

One of the worst of all the imported manias of fashion is the docking of carriage horses, now practised in defiance of the law. It is a relic of the days when bull baiting and dog fighting were national sports in England. Even then it was only practised upon horses of the scanty, spear-tailed variety, but now nothing is sacred.

In England the mosquito is unknown, and flies and gnats abound in very sparing quantities. On that account the practice is cruel only at the time of the amputation. The fadders who insist that their horses shall be mutilated and exposed say the operation is painless and that the horse will not notice it enough to stop feeding. Unprincipled farriers can be found who support them in this ridiculous claim.

In contradiction of this is the whole anatomical structure of the tail. Its angle of use is universal, as it is swung to any part of the body at the will of the horse. In order to do this, a thousand little muscles and sinews are required. The energy which calls these into play is represented by a multitude of nerve fibers, while in the centre of the tail is the spinal cord which is the centre of the nervous system.

The purchaser of a carriage horse in New York will not buy a docked horse except it be a high-bred hackney. He is afraid the horse will be second-hand. A fine, green horse, fresh from the pastures of the country, is brought to his stables, and a farrier is summoned, who brings a charcoal furnace, sharp knives, ligatures and a sort of a plumbing kit with him. The horse is slung from the floor in a canvas hammock, so that his feet are lifted from the floor, and a fence is crowded close to his heels, to prevent him from hurting the gentleman who is about to make him "in fashion." Then the long hair of the tail is turned back so as to bare the place where the cut is to be made, and a cord is tied about the tail. With a keen knife the farrier then hews and whittles until the flesh and nerves are cut down to the bone. Then the point of the knife is driven through the joint, severing the spinal cord, and while the horse gives an agonizing scream the tail drops into the farrier's hand.

The worst is not over.

Now the charcoal furnace is brought forward, and red-hot irons are taken from the glowing coals to be jabbed into the raw stump to stop the flow of blood. Before proceeding at all the doors are closed and the windows darkened, that no one may witness the crime against nature, and bring both operator and procurer within the grasp of the law.

Less than 200 years ago the ears of horses were also cropped, and this disfigurement was as much admired as the mutilation at the opposite end is at the present time. Whether this mania will spread so as to include other species besides the horse and dog remains to be seen. With the horse it is an act of unwarranted cruelty.

On Time.

"Do we travel on time on this road?" asked the seedy individual at the railway.

"Sure," replied the ticket-seller.

"Well, gimme a ticket to Montreal to be paid for in thirty days."

Jules Simon, in his 81st year, has just undergone a successful operation for cataract.

When terrified, the ostrich is said to travel at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and clears twelve to fourteen feet at a stride.

It is proposed to re-elect the whole council of Colilla township by acclamation and spend the money which the election would cost on the roads.

SOME SMUGGLERS.

WHO THRIVE RICHLY ON THE AMERICAN BORDER.

They Boldly Ply Their Trade on Lakes and Rivers—Revenue Men of Both Countries are Powerless to Stop the Traffic.

Smugglers? Thousands of them. They swarm along the American border from ocean to ocean. It may be the track of a solitary sledge on the frozen St. Lawrence, or a fishing schooner beating into a quiet bay where there are no fish; or, if you like, a well dressed woman hiding a small fortune in gems in the rug with which she protects a sick pug from the cold as the train nears the frontier—the methods change from time to time, for in novelty, oftimes, there is safety, but the smugglers, like the poor, are with us always.

We hear oftenest of men and women caught in an attempt to evade the customs officers as they leave the big transatlantic liners, and the crime is set down by all as serious and properly punishable by heavy fine and long imprisonment. If the job is on a large scale the community, for the moment, is shocked.

In the woods and on the waters along the American frontier it is very different. The communities of the border, be they American or Canadian, as surely as they are made

HE DISCOVERS A SOLITARY SLEIGH TRACK

up of frontiersmen, born and bred, are inclined to take a lenient view of such matters. From a crime smuggling becomes an enterprise, or, at worst,

A SORT OF GEOGRAPHICAL DISEASE

at which one might be shocked were he alone, but which troubles him little since his neighbors are infected, too. The fact now is just what it has been ever since there has been population enough on both sides of the border to make the evasion of the tariff a paying business for adventurous spirits—Canada cannot police her long line of border fence, nor indeed do any more than make a poor bluff at it, and trust to the moral sense of the people for the rest. And when the fence isn't watched the almighty dollar crowds the moral sense o the people to the wall and there's an end to it. Give the frontiersman a chance to smuggle and he will arrange the matter with his conscience. He has the chance, and arrange it with his conscience he surely does, to such an extent, indeed, that there isn't a heartier, happier chap in all the land.

And how do smugglers smuggle? The answer is: "In any way that strikes them as safe."

TRICKS OF OPIUM TRADERS.

Take for instance the tricks devised by the men who smuggle opium into the United States from Canada. You know what an ordinary carpenter's tool box looks like. They will take such a box and fix it with little panels or drawers, which only a minute inspection would disclose, or place a false bottom in it, or a false top, leaving room to slip in the thin, oblong cakes, and then coolly carry them over the bridge, or border, after the manner of an honest workman.

But methods, like smugglers, are innumerable and vary with the goods to be carried and the station and dress of the person who carries them.

It is but a little while since stout Captain Bouchard, the king of St. Lawrence pirates, made a running fight with a revenue cutter and only surrendered when his stronghold, on the Isle aux Coudres, in the lower gulf, was so hotly beseiged that he could hold out no longer.

ACROSS THE ICE.

Along the wooded stretch of the lower St. Lawrence and in the thousand and one sheltered caves of the gulf the "free traders" have long since been most formidable as far as the Eastern country is concerned. As for the river itself, there are boats in summer and there is the ice in winter. The revenue posts are far apart. The revenue

FREE TRADERS.

cutter cannot be everywhere, even in summer. In the winter the smuggler with a little money to earn will go further in ice and snow, in the dusk of early morning and evening, in the night itself, than the revenue policeman, who, after all, is but human and may earn his salary much as he pleases. If he discovers a solitary sleigh track across the frozen river he may surmise, or he may even watch for the return of the driver. Even then he is hours late and finds, if anything, an innocent traveller with an empty sledge. The innocent traveller's pockets may be heavier, but that is his business.

What is true of the ice is true of the water. Far down in the Gulf is the "free" port of St. Pierre. One may land there what he will, free of duty. Thus his wares are at the gates of two protected countries, safe as yet from the revenue officials. Will he lose money by entering them through the regular channels? Not he.

THE "UNDERGROUND PASSAGE"

is more risky, but it promises great returns. He calculates to a nicety, does the wicked "free trader," the chances of profit and loss. If he carries his goods up the water way, in wholesale quantities, he might have all seized and confiscated at once. He knows better. Big schooners sail from the free haven of St. Pierre, richly laden, and without a port before them. That is the trick. When they have gone far enough, and it is dark enough, down goes the anchor and up goes the quintet of signals. The spot is secluded. The big schooner rides alone, without a light beyond those carried by the most honest merchantman. But in the night smaller boats come alongside—sloops, rowboats, any craft of small capacity, and which can float in shallow water. The cargo is distributed quickly, until it becomes one hundred cargoes. Then the big schooner beats back to the free port of St. Pierre, and the smaller craft take their chances of landing where they may. One or two may be captured, and the cargoes confiscated. The majority escape, and the profit on the stuff that is landed in safety easily compensates for the losses and leaves a handsome margin.

The chief article smuggled there is liquor. The Canadians, by avoiding the duty on whiskeys and alcohol, save an amount which is sometimes as high as $2 or $3 a gallon and profit accordingly.

SOME MAINE DEVICES

Whiskey, cigars and tobacco, too, together with precious stones, are the things which seem most tempting to the frontiersmen in Maine and New Brunswick. There is many a load of hay that goes over the border with a big jug of whiskey hidden within. Bustling Calais, in Maine, faces St. Stephen, in New Brunswick, with a toll bridge between them. The towns exchange goods with little regard to the revenue officials. You may walk over that bridge, pay the toll, and unless you are carrying a trunk you pass unquestioned. So too, many a man drives a decrepit, worn out horse across to the Canadian side and returns, after a proper lingering, with a quite a different animal. The officer at the gate has forgotten his identity. If he remembers it, he cannot swear to it, probably, and credits the vast improvement in the horse to the bracing quality of Canadian air.

In the wilder country which lies where the border line is a mere survey line, one does as one pleases there. An example is the Megantic rogue where Morrison, the Megantic outlaw, so long defied the authorities. To cover such territory would necessitate the employment of the army. It is not worth while, so the smuggler does as he likes, because neither government can afford to go to great expense to stop leaks which are trifling in the aggregate.

PESSONAL CULTURE.

We Must Be Master of Our Thoughtf, as Well as of Our Actions.

There is one part of personal culture which receives very little consideration i. e. the direction and guidance of the thoughts. The habits we acquire, the principles we espouse, the duties we perform or neglect, the temptations we resist or yield to, the words we speak and the influences we exert are matters upon which we are often urged to be vigilant; but the thoughts and imagiaings which pass through the mind are seldom brought up for scrutiny. There are two reasons for this—first, they are so entirely hidden from others that all the class of motives which include the hope of esteem or the fear of censure are quite inoperative; and, secondly, we are accustomed to consider them so involuntary as to prevent any serious sense of responsibility. The first of these reasons is undoubtedly operative. No one but ourselves knows what we are thinking about; therefore we can be held accountable for our reflections only to our own consciences. The second, however, is only partly correct. Impressions and conceptions do float through or minds unbidden; but we are not unable to arrest them, to correct them, to turn them into other channels, or to dismiss them altogether. The power to do this resides in every sane person, and the degree to which it is developed marks with tolerable certainty the strength of the mind and the manliness of the character. Dreamers are weak and indolent dreamers who are slaves to their fancies, who care not to break their chains, and whose ability to do so is steadily diminishing. Yet even in them it may be reinstated, nor is it ever wholly extinct, save in those unfortunate cases, when through disease or injury, reason has been driven from her throne.

The human mind is never wholly inactive in its waking hours. No matter how passive or how idle we may be, the thoughts and the fancies are busy, with or without our will. Sometimes, indeed, they act energetically, in obedience to our purpose. We set ourselves to work to think out a problem, to weigh an argument, to arrive at a decision, to fathom an idea, to consider the details of a plan or a piece of work, and our thoughts serve us well or ill according to their training. To think consecutively and to a conclusion is one of the supreme arts of life, and the power to do it is one of the best gifts that education can bestow. Beyond this, however, there is a vast amount of musing and meditation that seems to go on within us involuntarily. Pictures rise up of the past as it was or might have been, of the future as we hope or fear it may be. These are more or less vague and indistinct; but they either grow in clearness or fade away, according to the interest they excite within us. Sometimes these floating notions will take the form of suggestions, and will pass into real purposes, which are put into execution. In the words of another, "The mind plays with the picture of them, until suddenly the picture has become a fact." Many a crime from which the doer would once have shrunk in horror, has slowly shaped itself in hours of secret meditation; and from long familiarity in solitary thought has lost its repulsiveness, and assumed a strength and proportion sufficient to create the actual deed. On the other hand, many an act of duty or self sacrifice, at first supposed to be impossible, has by continual contemplation become so attuned to the disposition that it has been performed with ease and even with pleasure.

Even where these imaginings are not realized in active deeds, they promote various mental conditions and nourish various emotions. A faint suspicion entering the mind and brooded upon will often develop into jealousy, anger and hatred; while, on the other hand, pure and noble thoughts cherished will make the character more pure and noble. We can brood upon our troubles until they become unbearable, or we can dwell upon our blessings until our hearts are melted into thankfulness. We can ponder over the faults of our neighbors until we are imbued with disapproval and contempt, or we can muse upon their redeeming qualities till the kindly sympathies of our nature assert themselves.

Self-companionship, indeed, is more influential in forming character and regulating life than any other intercourse. It is more constant, more unconstrained, more absolutely sincere. Yet, to make its influence truly salutary, we must direct its course, and not suffer it to drift with wind and tide. We must be master of our thoughts, as well as of our actions; we must control the mental pictures in which we indulge, as much as the words which issue from our lips.

A few weeks ago some printers who were thrown out of work in Winnipeg by the introduction of type-setting machines, went to Grand Forks, Dakota, in search of employment. While engaged in that occupation they were arrested at the instigation of the labor unions of that city. A Buffalonian cannot even engage a type-writer in Toronto without running the risk of a thousand dollar fine and a term in jail, and seamstresses have been denied the opportunity of earning a living in Port Huron for the simple reason that their homes were in Sarnia. American citizens come into Canada and find employment without let or hindrance, and this is as it should be between the two countries. The point we wish to impress on our readers is this: There are thousands of American papers sold in this country every week—some of them of a very questionable character. Why it is our Government protects manufacturers in machinery, cottons, woollens, etc., and ignores the rights of newspaper proprietors in the same direction, is one of those things which no man can understand. In some cases the plant used in producing newspapers is more expensive than that employed in turning out machinery, cottons or woollens, and the newspaper men are as much entitled to protection for their manufactured article as are those engaged in any other line of manufacturing. While the Americans object to our printers obtaining employment in their cities, they do not hesitate to accept Canadian coin for their papers—papers that are edited by Yankees, the type set by Yankee compositors, printed on Yankee presses and on Yankee paper. We think it is high time to give Uncle Sam a taste of his own medicine. A timely article on this subject will be found on another page of this issue taken from the Toronto *Earth*, for which we bespeak a careful perusal by our readers.

Home Mottoes.

Peddler—"Please, sir, perhaps your wife would be pleased if you'd buy one of my 'God Bless Our Home' mottoes, beautifully coloured and——"

Blinkers (savagely)—"Fellow! My wife has just applied for a divorce."

Peddler—"An! Well, here is something she will like, then—'If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.'"

The third page of the Toronto Daily Mail is noted for "Want" advertisements. If you want a situation, a mechanic, a business, a machinery, lodging, if you want to find out where any one is, advertise in the Toronto Daily Mail and read the advertisements on the third page of that paper. The charge is two cents a word each insertion, or ten cents a word for six insertions. Address the Mail, Toronto, Canada.

HEALTH.

Tonsillitis.

The common name of this disorder is "sore throat," although a distinction should be made between an affection of the tonsils and an invasion of any other part of the throat.

Many persons have a tendency to tonsillitis, and upon the slightest exposure the tonsils become inflamed and swollen, causing much annoyance as well as actual pain. The inflammation may even go on to ulceration. Then the disease is commonly known as "quinsy."

What happens in tonsillitis is briefly this: the membranes and underlying tissues of the tonsils, which are usually soft and spongy and covered with a secretion which keeps them always moist, become congested and the secretion being wholly or nearly stopped, the surface becomes dry and hot. There is also more or less of fever accompaning the disturbance.

The commonest cause of tonsillitis is probably exposure to cold and damp, although it may be set up by any form of direct irritation.

With those in whom there is a tendency to tonsillitis, there is often present constantly more or less of a catarrh of the upper respiratory tract. Some writers even go so far as to say that these cases are hereditary in their nature, and it is true that very often two or more members of the same family are afflicted with the same disposition to the trouble.

Proximity to the sea coast or other places of a damp and changeable temperature conduces to the chronic form of this disorder.

The onset of an attack is usually sudden, and in a short time symptoms of a very disagreeable nature appear. Headache, pain in the throat, inability to swallow and general discomfort render life nearly unbearable. Not infrequently earache, from the extention of the inflammation to the canal of the ear, adds to the sufferer's distress.

Fortunately, however, this disagreeable disturbance is speedily amenable to proper treatment. The attack should be made upon it from every quarter; the general feverishness should be dispelled by a suitable perspiration starter, like a drink of hot lemonade, and the swelling of the tonsils should be reduced by hot gargles and by applications of heat or cold to the angles of the jaw.

Above all, if there is the slightest appearance of ulceration upon the surface of the tonsils, there should be no delay in calling a competent physician, since there is danger of mistaking for simple tonsillitis what may really be diphtheria or quinsy.

Many persons advocate cutting off the tonsils, especially where there 's pronounced tendency to inflammation. This may be safely left to the judgment of the family physician, although it may be said that an enlarged tonsil is in itself an exciting cause of tonsillitis.

Regard For Health Laws.

The board of Health of our large cities show an admirable desire to ferret out the cause and origin of those diseases which are recognized as communicable; and if, in their zeal for the public welfare, they sometimes encroach upon the liberty of the individual, the effort itself is none the less praiseworthy.

A single case of smallpox or scarlet fever does not make an epidemic; but the sanitary or hygienic conditions which will breed the single case are generally sufficient to give an epidemic its proper incentive unless preventive steps are taken.

We have come to understand that there is no such thing as spontaneity in communicable disease; that no case of such disease has any other cause than communication with some other animal body previously infected.

We have come to recognize, too, better than ever before, the various channels which are peculiar to, or which may be followed by, the different kinds of infection.

These facts, added to our increasing knowledge of the different germs themselves by which knowledge we are able to classify them and to provide a line of treatment directly antagonistic to them, make it less unlikely that we may sooner or later become a complete deliverance from contagion of every sort.

This consummation must be labored for by a course of patient and thorough prevention. It is by stamping out the single case of infection that we shall not only free the community from danger, but cut off the disease from its greatest source of strength.

The two surest methods of warfare of which we are possessed at the present time are disinfection and complete isolation. And though these measures are often burdensome, and trespass more or less upon private convenience, all members of the community are bound to protect the health and welfare of the great public of which they form a part.

The complete extirpation of infectious diseases is by no means a visionary dream; but its realization depends wholly upon the faithfulness with which the individual members of the community conform to the rules of hygiene.

The Modern Homebody.

He—"And you are willing to become the wife of a poor man?"

She—"Oh, yes; I am truly domestic in my tastes. I belong to only nine clubs."

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MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
FOR MAN OR BEAST.
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Yours truly, W. S. MARSDEN.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

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JAPANESE BATH HOUSES.

A Lesson in Cleanliness from the Land of the Rising Sun.

Japan has learned much in matters of practical utility from the Western World, and it has in its turn opened up a commerce of the richest kind in things aesthetic. Science also, in which, if anything, we may claim to have shown a certain mastery, has reaped no small advantage from the originality of our eastern neighbors. Even sanitation has gained somewhat. Scrupulous cleanliness, it is well-known, is a Japanese virtue, and one which has arrived at a degree of excellence in practice unknown among ourselves. How many of our artisans are in the habit of daily changing their working clothes? how many bathe daily the whole body? The answer may best be left in discreet obscurity. Yet these are among the common and habitual privileges of every workman in the dominions of the Mikado. Many, indeed, bathe twice a day. In order to allow of this salutary practice almost every street possesses its public bath house. The bath, a warm one, measures about 5 feet by 8 feet, and is 3 feet deep. It is fed by a constant current of hot and one of cold water, and is continually replenished by fresh additions. The bather plunges into it, remains immersed ten minutes or so, rubs himself with a towel, then has a general douche of warm water, which is fresh in each case, repeats the process, is finally dried, and goes home. The cost of thus cleansing the body is very small. That it is not altogether free from objection, most of us who are accustomed to use an entirely fresh supply of water on each occasion will admit. Still, the Japanese, with his douche basin, may well arrive at an excellant result in spite of his immersion in water, which, though clear, is not, of course, microscopically pure. The same idea with an improvement in this respect, should be applied to the case of our own comparatively unwashed working classes. One or two ablutions a week would be rank uncleanliness compared with the daily plunge and douche of laboring Japan. The provision of cheap public bath houses, with a sufficient supply of clean water is a dream of the sanitarian as yet unrealized in London, although the civic authorities in many of Great Britain's large towns, notably Glasgow, have already devoted much attention to this subject.

Unfamiliar With Society Lingo.

Mrs. Highstyle—"What do you want, sir?"

Tramp—"Please, mum, if you would have one o' your servants give me a cold out of some kind——"

Mrs. Highstyle—"Certainly. Perkins! Tell the chambermaid to come and stare a little man without recognizing him."

If a bedstead creaks at each movement of the sleeper, remove the slats and wrap the ends of each in old newspapers.

The Time to View the Moon.

Professor E. E. Barnard, of the Lick Observatory, says people make a great mistake in coming to the observatory at night to see the stars, for they can be seen far better in the daytime. People flock there, too, to see the moon when it is full "That is the very worst time," he said. "They can see a great deal more when it is only half full, for then the rising sun shines on it, and all the mountains, valleys and even the shadows can be distinctly observed. When the moon is full it simply looks like a blur, or at best a map."

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relief in six hours the "Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back, and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by McFarlane & Co., Druggists.

The marriage ceremony of a Javanese bride is not complete until she washes the feet of the bridegroom.

A BOON TO HORSEMEN.—One bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, sweeny, stifles and sprains. GEORGE ROSS, Farmer, Market hall, Oak. Sold by McFarlane & Co.

Not only to say the right thing in the right place, but, far more difficult, to leave unsaid the wrong thing at the tempting moment.—Sala.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted by McFarlane & Co.

Like soldiers on the watch, put the soul's armor on, alike prepared for all a soldier's warfare brings.—Joanna Baillie.

STARK'S Powders, each package of which contains two preparations, one in a round wooden-box, the cover of which forms a measure for one dose, an immediate relief for Sick Headache and Stomach, also Neuralgia, and all kinds of nervous pains, and another in capsules which acts on the Bowels, Liver and Stomach, forming a never failing perfect treatment for all Head and Stomach complaints. They do not, as most pills and so many other medicines do, lose their effect or produce after constipation, and are nice to take. 25 cents a box, at all medicine dealers.

Newspaper Laws.

We call the special attention of Postmasters and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper laws:

1. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payments are made, and collect the whole amount, whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until payment is made.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

DURHAM DIRECTORY

TRINITY CHURCH.
W. J. CONNOR, Pastor.
Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School and Bible class at 9:30 a.m. Church Wardens, W. B. Vollet and T. M. Whitmore.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
REV. A. G. JANSEN, Pastor.
Service every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
REV. W. McGREGOR, Pastor.
Sunday Services, morning at 11 a. m. Sabbath School and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Preaching at 7 p. m. Week evening Service—Thursday evening, regular prayer meeting at 8 p. m. Young Peoples Union on Monday evening at 8. p. m.

METHODIST CHURCH.
J. C. POMEROY, Pastor.
Service every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.

R. C. CHURCH.
REV. R. MALONEY, Pastor.
Durham Services—11 a. m. first Sunday of every month. Gaelic Services—9 a. m. first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m. third Sunday of every month.

S. G. REGISTRY OFFICE. Thomas Lender, Registrar. John A. Munro, Deputy-Registrar. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

POST OFFICE. Office hours from 8 a. m., to 7 p. m. Arch. MacKenzie, Postmaster.

DURHAM LODGE NO. 396 G. OF A. F. & A. M. Night of Meeting, Tuesday on or before full moon of each month. Visiting brethern welcome. Thos. Brown, W. M. Geo. Russell, Sec.

GREY LODGE NO. 169 I.O.O.F. Night of Meeting every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting brethern welcomed. W. B. Vollet Sec.

DURHAM L. O. L. NO. 632. Night of Meeting, on Thursday on or before full moon in each month. Wm. A Anderson, Sec.

COURT DURHAM, No. 111, I.O.F. Night of Meeting, on second and last Thursday in each month. John Livingstone, Chief Range, R. Burnett, Recording Sec.

DURHAM LODGE, A.O.U.W., meets in the Hall over Grant's old store, on the 2nd and 4th Monday of every month. This Society offers insurance of $1000 or $2000 at low rates, and small initiatory Fee. C. L. Grant, M.W., A. McKenzie, Recorder.

SONS OF SCOTLAND, BEN NEVIS CAMP NO. 45, meets in S. of S. Hall, Friday on or before full moon. George Binnie, Chief, Geo. Russel, Sec.

SAUGEEN TENT, K.O.T.M., No. 154, meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month. Thos. Brown, Com. F C. Hamilton, R. K.

PUBLIC SCHOOL. Durham School Board meets on the 1st Saturday in every month.
Dr. Gun, Chairman. Thos. Allen, Principal.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. New Hall—open every Tuesday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, and every Saturday from 2 to 4 p. m. Annual fee $1. Dr. Gun Pres. C. Ramage Sec. Mrs. MacRae, Librarian.

Monthly Fairs

Durham—Third Tuesday in each month
Priceville—Monday before Durham
Hanover—Monday before Durham.
Mount Forest—Third Wednesday in each month.
Guelph—First Wedesday in each month
Harriston—Friday before the Guelph Fair
Drayton—Saturday before Guelph.
Elora—The day before Guelph.
Douglas—Monday before Elora Fair.
Hamilton—Crystal Palace Grounds, the day after Guelph.
Listowel—First Friday in each month.
Fergus—Thursday following Mount Forest
Markdale—Saturday before Orangeville
Orangeville—Second Thursday in each month.
Flesherton—Monday before Orangevil
Dundalk—Tuesday before Orangeville
Shelburne—Wednesday before Orangeville
Walkerton—Last Wednesday in each month.

Save Your Amonia Soap Wrappers

And when you have 25 Ammonia or 10 Puritan Soap Wrappers send them to us, and a three cent stamp for postage, and we will mail you F