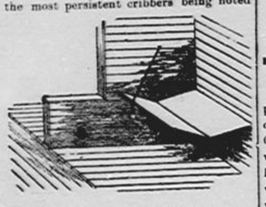
AGRICULTURAL.

Manger And Feed Box For Cribbers.

When a horse acquires the habit of cribbing its market value and endurance are somewhat reduced. There are, however, a few exceptions to this, some of the most persistent cribbers being noted



CONTRIVANCE FOR PREVENTING CRIBBING.

for their free driving and staying power as roadsters. The habit of cribbing is clearly attributable to domestication, as it is said to be unknown among the wild horses on the plain. The cause is usually attributed to indigestion and the impure air of stables. While this may be the leading cause in many cases, it is not in all, as colts at pasture often come into winter quarters inveterate cribbers. While most veterinarians have given the subject considerable study, no specific has yet been discovered for this trouble. Many suggestions as to food, time of feeding, watering, ventilation, wearing certain kinds of bits and other appliances are offered, but they usually prove of but little value.

When cribbing, the animal grasps the top of post, rail, fence, manger or any object within reach that can be admitted between the jaws; hence, if these objects be removed it is plain that the act of cribbing cannot take place, and as a partial preventive while in the stable a slightly concave manger is erected, being for a 14 hand horse three feet from the floor. Its general position is shown in the sketch by L. D. Snook. It is as long as the manger is wide and not less than 3 1-2 feet wide. The centre is depressed six inches. At A, on both sides of the stall, is secured a chain or strap with a snap in one end which is snapped into each side of the halter. While the horse has free use of his jaws and can eat freely any food placed within a certain radius, he is so confined that he cannot reach the front side of the manger and if the top of the manger be covered with sheet iron, no attempt will be made to grasp this flat surface. The contrivance may be hinged to the front of the stall and folded up out of the way at night or when not in use. If need be it can be placed directly above one of the common mangers. Of course the horse should have more freedom at night.

The Guernseys.

So far as breeding live stock is concerned, every farmer is a law unto himself; but it is not so in any other line of his work, says a correspondent. For grain or vegetables or fruits, he studies to produce that which will be best suited to his purpose, realizing that in this lies his success or failure in the race for profit. The law of development may be slower in the animal than in other lines, but it is no less certain. Each breed inherits the essential qualities which distinguish it from other breeds, and each animal from every other. The breeding problem is to recognize the desirable of these qualities and intensify them, and to eliminate those that are undesirable. I have worked at this for twenty-four years, and not one-half of my hopes have been realized.

We should each form an ideal, and, since it is difficult, if not impossible, to realize our hopes, drop the non essentials. The essentials are a good constitution. A cow with this will be found a good feeder, and it should be inherited from a long line of ancestors. In size, 900 pounds should be the lowest limit. Economical production should be, say 6,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk per annum, with a percentage of not less than 5 per cent. of butter fat. Such a cow, whether it have a short or a long tail; have horns incurved or turned out; a black nose or a white one, or has hair of red or orange, should be honored as a foundation cow, and no inducement should part her from her home so long as the breeding herd remained there. A bull, son of model cow of another herd, should be retained so long as the get appears to possess the essential qualities of the foundation cow, and I would use such even to imbreeding rather than risk a violent cross. Success lies in a degree of close breeding, while the commonplace of the result of continual outcrossing.

Occasional good may come from poor quality, but reversion is apt to follow because of prepotency. The habit of displacing bulls every year or two is due to prejudice. That we have no long lines in the Guernsey Club is due to management in breeding. A reservoir cannot contain pure water if fed by a thousand rivulets, half of them foul. When ancestry is unknown the offspring will be normal; with an imperfect knowledge of the material the result must remain uncertain. Those who have thought out their methods have worked out the best results.

The horse breeder who narrowed his purposes to speed achieved most wonderful results; he went for speed and got it. We are after milk and butter, and shall get it when we keep to rational lines. On the island there are many grades of merit in breeding. Some select the best, and have the best to show for it; others have sought cheaper methods, and, consequently, have inferior stock. Reversion is easier than the acquisition of good qualities; hence, the breeding of poor quality is easiest. The greater the cross the wider the divergence.

We found the Guernseys we first received from the island so superior we desired more; then the demand was so great we were tempted to part with many, and sometimes with our best. Moderate-sized herds of Guernseys are, therefore, numerous but large herds rare. Many of the old roads of our breeding are full of deep places, and when we must rebuild let it be upon the macadam plan of good, solid foundation.

Effect of Roots on Soil.

It is well known that when a crop is removed from the soil there is left in the ground a certain proportion of root-material which adds so much fertilizing matter to the soil, according to the kind of crop removed, and much of this material is taken from the soil itself, far down below the reach of the plow, being stored in the plants as well as in the roots. Agriculturists have never fully determined the value of the roots to the soil except in a few cases with certain kinds of plants, such as clover and some of the grasses. The Utah Experiment Station has, however, made a series of experiments in this direction which throw considerable light on the subject. Trials with roots at various depths have been quite limited, and the effect of tillage on cutting roots will be very much modified. There are those who favor deep plowing, so as to give the roots better opportunities for extending downward, but others object because deep plowing cuts the roots.

It was found that the weight of the roots of potatoes was but 120 pounds per acre, and the greatest weight was found in the seventh inch of depth. Barley gave 376 pounds per acre, the greatest weight being in the third inch of depth. Corn gave 462 pounds per acre, one-third of this weight being at the fourth inch of depth. The first inch contains but sixteen pounds. Wheat gave about 493 pounds, the greatest weight being in the fourth inch. Timothy gave about 1,303 pounds, one-half of which was at the first inch. The oat crop gave 1,888 pounds of roots, the greatest weight being at two and three inches depth, the most being at three inches. The fact that the greatest weight of roots is found at from one to four inches does not indicate that deep plowing is a necessity, and it is probably a surprise to many that the weight of the roots of oats is so heavy.

Clover throws all other plants in the shade in proportion to weight of roots for a four-year-old sod, being 5,630 pounds, and two-year-old clover roots weighed 1,481 pounds. The old clover gave its greatest weight in the second inch of soil (1,248 pounds), and the first inch contained 1,058 pounds. After passing five inches in depth the decrease in weight was very rapid, being about 125 pounds for the sixth inch, and thirty-eight and one-half pounds for the twelfth inch. In the face of these facts the value of clover as a subsoiler is not as great as was supposed, its benefit to the soil being due to the influence of the tubercles in the roots. The preponderance of roots is shown for the majority of crops to be in the upper soil, where they feed, and the experiment is not favorable to deep plowing, as many of the accepted theories seem to be overthrown. It is, however, a strong point in favor of the rotation of crops, and the result of the experiment will be to lead to radical changes in cultivation.

A WICKED HYPNOTIST.

How He Forced a Titled Wealthy Woman to Marry Him.

Reports from Munich in the English papers give further particulars of the extraordinary charge against a man named Czynski of hypnotizing a rich and titled woman and making her marry him. Czynski left his real wife in 1890, and has been wandering about Germany with another woman giving lectures on hypnotism and professing to cure disease by it. Expelled from Prussia, he went in April of last year to Dresden, and here the hypnotic novel begins. Answering his advertisement, Baroness Hedwig von Zedlitz Neukirch, a rich and very religious lady of 38, went to consult him several times about pains in her head. One day the Baroness was surprised by Czynski's confession that he was dying of love for her. The Baroness, though astonished, said that she also felt something like love for him. Czynski, who pretended to be a scion of a ducal family of Lithuania, obtained her promise to marry him, and at once took steps to obtain a divorce from his wife, living in Cracow. A mock ceremony of marriage was performed at an hotel in Munich by a friend of Czynski. A few days later the brother of the baroness, living in Berlin, learned what had happened, hurried to Munich, and called Czynski to account. The latter showed him the marriage certificate, but Baron Zedlitz had him arrested.

Czynski, who brought into court a heap of pamphlets and books for his defence, asserts that the prosecution is the result of a plan on the part of the father and brother of the Baroness to acquire possession of her property. He denies having hypnotized the lady, said he had never run after her fortune, and had even signed a document in which he renounced any claim to it.

Then Baroness Zedlitz was called, and the defendant was led out. The lady says she met at Czynski's a certain Mrs. Hoffmann, a somnambulist, who had been sent to sleep. She was told to question the woman about her illness. She gave astonishingly correct answers, and named means and methods for its cure. Czynski told her fortune from her hand. On the second visit Czynski may have laid his hand on her forehead, but she did not become sleepy, and he did not gaze fixedly at her. Czynski took a lock of her hair and said that with this he was able to be near her when she was absent. She soon after left for Thuringia. After this journey Czynski treated her several times at her hotel. Afterwards she was always sleepy, but her mind remained perfectly clear. Once he sent her into a deep sleep to cure her of headache. Several times Czynski told her he would send her to sleep when she was at a distance; and at a fixed hour she had sat in an arm chair, and really fallen asleep. They often talked about religious things, and he had told her that only she could save his soul. Then she really loved him. Czynski had given her an amulet and a locket with his hair, and an Egyptian ring, which he said she was to wear every day and she would be happy. Later on she laid aside these things and her pity and love vanished. She scorned him now. God had shown her that it was not her task to save Czynski. The Baroness affirmed that Czynski had received only very trifling sums from her.

To conclude from the statements of the Baroness, she seems to be rather eccentric. It also appears that her father had made her acquainted for years with hypnotism and spiritualism.

MYRA'S CALLER.

He Had No Right to Be There, But as for Dan, That's Different.

"The world is hollow," remarked the girl in red.

"It is," gloomily assented the girl whose new gown does not fit; "but I don't see how you ever found it out."

"By accident, dear. It happened the day after the cards were sent out. I had a note from Dan saying he must see me once more before I was Jim's wife. Of course I didn't really care for Dan, but it is soothing to one's vanity to know that the best man is dying of envy of the bridegroom, who has no idea of it."

"So you said you would see him?"

"I did. I felt that it would do Jim no harm if Dan did tell me once more that life was a blank without me; and it was really my last chance, too. Still, I didn't dare to let him come to the house."

"But where else could you see him?"

"At Myra's. She is to be maid of honor, you know, and Jim used to be quite devoted to her, so I knew she'd never dare to tell on me lest people think her jealous."

"When I want advice I shall know where to come for it."

"Very well, do. Well, I didn't send her word that I was coming, for I didn't want anything down on paper. As luck would have it, just as I was starting Jim sent up a box of roses and a melancholy note saying that a business engagement that he could not shirk would prevent him from coming up that evening."

"You were in luck."

"So I thought. Well, I just throw myself on Myra's mercy. She wasn't a bit pleased, as I could see, but she submitted with the best grace she could. She said she would keep everybody out of the library, so we could have a long quiet evening, and not to worry about her, as she would probably have company."

"That was nice of her."

"Oh, very nice. Dan came early, and we had a perfectly lovely time. He begged me to elope the day before the wedding, recited two poems about his despair, and hinted at suicide. Oh, it was splendid! I cried myself almost to a jelly. At about 10.30 I really couldn't stand it any longer, so I told Dan that we must go in and speak to Myra, for the front parlor was so quiet that her caller had evidently failed to come. So, after another eternal farewell, we went in."

"Well?"

"It wasn't well; it was ill! Myra's caller was there; he was Jim; he was holding her hand, and bidding her goodby forever! Oh, was ever a poor girl so cruelly deceived as I?"

THREE SOLDIERS DROWNED.

A Deplorable Accident at Niagara-on-the Lake Last Evening.

A despatch from Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., says:—A sad drowning accident occurred near here about 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, three American soldiers from Fort Niagara being the victims. The unfortunate men left the fort intending to cross the river to this town and when within about 200 yards of the shore the boat became fast in the moving ice. After drifting for some time a tremendous wave struck the boat, upsetting it. The poor fellows succeeded in climbing on the bottom of the boat, calling piteously for help to the throngs of spectators who lined the beach unable to do anything to assist them. After clinging to the boat for an hour the poor soldiers one by one dropped off. Their names are unknown at this writing.

Dot Thinks it Out.

Little Dot—"I couldn't make out what the preacher was talkin' about."

Little Dick—"It was a queer sort of a story, about a man what prepared a big dinner for a lot of company, but nobody came, and so he sent out into the highways and byways, and got strangers and beggars to come."

Little Dot (thoughtfully)—"I s'pose they had no ice in those days, and things wouldn't keep."

"Game."

At the dinner-table in a country hotel a guest says to the waitress:

"Miss, are you sure that this is wild duck that you've given me?"

"Wild! "Well, I should think it was. If you could 'a seen us chasin' that ducks more'n forty times round the barnyard 'fore we ketched it, I guess you'd believe wild!"

WOMEN'S WAYS.

INTERESTING NEWS FOR OUR LADY READERS.

Matters Which the Fair Sex May Peruse With Pleasure and Edification About Things and Individuals at Home and Abroad.

It is consoling to find one woman at least who has come to the conclusion that there is no such form of feminity as "The new woman." What she says on the subject is:

"I am sick and tired to death of hearing about women! Cannot woman be taken for granted? Why should she assert herself, or permit herself to be treated as a separate class? Why this clamor every time she does anything, as if it were extraordinary that a human being should have genius or exhibit capacity? Why make such a cackling, like a hen every time she lays an egg? A man does not ask consideration or immunity from criticism for anything he does because he is a man. Why should a woman? The whole attitude is undignified, and a confession of inferiority that enrages me. If I were to take a 'double-first,' or write a novel, I should be humiliated if I were praised for it like a freak. I am tired of reading about women in all the periodicals and newspapers as if she were a newly discovered species. Every journal must have its 'Woman's Column,' its 'Woman's Doings,' its 'Chat About Woman,' its 'Woman's World,' its 'Woman in Society,' 'Woman in the Ocean,' 'Woman in the Pulpit,' 'Woman in Literature,' woman riding down the newspaper columns on a bicycle. And it is announced that this is the woman's age, that woman is in the saddle, that woman has come to stay. She seems to want to draw the line, as she did rather effectively at Chicago in a Woman's building, and to force an antagonism in every department of life. Even in her own periodicals I do not see any column devoted to man. That might be refreshing reading. Woman! Why, she has borne the whole race for 6,000 years, and she has got to bear it along in all the ages; she is the great conservative and really controlling force. I wish they would let her alone. I am sick of all this petty talk about her."

These somewhat violent expressions are not quoted here to be defended, and do not need contemporary explanation; they merely indicate the cumulative weariness of long-tried patience, and must not be taken to express too much. Though women are often tired of themselves and of each other, and do not hesitate to say so, this is only a temporary weariness, and does not at all express the feelings of a misognist toward women generally. Indeed, this woman who is quoted would probably turn with withering rebuke upon any man who should say that the modern world has had about enough of woman and would like a rest. And the man would meekly admit that rest the world will not have, and rest it does not deserve, this side the grave. No, it is progress and not rest that we need, and that must go on, even to the extent of women forming themselves into a syndicate, a woman's trust, for carrying on business independent of the other sex, and dictating terms of partnership. The speaker was not tired of women, but of 'hearing' about woman.

A MOTHER'S THOUGHT.

My son! my son! O, blessed thought!
He cannot go where God is not;
And where He is, there goodness reigns,
And Love fulfils what Love ordains!

On Northern hills, on Southern plains,
In winter's chills, in summer's rains,
In deadly conflict—blessed thought—
He cannot be where God is not!

LOVELY WOMEN OF ARLES.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer observes in her account of travel in Provence: "But there is one thing in Arles that you will need no guides of any kind to show you. I mean the beauty of its women, who are still naive or wise enough to wear the little Arlesian cap and voluminous fichu. Of course they have always been famous for loveliness all over the world, yet nothing in other parts of the world will have helped you to imagine them. The type is peculiar to Provence— much more delicate than Italian types, the very dark eyes and hair contrasting with the whitest of skins: a spirited and yet an extremely poetic type, and so refined, so aristocratic, that its charm is not lost in old age. Nevertheless, not the type itself, but the frequency of its perfect presentation, is the most surprising, the most delightful fact. Here an ugly women, a commonplace looking girl, is the exception; where five or six are gathered together, three at least will be beauties and the others will be comely. Surely, if these people are as Greek as they like to think, the sculptors of ancient Greece needed their imagination less than we are accustomed to think. Scores of times I cried to myself, 'This one is the most beautiful of all.' But best of all I now remember a girl who, with the true Arlesian face, had unbelievable riches of red hair. She was more beautiful than, in our unequal world, any woman has any right to be. It was bearable to look at her only because one felt that, very likely, every man and woman in Arles, including her splendid self, thought the redness of her hair distressingly unfortunate."

TRY IT.

The addition of raisin water in making cocoa is another idea which will be new to many. This is prepared beforehand, by letting a pound of sultana raisins, carefully picked over and washed, stand covered, with a quart of boiling water, on the back of the range, where they will not boil, for an hour. Then into the cocoa pitcher put three heaping teaspoonfuls of cocoa, strain over it the hot raisin water, add half a cupful of sugar and one quart of boiling water. It is ready for use almost at once. What she will offer at her drawing room tea table is much considered by the hostess of the present time; the quality of her tea and its method of brewing are questions of thought and careful study.

A REVOLTING DAUGHTER.

She—It cannot be—I am not worthy of you.

He—Nonsense!

She—It is true, too true.

He—Impossible. You are an angel.

She—No, no, you are wrong. I am an idle, silly girl, utterly unfit to become your companion through life.

He—This is madness. What sort of a wife do you think I ought to have?

She—A careful, calculating, practical woman, who can live on your small salary.

NOTES.

It is the nudity of the live wire that makes it shocking.

The average European woman's life is shorter than the man's, but over two-third of the centenarians are women.

The epidemic of burglaries lately has had some amusing results. One nervous woman, who lives in rather lonely state in Parkdale, has an alarm clock that awakens her once an hour during the night, so that she can keep her ears open for housebreakers.

Lillian Whitney says of life: "After all it rests with ourselves as to whether we we shall live in a world beautiful. It depends little on external scenery, little on those circumstances outside our personal control. Like the kingdom of heaven, it is not a locality, but a condition. Like the kingdom of heaven, the world beautiful is within, and it is not only a privilege but an absolute duty so to live that we are always in its atmosphere. Happiness, like health, is the normal state. Live in the sweet, sunny atmosphere of serenity and light and exaltation, in that love and loveliness that creates the world beautiful."

Not a Pedestrian.

Visiting Relative—"You don't walk around the city much, do you?"

Hostess—"Oh, no. It is a long distance around the city. But I walk about the streets a good deal."

The color of the sea is usually described as blue, but it is by no means uniform. In the tropics it is sometimes an indigo blue, at others a deep green.

To keep egg yolks for a day or two put them in a cup and cover with cold water, which may be poured off when the eggs are to be used.

PARISIAN BICYCLE COSTUMES.

Bloomer Suits Now in Favor Among French Lovers of the Wheel.

There are some women who have no possible objection to wearing the most abbreviated bathing suits during the summer months, yet whose ideas of propriety are so

ELM JACKET AND DIVIDED SKIRT.

fine that they would not be seen in bicycle bloomers such as are reproduced on this page from Life, which has this to say about them:

"These sketches are drawn from life in the Bois de Boulogne, and may be of interest to some of our own girls, who are still

BLOOMERS WITH LACE CAPE OR CLOTH JACKET.

debating as to just what they ought to wear. Women who have appeared on the beach in the usual bathing dress, and who find this costume immodest, will have to wrestle with consistency as best as they can."

Certainly, even in those scenes where the wheel has come in contact with a stubborn

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

pebble, says the Philadelphia Times, there is a grace of outline in the costume seen on the flying figure that is much more pleasing than the disarrangement of skirts and lingerie incident to a fall when a woman is attired in the regulation dress approved by those opposed to bloomers, while in promenading and in the even motion of a per-

WHEN WEARY OF THE WHEEL.

fect balance on the fin de siecle steed as it speeds along the highway there can be no fault found with the new and sensible outfit. If the dainty Parisienne, whose cult is the very essence of femininity, approves of this attire there must be something very chic about it.

The Pacific Ocean covers 67,000,000 of the 188,000,000 square miles which compose the earth's surface, and the Atlantic covers 31,000,000 more. Thus these twe oceans comprise more than half the area of the globe.

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MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
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Certain in its effects and never blisters.
Read proofs below.

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BLEEPOINT, L. I., N.Y., Jan. 18, 1894.
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Gentlemen—I bought a splendid bay horse some time ago with a Spavin. I got him for $30. I used Kendall's Spavin Cure. The Spavin is gone now and I have been offered $150 for the same horse. I only had him nine weeks, so I got $120 for using $2 worth of Kendall's Spavin Cure.
Yours truly, W. S. MARSDEN.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

SHELBY, MICH., Dec. 16, 1893.
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Says—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success for Curbs on two horses and it is the best Liniment I have ever used.
Yours truly, AUGUST FREDERICK.

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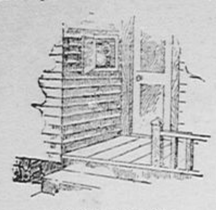
PRICE 25 CENTS AT DRUG STORES.

THE HOME.

An Outside Milk Closet.

Where a person must depend upon a milkman for his milk, the outside closet that is represented in the sketch may be



OUTSIDE MILK CLOSET.

taken advantage of, particularly if one is building a new house, or remodeling an old one. Where the milk is left early in the morning upon the door step or piazza, it is at the mercy of wind and weather, and of prowling cats and dogs, even when a closed vessel is used for the milk. Where such a milk closet cannot be made, it might be found of advantage to make use of a small box beside the door, having a hinged cover. One could enjoy his milk—even if it were somewhat blue!—much better if there were no suspicions accompanying it concerning visit of cats and dogs.

Some Good Candies.

To make cocoanut taffy, take two pounds of sugar, one-third teaspoonful cream of tartar, two-thirds cupful of water; cook to the hard crack; add one fresh grated cocoanut; stir until the batch reaches the soft crack; pour out into a greased pan, and when nearly cold pull white on hook.

Molasses taffy may be made by boiling one pound of sugar, one pound of glucose, one-third quart New Orleans molasses; stir all the time and cook to soft crack; set off the fire and stir in one-third teaspoonful saleratus; pour into a buttered pan, and when nearly cold pull on the hook and flavor with peppermint. Another good recipe for molasses taffy is the following: One quart of New Orleans molasses, one and one-fourth pounds of sugar; set on fire and stir and cook until, when dropped in water, it will form rather a hard ball if gathered up between the fingers; this is called hard ball; then add one-quarter pound of butter and cook to soft crack: pour into a greased pan, let it remain until nearly cold, and then pull on hook.

To make French nougat, boil one pound of granulated sugar and one teacupful of water over a sharp fire until it begins to turn yellow. Do not stir while boiling. Have ready one-half pound of almonds blanched and dried. Put them in the oven and leave the door open; when they begin to look yellow, add to the candy as it reaches the turning point described above, and quickly pour into a well-oiled tin or iron pan about one-half an inch thick; mark with a sharp knife into bars before it cools. By bending the tin between the hands slightly the candy will come out easily.

Restoring Furs.

A comb with teeth set wide apart may be used carefully to fluff up long-haired furs, but violent tugging must be avoided, or the fur will be torn. Furs should not be put too near a large fire, but, should packing them away have flattened them, it will be found advantageous to place them before a slow fire but at considerable distance, and vigorously shake them from time to time. Here is a recipe obtained direct from a Russian lady for restoring luster to furs. Dwellers in cold climates wear so much fur that their experience in preserving its beauty can not fail to be useful. Heat a quantity of rye flour as hot as the hand can bear. Spread a sheet upon the floor, lay the fur to be dressed upon it, cover the garment with the heated flour, let it remain for half an hour, then shake, and finally go over it with a long-haired brush. It will take some time to remove all the rye, but this trouble will be repaid by the improved appearance of the fur. Coarsely ground meal probably would answer if rye flour is not obtainable. Bran is more easily dealt with, but its efficacy as a restorer would probably be inferior to that of flour.

Pretty Costume for Bridesmaid.

The dainty little gown pictured here, is developed in white India silk, whose soft folds lend themselves admirably to the purpose intended, which is the fashioning of a gown quaint, distinctive, and stylish. The yoke is formed from a simply shirred frill, to which the full skirt, reaching almost to the floor is suspended. Full banded sleeves, a girdle and a picture hat complete the accessories. The whole is a unique little garb and one that will form a suitable foil to the costume of the bride. —Toronto Ladies' Journal.

Apple Shortcake.

Take one cup of sour cream (if not too thick,) but if very thick take one-fourth cup, one even teaspoon each of salt, soda and cream tartar, and flour enough to mix quite hard. Divide the dough and roll a little thicker than pie crust. Butter a pie plate and lay on one-half the dough, then put on a few bits of butter and a small spoon of dry flour, so the upper crust will lift off easier when done. Add the upper crust and bake in a quick oven. When done, take off the upper crust and put on more bits of butter and apple previously stewed and sweetened to taste.

Floor Coverings.

The old-fashioned blue and brown denims make very neat and really pretty floor coverings or carpets for a bedroom, study, sewing or any room where there is not too much wear on the carpet. Denims also make serviceable rugs for bathrooms. They make good cushion-covers in rooms where the appointments are not too rich.

A PITCHED BATTLE

At Lethbridge, N. W. T.—A Banker Missing—The Winnipeg Mayoralty.

A despatch from Winnipeg, says:—The result of a feud between two Hungarian families living at Lethbridge was a pitched battle with knives Thursday night. There were half a dozen on each side, and two are now in the hospital in a critical condition, while all the others are cut in different places.

The missing Neepawa banker, who disappeared so mysteriously a few days ago, cannot be traced. Foul play is suspected. His partner, ex-Premier Herrison, has employed a detective, believing he has been murdered.

Alexander McMicken, who was declared elected Mayor of Winnipeg by two of a majority and then deposed on the recount, has now taken action to oust his opponent, Thomas Gilroy, from the office. McMicken has gone through the poll book and found several repeaters for Gilroy, and on this evidence he will protest the election.

Millinery,

Millinery.

Fall Millinery

— AT —

Mrs. E. DAVIDSON'S.

Come! Come!

And get your Buggies and Waggons Repaired at Lowest Rates.

Painting Done in the Latest Styles.

We are also getting up New Rigs of all kinds.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

McKNIGHT & LENAHAN,
Dornoch.

April 24th, 1894.

Sash and Door Factory.

Having Completed our New Factory we are now prepared to FILL ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY.

We keep in Stock a large quantity of Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Flooring and the different Kinds of Dressed Lumber for outside sheeting.

Our Stock of DRY LUMRE is very Large so that all orders can be filled.

Lumber, Shingles and Lath always In Stock.

N., G. & J. McKECHNIE.

HARNESS SHOP!

CHAS. LEAVENS, Jr.,

Is still in his old stand on Lambton Street, near the Post Office, where he is ready to fill all orders for

HEAVY AND LIGHT
HARNESS,
SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
COLLARS, Etc.

New Stock Horse Blankets.

A complete stock of Whips. Combs, Brushes, Bits, etc, kept on hand.

Repairing promptly attended to.
First-Class Workmanship guaranteed.

Highest Price paid for Raw Furs

CHARLES LEAVENS.

Durham, Jan. 26th, 1892.

The Seas of the World.

Two years are required for the gulf water to travel from Florida to the coast of Norway.

It is estimated that the water of the whole ocean contains in solution over 2,000,000 tons of pure silver.

The Red Sea takes its name from the presence of great numbers of animalculae of that color in the water.

The proportion of salt in sea water is largest where the water is deepest, but does not increase with the depth.

The ocean hydrea have no heart, no lungs, no liver, no brains, no nervous system, no organs save the mouth and skin.

The Banks of Newfoundland are formed by the sand, earth, and stones brought from the north by the icebergs.

The water of the ocean contains gold held in solution by the iodide of calcium The quantity is about one grain to the ton

Over one-half of the sand of every shore is composed of minute shells each of which was once the home of a living creature.

The bed of the North Atlantic consists of two valleys, separated by a mountain range that runs from the Azores to Iceland.

The Yellow Sea of China is so called from the presence of Yellow mud washed down by the great rivers that empty into its waters.

Facts About the Forest King.

The tongue of a lion is so rough that a close look at it will almost take the skin off the looker. It is not safe to allow a lion to lick your hand, for if he licked the skin off and got a taste of the underlying blood, supposing it to be there, he would want the hand and everything adjoining thereto. Nothing more perfect in modern machinery exists than the mechanism by which a lion works his claws. He has five toes on each of his forefeet and four on each of his hind feet. Each toe has a claw. Nothing about a lion is without reason, and the reason he has more toes and claws on his fore than on his hind feet is that he has more use for them. If this were not so the majority would be the other way. The lion is nocturnal by choice. He has no particular objection to daylight, but likes to spend it in the bosom of his family, or at least adjacent to it. It should not be supposed that because he roams about at night he neglects his family. He roams in order to fill the family larder. He kills to eat, not for amusement. He never bethers small game so long as there is big game within reach. When feeling fit he can take an ox in his mouth and jump fences and ditches like a professional steeplechaser.

The actinia swallow sea shells and their inhabitants, and when inconvenienced by the presence of the hard substances, simply turn themselves inside out like a stocking and get rid of the intruding shells in this way.

The third page of the Toronto Daily Mail is noted for "Want" advertisement's. 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.

If the surface of the earth were perfectly level, the waters of the ocean would cover it toa depth of 609 feet.

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 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.

Port Severn is receiving an immense quantity of logs.

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, Markham, Ont. Sold by McFarlane & Co.

It is estimated that more gold and silver have been sunk in the sea than are now in circulation on the earth.

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 Threats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted by McFarlane & Co.

Among the Hottentots when a widow wishes to marry again she must cut off the joint of a finger and present it to her new husband on the wedding day.

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 capsuled (from ¼ to ½ of one in an ordinary dose) 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 payment is 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 published 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 2:30 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. Glenelg Services—9 a. m. first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m. third Sunday of every month.

S. G. REGISTRY OFFICE. Thomas Lander, 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. 206 OF A. F. & A. M. Night of Meeting, Tuesday on or before full moon of each month. Visiting brethren 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 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—