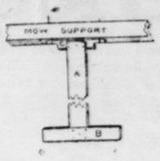
AGRICULTURAL.

Preparing Stables for Winter.

Every careful farmer will at this time see that his stable doors fit properly, and that all cracks are stopped. If not attended to animal heat will be lost and feed con-



TO KEEP A COW FROM FOULING HER STALL.

sequently wasted. Pieces of old horse blankets or strips of carpet sewed together in one great curtain with a broad hem on the upper edge and string on a wire at the top of the door frame, will make an effectual storm door. This is pushed aside in the morning and drawn in place the last thing at night before shutting the outside door. Where stanchions are used cows, make a drop six to 12 inches deep and tight enough to hold all liquids. It must be of sufficient depth to prevent a lazy animal standing with her hind feet in it. Cows do not like to stand with their back much out of the level. The rows of stanchions may be made in panels so that they can be moved to and from the trench to fit each set of cows. Build a manger in front of the stanchions 18 inches wide at bottom, 2½ ft at top and 2½ ft deep. This will prevent scattering the feed. Otherwise in the endeavor to reach it, the hind feet get into the drop and when the cow recovers herself the bedding is soiled. The cow which has a habit of humping herself causing the droppings to fall on the floor and not into the drop, may be treated thus: To one end of a 6-inch board (a) long enough to reach from the ceiling nearly to the cow's back, nail a similar board (b) 18 inches long and at right angles to it. On the opposite end fasten a 2x4 (c) 12 inches long with rounded ends so that staples can be drawn over them into the ceiling directly over the cow's back. This may be swung out of the way when the cattle are not in the barn.

Treatment of Soils That Wash.

Land liable to wash badly should never be plowed in fall or winter. Keep it in sod as long as it is profitable to do so, and when it has to be broken up plow it just before planting. Work it in corn, potatoes, or some hard crop and then seed it to grain early in September, says the Baltimore American.

It should be seeded in rye if the land is wanted next season for trucking or for the potato crop. Drill across the field, and not up and down. The quantity of seed to drill to the acre is important. If wanted primarily to keep the soil from washing and to improve its texture at the same time drill three bushels per acre along with 200 pounds of phosphate to the acre. The rye will grow rapidly if gotten in during the month of September, and the roots will so mat as to hold the soil well together. Where the field is quite steep, and is of a rotten rock formation or a sandy loam, the writer has seen great benefit in drilling a bushel and a half up and down the slope and the same quantity across the field, the two drillings covering the ground pretty effectually, and the roots holding the soil together like crab grass.

Where there are washed gulleys, fill in with brush, stumps, stones, or cornstalks. Stick the cut ends of the brush downwards into the soil and let the brush part point upwards. This will help hold the soil in check. Take the plow and throw the furrows into the cavity by going up on one side and down the other. After all the earth is gotten in that can be placed there with the plow, harrow the plowed ground on each side and plow again. By this means you can fill in quite a deep ravine without using the shovel or cart—this makes the work expensive. If a steel horse scoop can be had it will further help to cheapen the work. After the field is harrowed and seeded, a thin layer of straw or corn fodder spread quite thinly—before the grain comes up—over places liable to wash will further prevent washing.

A very practical farmer bought such a farm of some 200 acres in the fourth district of Baltimore county for less than twenty dollars per acre. Some of the fields were so washed and gullyed that a cart and horse could have been put in the gullys and been hidden from view. By taking the above means and using a small quantity of fertilizer—from 150 to 200 pounds to the acre, seeding the corn land to wheat early in September, and by covering the wheat fields with a small quantity of straw—in ten years' time he made every acre yield from eight to ten barrels of corn, and from eighteen to twenty-four bushels of wheat per acre. The land was so much improved that he was offered fifty dollars per acre, which he refused, as he wanted it for a home. Hillsides and rolling fields may very properly be seeded to orchard grass, as this grass has a great number of long, fibrous roots, and when once well set they are hard to kill out. It sends its roots deep down into the soil—from ten to twelve inches.

Allen says of this: "Two bushels should be sown to an acre for a thick sod, as the seed is very light, weighing twelve to fifteen pounds to the bushel. Sow on the rolled surface and harrow it in with a fine-toothed harrow. If carefully sown and the soil is well enriched with proper usage, the sod will last indefinitely. We have had it in continuous cropping for hay and pasturage for more than forty years."

The orchard grass may be seeded by hand right behind the drill. A good custom is to drill with the wheat or rye one peck of timothy seed; sow the orchard grass by hand, twenty-five pounds upon each acre, and follow with the Thomas smoothing harrow to cover the seed. This narrow being light and the teeth slanting, will not drag the seed wheat out or the drill rows. One peck of clover seed should be sown early in March to the acre, as the orchard grass will not make much growth before the following season. This is heavy seeding, but for steep hillsides there is needed heavy seeding. When the soil is once well filled with roots there is not much chance for it to wash or gully, even when the rains are heavy and long continued.

There are many steep hillsides covered with forest; by all means, let them remain, even if the growth is small. There is little advantage in cutting off the timber. Such timber belts will protect the farm crops and be of far more benefit if left growing than the few dollars the cord wood will sell for. It is a great mistake to clear up such land. The timber, when fully grown, will be worth far more than all the farm crops that can be raised on such land; and after the valuable timber is removed the young growth of trees will still be a barrier to soil depletion and be an ornament to the farm. The woods will draw moisture from the air, and will help in part to attract showers when rain is badly needed.

Getting out the Manure.

As fully as the other work will permit all of the manure made during the winter should be hauled out and applied before the spring work opens. It is an exceptional case when it will be better to have the manure in the stables or sheds rather than on the fields, and it will pay to use all reasonable means to get it all out. On the majority of farms there ought not to be any difficulty in finding plenty of places where it can be applied with profit.

Plowed fields that are to be planted with cultivated crops, the meadows and the orchard, are all good places for manuring during the winter and early spring, and there is little danger of getting them too rich. The full benefit of an application of manure may not always show the first season, and especially if fresh, as plant food, in order to be available, must be soluble, and only a comparatively small condition, but the contact with the soil and the action of rain as a moisture, and of the air, will aid materially in making it soluble, and this process can go on in the soil as well if not better than out of it, while the growing crop will be able to get the benefit from what is already in an available form. If good crops of grass in the meadow fruits in the orchard are secured it is very necessary that the soil be reasonably rich, and it will pay to manure liberally.

By doing the work in good season now, much time can be saved later on. After the soil is in a fit condition for work there is always so much to be done that it is quite an item to have everything done that is possible and will save time during the busy season. Under ordinary conditions one of the best plans of managing manure is to haul out as fast as made, and scatter direct from the wagon wherever it is wanted.

DAIRYMEN AND DAIRYMAIDS.

The Men Have Displaced the Women in the Dairies of the Country.

If women are crowding men out of some fields of employment, there is at least one in which this process of displacement is reversed. That is the dairy. There the wife was once queen, but now the husband holds the sceptre. And the change has been for the better. The dairy industry of Canada was pretty well run down when the men of the country took hold of it, set is on its legs and soon made a flourishing branch of production out of it. Butter was the only dairy product turned out when the women had charge, and good butter much of it was. But the butter that was bad and indifferent outweighed the good. The mode of marketing tended to lower the quality. The farmers' wives bartered their butter for merchandise at the country stores, and the country merchants, not wanting to make fish of one and fowl of the other, paid the

SAME PRICE FOR ALL GRADES.

If they had discriminated they would have lost custom. Since bad butter brought as large a price as good butter, there was nothing to be gained by keeping up a high standard of excellence. So the average of quality declined, tons of butter were made that was unfit to use, and we lost our market in Britain. Then the men stepped in. They carted the bulk of the milk to creameries and cheese factories, and these yielded profitable returns almost from the start. The production of cheese increased by leaps and bounds, and went on so prosperously that it now takes the lion's share of our milk. Fifteen years ago we had a comparatively small number of milch cows, and for much of their produce we could not find sale. Now we have a large number of milch cows, and they are all giving a profitable return on the food they consume. In other ways dairy interests have improved under the men's administration. The care of the cattle, their food, drink, shelter, their treatment, breeding, etc., have all undergone a marked change. Men have put the dairy industry on a scientific and commercial basis, and behold the astonishing results! Nowadays no dog or boy must chase or annoy a cow that gives milk. She must have clean, well-aired, warm, comfortable quarters. She must be milked

ACCORDING TO RULE,

her milk has to be kept apart from all odors, the cream has to be separated in a certain way, and the dairy has been changed almost into a laboratory, where the nicest care is taken to keep milks of differing richness in butter-fat from being thrown into the same vessel or from being tainted. Moreover, a cow has to yield a milk that contains a certain percentage of butter-fat or she will be placed on the retired list. Mere volume of milk no longer counts. The receipts from the dairy are now too large to be passed over as pin money to the mistress of the household. The frugal husband and husbandman looks upon them as one of his assets, and a sang one they have come to be. But if woman has been dethroned in the dairy, and if the administration and the revenues of that department of production have been assumed and greatly improved by man, woman is to be congratulated on her deliverance from the drudgery of butter-making and butter-marketing. But her deliverance is not yet complete. She has to help milk the cows, and now there are more cows to milk. In a time when we see women taking an active part in movements and deliberations that were once looked upon as outside their sphere, it is not a little surprising to note that at the large convention which met to discuss dairy affairs last week in Stratford there was not a woman present.

A NEW ELEMENT.

An Important Discovery by Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsey—Perhaps Pleases Crookes' Ideal Protyle.

A despatch from London says:—The existence of another element in the atmosphere, announced last summer, but received with a good deal of incredulity, has now been fully demonstrated. The proofs were adduced in a highly interesting form before a distinguished audience at the Royal Institution on Thursday. The new element has been named argon by its discoverers, Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsey. There is still some doubt whether this strange inert gas, which defies some of the best known laws of physics, consists of one or two primary elements. The discoverers have finally succeeded in separating it from the atmosphere on a large scale, and have sent a portion to Prof. Crookes, the eminent spectroscopist, and a portion to Dr. Olszewski, of the University of Cracow, to liquefy and solidify. These great authorities have found that the new substance gives a spectrum of its own, and has its own boiling point, freezing point, critical temperature and critical pressure, that are all different from those of any other element. One of its properties is its invincible reluctance to combine with anything else. It will have nothing to do with oxygen, chlorine, phosphorus, sodium, platinum, or various substances. Even the electric arc does not make it take companionship with anything. One important quality is a great puzzle. All the heat given to the new substance produces only the motion of translation. In another respect argon presents difficulties. The great Russian chemist, Mr. Endeljeff, has discovered an empirical law which associates the properties of elements with their atomic weights. Now the new element has a density of 39 or 40, which does not fit this law. Argon gives two spectra, the red and the blue, and it is this which raises a doubt whether the investigators are dealing with one or two substances. If the latter should prove true, then there is a new vista opened up, and it is suggested perhaps one of these substances will prove to be Prof. Crooke's ideal protyle, the ultimate basis of matter, from which all others are only combinations.

A Human Fiend.

A despatch from Kansas City, Mo., says—Peter A. Hansen, a milkman, is in jail charged with maltreating his family, and if all that is charged against him is true, he is little less than a fiend. His arrest was made on complaint of neighbors. According to them, Hansen took his twelve year old daughter by the neck and threw her across the room. After that he made her take off her shoes and ordered her out of the house. She walked through the snow barefooted to the house of a neighbor, two blocks away. Hansen is also charged with having struck his wife over the head with a bridle, the steel bit of which cut a gash three inches long. She fled with several children from the house, screaming with pain and fright. He is also accused of kicking one of his little boys in the mouth and knocking several teeth out. Although well to do, Hansen compels his family to almost starve in order to make them come to his commands.

The Back-Court Rivals.

Little Miss Freckles (proudly)—"My new doll winds up and walks."

Little Miss Muggs (tartly)—"If I'd a-known that kind was bein' sold, I'd a got one for a waiting maid for my dollie."

A lower floor of the crypt of old St. Paul's was recently discovered by a bin of wine falling through from a cellar just

MAN WITH STEEL FINGERS

WHAT SCIENCE HAS DONE FOR J. COOPER CHADWICK, ENGLAND.

Fitted with Artificial Hands—How He Writes, Shaves, Eats, and Does Many Other Things by Using a Pocketful of Tools—Wonderful Mechanical Ingenuity.

The manufacture of artificial limbs has reached a point where an armless or legless man can do almost as many things as he could do if he were fully equipped by nature. This is the case with Mr. J. Cooper-Chadwick, of England, both of whose hands were blown off by the accidental explosion of a gun, but who has been so well supplied with artificial limbs that he writes, smokes, buttons his clothes and shaves with as much facility as he did before the accident happened.

SMOKING HIS PIPE.

He was one of a band of 600 volunteers under the command of Col. Methuen, of the Scots Grays, raised to fight the Transvaal Boers. In April, 1891, when some thirty miles from Fort Salisbury, Mr. Cooper-Chadwick went out shooting. He rested his gun on the ground and placed both hands over the barrel, when the cartridge was exploded and his hands were blown off. His arms were amputated near the elbow.

BRUSHING HIS HAIR.

Then the problem arose of providing him with not only new arms, but with hands and fingers. A manufacturer of artificial limbs in London studied over the problem for more than a year, and finally devised an elaborate apparatus which enables Mr. Cooper-Chadwick to get along almost as well as he did before the accident occurred.

EATING HIS DINNER.

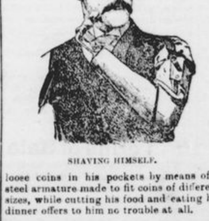
One of the first things he did when the new limbs were finished was to write a book. This was called "Three Years with Lobengula," and it consisted of upward of 150 pages of letter-press. All of the manuscript was written by Mr. Cooper-Chadwick with his artificial hand, which held a pen. He now says he is able to write as rapidly as when he used his own hand, and his handwriting does not differ much from what it was formerly. There is no reason why he should not use a type writer.

He has been photographed in the acts of writing, shaving, smoking, eating his food and brushing his hair. For the performance of these different functions and of multitudes of others required by the ordinary avocations of life special tools have

HOW HE WRITES A LETTER.

been provided which fit into his artificial limbs. These tools he carries in a pocket.

Of course the work of providing him with limbs which can do all this work was immensely facilitated by the fact that he already possessed a well-developed arm near the shoulder. At the same time mechanical ingenuity has supplied his wants to a remarkable degree. He can even handle



SHAVING HIMSELF.

loose coins in his pockets by means of a steel armature made to fit coins of different sizes, while cutting his food and eating his dinner offers to him no trouble at all.

The End of the Century.

There are already signs of widespread popular ignorance as to the date when the present century ends and the next one begins. People are writing to the newspapers to find out, and if every newspaper should state the fact accurately a hundred times a year from now till the nineteenth century is ended, every community would still contain persons insisting that January 1, 1900, will mark the beginning of the twentieth century. It is rather discouraging, in view of the general misapprehension which exists, to see so intelligent a man as Dr. Felix Adler saying, as he did in a recent lecture—if accurately reported—that there are five years more in this century. It would be an excellent thing if teachers in the public schools everywhere should take special pains to impress on their pupils the fact that the new century will not arrive till January 1, 1901. The lesson will need to be repeated many times in order to make the impression lasting. Perhaps school superintendents might wisely issue a circular letter calling attention to this matter at an early date.

INDISCRIMINATE GIVING.

The Evils Have Been so Frequently Pointed Out That the Practice Has Been Almost Discontinued.

At this season of the year, when the varied claims upon benevolence are the most pressing, and when every compassionate heart is throbbing in sympathy with the suffering which cannot always be healed, and the wants which cannot always be supplied, there are certain problems which every charitable person should think out and solve for himself, in order to make his beneficence of the greatest and most permanent value. The evils of indiscriminate almsgiving have so frequently been pointed out that its practice is now largely discontinued; but it is not always a simple or easy matter to find the right substitute for it. Indeed, it is to be feared that the discovery of its injurious tendency may, in some quarters, have checked the flow of the benevolent impulse, instead of directing it into safer channels. Not less help, but more thought is the great need of the time in this direction. How to relieve indigence without creating pauperism, how to supply pressing wants without breaking down independence, how to be charitable to one without being unjust to another, are questions which appeal to us from time to time, and which should not appeal in vain. We are responsible not only for the immediate results, but also for the remote consequences of our actions; thus if we do not mingle intelligence with our charity we have not fulfilled our obligations.

While nothing can supercede personal investigation and influence, it is also true that many of the benevolent organizations meet and, to a great extent, solve this problem. Doubtless if most of the money that is given impulsively and for temporary necessities was directed through their channels, it would accomplish far more unmixed good than it does at the present time. And if individuals would, to the extent of their power, interest themselves and give some personal assistance to these larger enterprises, they would speedily find safe and abundant outlet for all their kindly sympathies.

First of all in importance is the sincere desire for the accomplishment of the object proposed. Many of the public undertakings to which we give, in response to over-persuasion, awaken no such desire in our hearts. We look on them with indifference, or even doubt and disapproval, yet we yield to the arguments and importunity of another, and we allow our names and our money to belie our hearts and our thoughts. Professor Fowler, of Oxford, in discussing this subject, says: "People ought to have sufficient mental independence to ask themselves what will be the ultimate effects of subscribing their money, and if they honestly believe that those effects will be pernicious or of doubtful utility, they ought to have the courage to refuse it, if there is no good reason, simply because a man asks me, and I find that others are yielding to him, why I should subscribe a guinea towards disfiguring a church, or erecting an ugly and useless building, or extending pauperism, or encouraging the growth of luxurious habits, or spreading opinions which I do not believe." And Emerson, arguing for sincerity in action, says: "What I must do is all that concerns me, not what the people think. This rule, equally arduous in actual and in intellectual life, may serve for the whole distinction between greatness and meanness. It is the harder, because you will always find those who think they know what is your duty, better than you know it. It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who, in the midst of the crowd, keeps, with perfect sweetness, the independence of solitude."

There is also another form of beneficence which equally needs intelligent thought to make it effective. This is the subscription list. In itself this is a convenient and valuable means of co-operation in serviceable enterprises, and, as such, it cannot be too highly commended. But, from its very usefulness, it has become so largely extended, and so much pressure has been brought to bear upon those who are supposed to be able to give, that it becomes the duty of every one who is thus approached to pause and consider. Even the wealthy cannot give to every cause to the extent to which they are urged, much less those of moderate or small means. There must, therefore, be a selection and a limit and the grounds upon which these must be placed should be thoroughly considered.

The money yielded to strong solicitation, and going where the heart cannot follow, is taken away from some other cause which enlisted all the real sympathies. Because a man has to-day subscribed largely to some public movement for which he did not care, to-morrow he is unable to meet a claim which is, to him, more pressing, more valuable and more dear. If he had had the courage and sincerity to say no in the former case, he would have had the power and the pleasure of saying yes in the latter. This truthful simplicity in giving would at once rule out a number of poor and low motives, which are too often strengthened by the present process. People give, not only through the pressure of solicitation, but from more personal and selfish reasons. Their names will stand among well-known and eminent men; their generosity and sympathy will be taken for granted; even their business may be assisted by the record. These and similar unworthy reasons have, we fear, frequently operated to elicit donations that carried neither heart nor confidence with them.

Added to sincerity there must be an intelligent appreciation of the methods pursued, and a trust in the character and wisdom of those in charge. It is true that busy people cannot enter into all the details of such undertakings, but they may by a little trouble inform themselves not only of the merits of the ojects proposed, but also of the means by which they are carried on. If they refuse to do this, they evade their responsibilities and violate their obligations. It is quite time that the fallacy which regards giving as synonymous with charity should be dispelled. It is indeed one part of which must never be neglected, but it is only a worthy part when it is the outcome of heart and thought—when intelligence, sincerity and love have given it birth. Thus and thus only can the gift be a symbol of true generosity.

Anarchy Reigns in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn is by no means finished with its trolley troubles, and the continuance of the disturbance is apparently due to the weakness of the municipal authorities. Ever since the withdrawal of the militia the new motormen have been subjected to violence of every sort, and the risk of injury to passengers is so great that the cars are for the most part comparatively empty. Worst of all, nobody is getting punished for these numberless acts of violence, and the authorities reserve the indignation they should display against the criminals for the presidents of the railroad companies, who are demanding protection for their employes, and want to provide it themselves if the municipality will not. The suspension of the franchises of the companies was anticipated by the Brooklyn Eagle when it made the following vigorous comment:—"We have had enough child's play. The continuance of violence is confession of the reluctance or nervelessness of the authorities. If they cannot end it, we might as well abandon all pretence of government, and float the flag of Anarchy from the City hall." A new Mayor and Board of Aldermen seem essential to the maintenance of peace.

She Was Perfectly Plain.

She glared into his soulful eyes.

"Now that we are married," she observed, austerely, "I shall not hesitate to be perfectly plain with you."

"Matilda."

She did not heed his protest, but sat all evening with her hair in curl papers.

Nothing she could have done would make her look plainer.

The Fad.

Collector—"See here, when are you going to do anything on this account?"

Mudge—"I don't know. I have been hypnotized so that I can't go through the performance of paying, even when I have the money. I'm awfully sorry, I assure you."

ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest Chronicled Briefly—Interesting Happenings of Recent Date.

£650,000 is now what the Prince of Wales is insured for.

In some parts of Upper Egypt rain has never been known to fall.

The strength of the European Cossack armies is 150,000 men.

Five hundred and eighty-seven different languages are spoken in Europe.

The personality of the late Mr. James A. Froude amounted to £12,743.

Westminster Hall is the largest room unsupported by pillars in the world.

No fewer than 25,000 people change their lodgings every week in London.

The Queen never allows a horse that has once been in her service to be shot.

The oldest public-house in England is the Seven Stars, Manchester, started in 1356.

In Britain about two-thirds of all the infants are vaccinated at the public expense.

At the Court of Siam it is the custom, from motives of reverence, to go about on all fours.

A German firm of electricians have brought out a life buoy which is lighted by electricity.

Between 800 and 900 trains go in and out of Liverpool Street Station, London, in 24 hours.

The London Bank of Australia has declared a dividend of 5½ per cent. on the preference shares.

Lady Carlisle is training a staff of women to take charge of her estates in Yorkshire, in place of men.

It is said that Chilians never enter or leave a cab, or tramcar or other public vehicle without bowing to all its occupants.

Thirteen thousand pounds a year are expended by the German Government in support of medical libraries connected with the University of Berlin.

The Dowager Empress of Russia has no fortune, settlement or dowry rights, and it will be the duty of her son, the present emperor, to provide for her.

St. John's Wood, London, the home of artists, actors, and writers, will be badly encroached upon by the new railroad line between London and Sheffield.

Dr. William Bell Hunter, the well-known hydropathic physician, died at Matlock, aged sixty. He was one of the pioneers of the water cure in Derbyshire.

Should Lord Rosebery remain in office until the end of this year he will have to dispose of no less than five great posts falling vacant within that period in India and Australia.

The Duke of Norfolk, who purchased what was left of Clun Castle, Salop, a short time ago is having in ancient ruins restored. This castle dates from the reign of Henry III.

The head of the Roman Catholic church, Leo XIII., moves about the Vatican constantly attended by a physician, who, armed with a thermometer, watches for any draught which might touch him.

Lizard wine is said to be a tonic and a cure for many diseases of the eye. For the brewing of this decoction more than 100,000 dried lizards are annually exported from Pakhoi, in China, valued at £500.

With 3,300 inhabitants, the German town of Orb, in the Spessart Mountains, has no tax except a dog tax, all expenses being defrayed by the proceeds of public saline baths, forests, and a fund of $600,000.

In the Coventry Workhouse a few days ago died John Fleming, the last survivor of the English sailors who fought at Navarino, where the Turkish navy was destroyed in 1827 by the combined English, French and Russian fleets.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., was educated at Queen's College, Galway. He made up his mind when quite a boy to become a journalist, and taught himself short-hand, besides German and French, as a preparation for a literary career.

A new project for the salutation of the sewers of the City of Mexico, at a cost of about $25,000, calls for the building of some 25 windmills in different parts of the city, to rotate paddle wheels in the sewers and quicken the current to one meter per second.

The Islay (Scotland) people are tenacious of their old customs, and still enjoy their two rounds, with biscuits and cheese, before setting out with a funeral. A well-filled bumper is put into the cart alongside the coffin to do duty in the churchyard.

The Prince and Princess of Wales call one another "Bertie" and "Alix"; the present Czar is "Nickey" among his friends and relatives; the Duchess of York is "Toria," and the Dowager Empress of Russia always signs herself "Dagmar" to those she loves.

The salubrity of the New South Wales climate is illustrated by the fact that several of the most robust and healthy colonists were originally invalids from Europe, who had been directed to proceed to the colony, as a last resource, for the purpose of checking the progress of pulmonary disease.

A Frenchman has constructed an electric walking-stick, of which the knob contains a small electric lamp in a thick glass bulb, the battery being two cells of a peculiar shape down the cane itself. The lamp gives sufficient light to read a newspaper in a train or to light oneself upstairs at night.

It has been discovered in Belfast that a large number of spurious American bonds have been disposed of throughout the United Kingdom. One Belfast investor alone has £3,000 worth of the forged documents, and the total value held at Belfast is put at £30,000, while even this is regarded as a trifle compared with the total amount.

Bertram Hiles, the armless artist of Bristol, England, whose pictures, sketches, and designs have won for him several prizes, is only 28 years old, and though he grasps his brush between his teeth and paints with marvellous dexterity, he was born armless. His arms were amputated above the elbow in consequence of a tram car accident when he was 8 years old.

A vibrating helmet for the cure of nervous headaches has been devised by a French physician. It is constructed of strips of steel, put in vibration by a small electro-motor which makes 600 turns a minute. The sensation, which is described as not unpleasant, produces drowsiness, the patient falls asleep under its influence and awakens to find that the pain has ceased.

At Portland Head Lighthouse there is a large grey parrot, brought from Africa some time ago and presented to the keeper of the light. The bird soon noticed that when the fog began to blow in from the ocean somebody would cry out: "Fog coming in; blow the horn!" One day the fog suddenly began to come in thick, and no one noticed it, as they were all busy. Poll noticed this, and croaked out: "Fog coming in; blow the horn!" And now, whenever fog is perceptible, Poll never fails to give warning.

A Pathetic Story.

A pathetic story comes from Russia about the last present received by the Dowager Empress from the late Czar. Last summer the Czar and Empress visited a great shop in St. Petersburg to buy jewels for their son's future bride. The Empress greatly admired a beautiful bracelet, and told the Czar that she wished to possess it. On their return one of the serious attacks to which he was subject came upon him and the Empress forgot the bracelet. The Czar died, and to the Empress in the early days of her widowhood came Nov. 14, the first birthday she must pass alone. On her other birthdays the Czar had been wont to place a bouquet in the morning room of the Empress. Inside the flowers was always folded some rich, rare gift, chosen months beforehand. The Empress had avoided the room as too full of painful memories, but this morning, the morning of his wedding day, Nicholas requested his mother to go there as a favor to him. The first thing she saw was the bouquet in the usual place and inside the flowers was a case, fastened and sealed by the Czar's own hands. It contained the bracelet. He had ordered it on the same day that the Empress saw it, and on his deathbed had given instructions for the birthday gift, bidding his son to be near to comfort her when she received it.

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.

WANT TO COME TO CANADA.

But Ask the Government for Free Transportation.

A despatch from Houghton, Mich., says:—Over a thousand French-Canadians were packed in the opera house at Lake Linden Monday night to receive information from Father Paradis concerning their transportation to Canada. An official of the Canadian Pacific was expected to represent the railway, but he failed to appear. Father Paradis was unable to offer them free transportation, and nothing special was done at the meeting. Father Paradis has left for Ottawa to get an appropriation from the immigration fund of $25,000. Unless this is obtained the repatriation scheme will be a failure.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Certain in its effects and never blisters. Read proofs below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Bear Sirs—I have used my one of your Horses Books and oblige. I have used a great deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success; it is a wonderful medicine. I once had a mare that had an Overall Spavin and five bottles cured her. I keep a bottle on hand all the time.

Yours truly, CHAS. POWELL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. CANTON, Mo., Apr. 5, '93.

Dear Sirs—I have used several bottles of your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" with much success. I think it the best Liniment I ever used. Have cured a mared one Curb, one Blood Spavin and killed a few Bone Spavins. Have recommended it to a several of my friends who are much pleased with it and keep it. Respectfully

S. R. EAY, P. O. Box 249.

For Sale by all Druggists, or address

Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,
ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.

PATENTS

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STARK'S K'S POWDERS

Cure SICK HEADACHE and Neuralgia in 20 MINUTES, also Coated Tongue, Dizziness, Biliousness, Pain in the Side, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Bad Breath. to stay cured also regulate the bowels. VERY NICE TO TAKE.

PRICE 25 CENTS AT DRUG STORES.

Breaking it Gently.

"Really, Mr. Stalate," she protested, "you have given me four hours of your time this evening."

"Why—er—upon my word! So I have. The hours pass like minutes when I am with you."

"You were telling me that since your promotion your time is valuable."

"Yes."

"Well, papa doesn't allow me to accept expensive presents from young men."

Her Chance Came at Last.

"Are you mine?" he whispered.

"Yours," replied the end-of-the-century girl, "in haste."

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.

Queens are not always pretty, nor are they as a rule very learned. Her Majesty of Italy is in these respects an exception. She is not only the best looking Queen but the best educated one, in Europe.

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.

Shoes with soles covered with a paste of linseed oil, varnish and iron filings is being tried in the German Army.

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.

The Chicago Civic Confederation declare that there are 60,000 victims of the opium habit in that city. They keep alive 100 public smoking places.

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 ROBB, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by McFarlane & Co.

The town of Meriden, Ct., proposes to impose a tax on all book agents and canvassing men that follow that trade in that town.

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 (from ½ 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 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. 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. 306 O.F. 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 $1