# THE MINES OF ONTARIO.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF MINES.

**The Production of Gold—Statistics of the Value of Products—Wages in the Oil Fields—The Pressed Brick Industry Growing Rapidly—The New Iron Industry.**

The annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines has been issued by Mr. Archibald Blue, Director of the Bureau. The report for 1894 is prefaced by a few remarks on the difficulty of securing capital for the development of mines during a period of depression. The American and English capital heretofore put into the work has for the time as a result of depression ceased to flow toward Canada. Mr. Blue, discussing the often-asked question why Canadians themselves do not invest in mining enterprises, says:—

"Money in large quantities is known to be lying in the banks. The statement for the month ending 28th February ultimo shows that there was deposited in the banks of Canada by the public, payable on demand, $64,555,403, and payable after notice $115,083,710, making a total of $179,639,113. The statement for the corresponding date in 1881 showed that there was at that time deposited and payable on demand $49,474,518, and payable after notice $38,545,406, being a total of $76,019,921. This was a period of high-water mark in commercial and industrial activity in Canada, and men with money were encouraged to invest in business enterprise rather than deposit in the banks at a low rate of interest or at no rate at all. After fourteen years the deposits are seen to have been increased by over $100,000,000, one-third of the whole amount being at call and the rest at a rate of intesest possibly not half as much as was allowed in 1881. Yet, with all that money in Canadian banks at the credit of Canadians, if $10,000 or $100,000 is required to develop a promising mineral property—the investment of which would be, of course, a risk—we must look to the United States or Great Britain for it!

THE LABOR OF THE MINER

alone may develop the mineral wealth of Ontario, as it has done elsewhere upon rare occasions; but the progress of unaided labor in this department of industry must be slow and precarious. With the help of capital, the chance of successful effort may be greatly improved, and it does seem to be a deplorable situation that where nature has been so bountiful the citizen folds his arms, and the enterprising foreigner is invited to step in to win and carry away the treasure. When the gas fields of Essex and Welland were opened, pipe lines were laid down to convey cheap fuel to Detroit and Buffalo. But this, fortunately, is an extreme instance of how mineral fortunes may be given away. To be inspired with confidence in the resources of the country is laudable if the facts warrant it; yet more important is the enterprise which undertakes to develop resources when they are discovered and can be utilized. . . . In the matter of mineral possessions especially what we require is, first the enterprise to prove by substantial prospecting work that a location has mineral value, and, secondly, a sufficiency of capital to develop and operate it in a business-like way for profit. These are risks that must be taken before the mineral wealth of our country can be utilized. There is no other way. The real estate miner, who buys and sells mineral lands without expending a dollar in labor to show what they are worth, may have his uses, but he does nothing to convert natural resources into tangible wealth. Unemployed money in the bank or the safe, and ores of gold, nickel, copper and iron in the earth, are in that form alike useless to the service of man. The money must go into circulation, and the ores must be won and their metals made ready for the purposes of commerce and the arts."

MINING STATISTICS.

The number of locations sold during the past year was 40, extending to 3,271 acres, the price being $7,646. The number leased was 66, of 7,050 acres in extent, the receipts from rents of locations being $10,296. The total value of the products in 1894 was $6,086,778, and the number of persons employed in producing it was 6,075, who received $1,840,289 in wages. There seems to be a very considerable saving of labor to the mine-owners in comparison with 1893, when the product was valued at but $46,000 less than in 1894, while 1,087 more men were employed in 1893 than in 1894, and $95,301 more was paid in wages.

Some curious results are reached by an analysis of the figures. In the petroleum industry, for example, 486 employees turn out products to the value of $2,146,937, and get $279,930 in wages, or, roughly speaking, about an eighth of the value produced. The remaining seven-eighths go to the owners of the oil fields and the captains of commerce. On the other hand, in the making of common brick and drain tile the value of which is set down at $970-000, there are 2,375 employees, earning $388,000. In brick-making 40 per cent. of the total value of the product goes to the worker, the raw material being of very little value. In the quarrying of stone even a greater proportion of the product goes to the laborer. The value of stone quarried by 854 persons was $554,000, and the amount paid in wages was $336,000.

STILL DEVELOPING.

As Mr. Blue explains, much of the work done in the gold fields of the Province is in development and preparing for the erection of mills. The statistics show that the harvest of the stockholder is not yet. During 1894 the amount of gold produced in Ontario was 2,022 1-2 ounces valued at $32,776. To the 92 men engaged in gold-mining $38,032 were paid in wages. Of the prospects of gold-mining generally Mr. Blue says:—

"The gold fields of the Province are attracting greater notice, and during the past year the Rainy Lake region especially drew many explorers and capitalists toward it. Numerous discoveries of gold bearing ore are reported there, four or five locations are being actively developed, and one gold mill is nearly ready for operation. In the Lake of the Woods district the mine and mill on Sultana Island have been worked continuously, and it is claimed that free-milling ore is obtained throughout the entire extent of the workings, now about 200 feet underground. Three other promising properties are in course of development with British, American and Canadian capital, and it is proposed to put a mill on each of them this year. At the present time a mill is in course of erection at Harold Lake, near the upper waters of the Seine River.

THE OPHIR MINE AND MILL

in Galbraith Township were operated only during a portion of the year, owing, it is said, to an insufficiency of capital; but the engineer in charge claims that the work done in the mine has proved it to be a good property. The death of one of the principal share-holders, which occurred recently, will doubtless for a time leave the affairs of the company in an unsettled state. The Creighton mine in the township of that name was idle the whole year, but towards the close of it fresh exploratory work was commenced with a diamond drill and it is reported that a strike of considerable promise has been made; operations to more satisfactory prove the extent and quality of the ore body are now in progress.

Mr. Blue gives some very interesting statistics as to the ratio of wages to value of product in some of the leading branches of mining, and devotes a considerable amount of space to a demonstration of the growth of the cement and clay industries. The pressed brick and terra cotta departments are developing rapidly. Six years only have passed since the introduction of this industry, and last year 209 workmen were engaged turning out product to the value of $286,230. There has been steady improvement in the architecture of our cities as a result of the introduction of these materials.

PAVING BRICK.

The director hopes for much from the new paving-brick industry, and says:—"The importance of the clay industry has been so well recognized by the Legislature of Ohio that a course of practical and scientific instruction in the art of clay-making and ceramics has been added to the educational work of the State University, and the first term of this department opened in September of last year. Work of that character is as much needed in Ontario as in Ohio, and the professors of our scientific schools cannot too soon prepare to enter upon it."

Not a little space is devoted to consideration of the effort of the Mcorehouse syndicate to introduce iron smelting in Ontario. The last attempt to produce iron was made in 1854, and many subsequent projects have come to nothing. An account is given of the works of the syndicate now in process of construction.

## RIGHT NAMES OF KINGS.

**Family Names of Royalties Which Have Come to be Incorrectly Used.**

Not one person out of a thousand, if he had a fair day's start and the privilege of rummaging among encyclopedias, could trace out the real family names of the rulers of Europe.

Mistakes are very frequently made through ignorance, and these mistakes are so frequently quoted they become accepted as facts. The English royal family are known, for example, as Guelphs, the Russian royal family as Romanoffs and the Portuguese kingly house as Braganzas. All of these, it now seems, are wrong.

Queen Victoria was originally Miss Azon, or Miss Azon von Este. She was descended, as were the other members of the houses of Brunswick-Luneburg and Hanover, from Azon, Margrave of Este. The Prince of Wales, the son of Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, has naturally his father's family name. He is spoken of more correctly than any other royal personages of Europe. Descended from the Wettins, which line was founded in the twelfth century, his actual name is Mr. Albert Edward Wettin.

Likewise the King of Portugal, strictly speaking, has the same family name. He was a grandson of another Prince of Coburg, who married the then Queen of Portugal, and thereby became ruler of that country. Ferdinand of Bulgaria comes from exactly the same stock and is Ferdinand Wettin. A cousin of his, and of the same family name, is the present monarch of Belgium, Leopold II., a prince of Saxe-Coburg, having ascended the Belgium throne in 1831.

Hohenzollern is not the family name of the German line that is now upon the throne. Their true name is Zollern, Thassilon, the first Count of Zollern, having founded the race about 800. In the year 1300 the Zollern family had two male descendants, the Count of Zollern and the Burgrave of Nuremburg. From the latter comes the present royal house of the German Empire. So William II. is William Zollern. The King of Roumania is another representative of this line and has precisely the same name.

The Capets are: The Duke of Orleans, the son of old Count of Paris, Don Carlos and Alfonso XIII., the infant King of Spain. The progenitor was Hugues Capet, the original Count of Paris who ascended the throne of France in 987.

Of Oldenburgs, founded by the Count of Oldenburg, who died in 1440, there are many. The chief of those to-day who are entitled to use this family name are Christian IX. of Denmark; George I., King of Greece; the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Ernest, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and Nicholas II., Emperor of all the Russias. Emperor Nicholas is a Romanoff only through the female line. Rightly he is an Oldenburg, having descended from Peter III., a member of one of the Holstein branches of that house.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria-Hungary, the Queen Regent of Spain and Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden, are Ethichons. The original Ethichon was a Duke of Alsace, who lived about the year 614. Humbert, King of Italy, is Mr. Savoia, and Oscar II., of Sweden, Bernadotte. The original of this name was a French general, who was made King of Sweden in 1818, and was called Charles XIV. Pope Leo XIII.'s real name is Joachim Pecci. Alexander I. of Servia has the name of Obrenowitch, and Nicholas I., Prince of Montenegro, is Mr. Niegoch.

## GOOD JOB WELL DONE.

**Steamer Taken Out of the Graveyard of the Atlantic Sable Island Sands.**

After being embedded for ten months in the sands of Sable Island, the "graveyard of the Atlantic," the British freight steamship Nerito was taken to New York on Monday under her own steam, preceded and partly guided by the Merritt wrecking steamer J. D. Jones. Save for a few damaged plates near the keel, her hull was in good condition. She had been stripped of all her joiner work, including the doors of every room except the lavatory, by the beach combers of the island. All of her brass fittings and every pane of glass had been carried away.

The Nerito went aground in a fog in September last. Her crew abandoned her and were taken to Halifax on the steamship Lunenburg. The British steamship Newfields came along and stripped her of chain, cable, hawsers, and canvas.

Her owner collected the insurance from the British Lloyds, whose agents decided to save her, as she was worth about $250,000, and was only three years old. They employed the Merritt Wrecking Company to haul her off.

The steamer I. J. Merritt went to the island in October last, but was prevented by foul weather from doing effective work. In June last the J. D. Jones, in command of Capt. Fred. Sharpe, with a crew of forty men including engineers and stokers, to man the Nerito, went to her and found that she had been forced across two bars by the winter storms and was fast on the beach of the island. Canals were dredged through the two bars; and anchors, attached to four fifteen-inch manilla hawsers were dropped astern of the Nerito. Steam winches, to which the inboard ends of the hawsers were made fast, were set going on the Nerito, and, inch, by inch the ship made sternway down the canals though the inner and outer bars. The Merritt assisted in the work by pulling on a heavy hawser made fast to a big bitt on the Nerito. Twenty-one days were spent preparing for the job of hauling and towing the ship into deep water. The actual work of moving the ship was finished in ten days. She was damaged about $50,000. There are nearly 500 tons of coal in her bunkers. The Merritt Company did the job for $20,000.

## SAYS SHE IS GOULD'S WIFE.

**Mrs. John Angell's Claim Against the Estate of the Late Millionaire—Her Daughter's Interest.**

A despatch from New York says:—The World says that Mrs. John Angell of Rouse's Point, N. Y., claims to have been married at the age of 15 to the late Jay Gould, then aged 17, and alleges that the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Clayton of Champlain, N. Y. The plaintiff, Mrs. John Angell, declares herself to be the first and original and only legal wife of the late millionaire. Mrs. Angell has collected evidence to prove this surprising claim, and her case is in the hands of several well known firms of New York lawyers. Not only do Mrs. Angell's allegations, if established, illegitimatize the present family of Jay Gould, but they upset the entire estate and throw into inextricable tangle the vast millions of the late millionaire. More than this, if Mrs. Angell establishes her claim, every little deed and conveyance ever made by Jay Gould is vitiated, according to the law of the State. Never in any court in this country was made a claim against an estate of such far-reaching extent. Perhaps more interesting, even, than this is the claim of a daughter of this first wife. This young woman, who is now married, is living in a western State, and is a party to the claim against the Gould estate. She is represented by a separate law firm, one of whose members has recently been here in her interest.

## THE CRACK SHOT IN WAR.

### FINE MARKSMEN WHO HAVE BEEN OF SIGNAL USE.

**Stories of Sharp Shooting in the Indian Campaign—What Bisley Men Can Do.**

It has been frequently asserted by cynics, who sneer at the art of rifle shooting as exemplified at Bisley, that your crack shot is absolutely valueless in actual warfare, that he finds moving men very different from stationary targets, and that all sharp-shooting in action is mere haphazard guess-work, in which the duffer is just as likely to do execution as the expert. There may be some truth in that view of marksmanship, but there have been cases in which the services of crack shots have been invaluable, the following instances will prove.

At the time of the Indian Mutiny, young Hercules Ross, son of the famous sportsman and marksman, Capt. Horatio Ross, and brother of Edward Ross, the winner of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon, was the crack rifle-shot of India. He subsequently won the Indian Championship three years in succession, and on the third occasion put on ten consecutive bull's eyes at 1,000 yards. He was also a mighty tiger-slayer. But he proved the value of his deadly skill with the rifle against more formidable foes than the jungle could produce. His greatest and most memorable feat was the following:—

He had ridden nearly 100 miles to a ford on the River Gogra, where it was expected that a large force of mutineers intended to cross. It was of absolutely vital importance to

KEEP THEM AT BAY

until the women and children and the sick and wounded could be removed from an English station close by. Hercules Ross heroically undertook the task. He had a pit dug on the bank of the river commanding the ford. Here he took his post, with a dozen good rifles by his side and four attendants to load for him. The heavy rains had swollen the river, and the ford was impassable; but the enemy had a large boat, and with this proceeded to make the passage of the stream. But Ross, from his rifle-pit, picked off the rowers one by one with marvellous skill. Time after time the boat put back, time after time it came on again; but the quick and deadly fire which that swift rifleman kept up prevented the oarsmen from ever getting more than a third of the way across.

Armed only with the old Brown Bess, the Sepoys could not touch the occupant of the rifle pit. For three hours, with unfailing skill and nerve, Hercules Ross shot down the rebel rowers whenever they attempted to cross, till at last a body of English troops with three guns came up, and the Sepoys sullenly retired. By his splendid marksmanship, coupled with unflinching steadiness and courage, young Ross undoubtedly saved the lives of those English women and children with their helpless sick and wounded companions.

Another and even more remarkable instance of the practical value of marksmanship in action occurred at Lucknow, during the long and terrible siege. The Sepoys had hauled a couple of eighteen-pounders on to the flat roof of one of the palaces which surrounded the Residency in which the English were at bay. If they could only mount these guns they would be able to pour

A PLUNGING FIRE

down upon the defenders of the Residency, which would soon have made the place untenable and compelled the English to surrender. It was imperative, therefore, that those guns should not be mounted.

Sergeant Halliwell, of the 32nd Foot, was the crack shot of the little garrison. He was supplied with the best rifles that the officers possessed, and he was posted in an angle of the Residency, with orders to prevent the Sepoys from mounting those guns.

The part of the building in which he took up his position had already been battered by the Sepoy guns into a heap of ruins, and behind the shattered masonry he lay at full length—there was just cover enough to protect him in that posture. For several days he remained there, never once rising to his feet or even to his knees, for to do so would have been to court instant death from the swarms of rebel marksmen in front of him. The only change of attitude in which he could indulge was by rolling over from his back to his stomach, and vice versa.

His powers of endurance were almost superhuman. He was a man who hardly seemed to know the need of sleep. He kept his eye night and day on those dismounted guns. Whenever the Sepoys attempted to mount them his deadly rifle was at work, and he picked them off one by one, till they dared no longer expose so much as a finger to the unerring aim of this mysterious and invisible death-dealer. In the dead of night provisions were conveyed to him by men crawling on their hands and knees along the slight barricade, which was all the shelter they had from the cannon and muskets of the foe. The guns were never mounted, and, at last, the palace was captured in a sortie and blown up, and Sergeant Halliwell's long and painful vigil was at an end.

## ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR CYCLISTS.

**Companies Perplexed Over a New Element in Their business.**

The bicycle is a revolutionist; it overturns one thing after another with the ease of a young Samson. Horses have to go, not on the streets, but from them. Farmers find their markets for oats cut down; new trades are created and huge factories built; new interpretations of the law have to be made; ladies alter the fashions that have resisted reform for a generation; modes of recreation are modified; language receives additions; the values of real estate are upset; new diseases are noted; roads are reconstructed; and now the accident insurance companies are rattled. They find that their old calculations for risk will not do. They have discovered that injuries from bicycle accidents are more serious than the average and that riding exposes a greater number to risk than formerly, so they think of raising the rates. It also appears that in the West, where it is generally level, the risks of the mishap less than in the hilly and mountainous regions. The subject, with foot and base ball risks, was referred to a committee for investigation. It is probable that the great number of adults learning to ride has much to do with both the number and the serious character of the accidents. Most of the learners are grown up. When the riders learn as children the risk will be less. If the risks were based only on those who have learned they would probably not be above the average.

## The New Maxim Gun.

The new Maxim gun is one of the most terrible weapons known to man. In appearance it is a mere toy. It can fire 600 shots per minute, so that if every man of a regiment were supplied with it 36,000,000 shots could be fired in an hour, each bullet being capable of piercing 40 inches of oak. If even a small percentage of the bullets did their deadly work, war on a large scale would be impossible, and armies would cease to meet. So long as the trigger is held back the gun will fire automatically as long as ammunition is supplied. When the trigger is released the firing ceases. The gun can be unlimbered and firing within 58 seconds of the giving of the word of command. It will prove of special value in a mountainous country, where a few well-placed guns would wipe out an army. It is no exaggeration to say that 100 men armed with the gun could mow down 10,000 cavalrymen with ease. The possibilities of the machine seem unlimited, and its extraordinary effectiveness is well conveyed by a military expert, who was present at the last test of the gun. He says: "It is the most deadly instrument of war I have ever seen. I have been told it was only a toy, whereas its accuracy and reliability are simply appalling." Each bullet will pierce the bodies of six men, and its muzzle can be moved like the end of a garden hose.

Thomas A. Johns.

A Common Affliction

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A CAB-DRIVER'S STORY.

"I was afflicted for eight years with Salt Rheum. During that time, I tried a great many medicines which were highly recommended, but none gave me relief. I was at last advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by a friend who told me that I must purchase six bottles, and use them according to directions. I yielded to his persuasion, bought the six bottles, and took the contents of three of these bottles without noticing any direct benefit. Before I had finished the fourth bottle, my hands were as

Free from Eruptions

as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cab-driver, requires me to be out in cold and wet weather, often without gloves, and the trouble has never returned."—THOMAS A. JOHNS, Stratford, Ont.

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Admitted at the World's Fair.

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## HOW ANTS KILL A SNAKE.

**The Insect Battalions Torture it to Death and Then Strip the Skin from the Body.**

That ants can actually kill snakes is a hard thing to believe. There is irresistible evidence, however, that they do, and scientists have discovered that the snake has hardly a more dangerous enemy. The large red-brown forest ant of the sort that is the most fatal to the amphibians, and a curious thing about the attack of these tiny creatures on this comparatively enormous reptile is that they kill it for food and not on account of any natural antipathy.

When some of the ants catch sight of a snake they arouse the whole community at once. In platoons and battalions the little fellows set upon the reptile, striking their nippers into its body and eyes at thousands of points at once. So rapidly and concertedly is this one that the snake has no chance at all of escaping. It is like a thousand electric needles in him at once. The snake soon becomes exhausted and dies ignominiously.

Then the ants set harder at work, this may seem a strange story, but it is true. They begin to tear off the flesh in small pieces, gradually stripping off the skin and working inside of it. Not until they have carried away everything except the bones and the skin itself do they leave it.

## Long Life of Wood.

The durability of wet timber is something remarkable. Recently, according to a Vienna paper, one of the piles supporting the bridge built across the Danube by the Emperor Trajan was taken up. Although driven seventeen centuries ago, it showed no change, save that it was petrified to the depth of three-quarters of an inch. The chestnut, beech, elm and oak piles on which stand the Savoy Palace, London, are undecayed. They were put in place in the latter part of the thirteenth century.

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## HEALTH

### Effects of Exposure.

It has often been remarked how differently the same amount of exposure affects different persons. If, for example, half-a-dozen men are shipwrecked, one of them may be seized afterward with an attack of rheumatism, another may suffer from pneumonia, another from simple "catarrh," and so on; while one, perhaps, will escape with no inconvenience.

The explanation is to be found in the tendency of each individual to suffer from a special class of diseases, and on inquiry it will be found that the persons in question have suffered from previous attacks of a similar nature.

Weakness of special organs or parts of the body may have its origin in direct exposure of such organs to attacks of disease, to occupation or habits of life, or it may be heredity.

Exposure may thus bring to the surface a trouble already existing, or it may be provocative of some disorder in one whose previous existence has never been interrupted by illness of any sort.

The effects of exposure to the elements may be minimized, if not averted altogether, by accustoming one's self to exercise in all conditions of weather, by which means the organs themselves are strengthened. This good result is not to be accomplished by any system of "hardening" which includes an insufficient amount of suitable clothing. It is rather gained by habitual and systematic habits of exercise performed daily in the open air.

The organs of excretion, for example, may be habitually overtaxed until, on the occasion of a prolonged chilling of the bodily surface, which prevents activity of the skin, the functions of the kidneys may be so severely taxed that congestion or inflammation ensues. A weakness may then become established, and so each succeeding exposure or provocation will meet with less resistence on the part of the organ originally affected.

Heredity plays an important part in the tendency of the individual to suffer from certain diseases.

### Milk as a Diet.

A medical man expresses the belief that a person could live for any length of time and take heavy exercise all the while on no other food than sweet milk. His conviction is the result of personal experiment. He wanted to establish the fact that persons convalescing from sickness may grow stronger with no other nutriment than sweet milk, and that they are obliged to take "something solid" to eat, as so many people imagine. He holds that many a convalescent has gone into his grave as a result of overtaxing his weak stomach by putting "solid" food into it; and he maintains that the old belief as to bread being the first essential of human life is shown by his experiments to be erroneous. His test was to live for thirty days with only sweet milk as a nourishment. In the whole time he lost five and a half pounds in weight, but no strength. He even attributes the loss of weight to the warmth of the weather and to excessive exercise on the bicycle and the daily manipulation of 16-pound dumb bells and other heavy weights. He took more exercise than usual in order to test the thing fairly. On the seventh day of the experiment he ran several foot races with a skillful runner and was beaten in each race. On the thirtieth day he again pitted himself against the same runner and did the best of the racing, which certainly would tend to confirm his statement that he lost no strength during the thirty days' test. He drank four pints of milk daily for the last week. He thinks a healthy person should take about five pints of milk daily when no other food is being taken. His practice was to drink milk at intervals of two hours during the day, commencing at 7 o'clock in the morning and continuing until 10 at night. After that he would take no more until next morning.

### How Disease Is Carried.

A physician in a country village has lately given to his medical brethren some additional instances of the ways in which contagions are spread that should make us all thoughtful. The only case of scarlet fever ever lost by this doctor was one in which the disease was communicated by a letter written by a mother (in whose family there were two cases of the fever) to a friend a hundred miles away. The envelope of the letter was given to a child as a plaything. Another severe case of the fever was contracted by a little girl from two playmates who had what the doctor called "scarlet rash," and still another was carried to a family by a carpenter, who lived eight miles away, whose little children were ailing with scarlatina, a disease that the "attending physician informed the father was not nearly as catching as scarlet fever."

### The Precious Baby.

Do not keep your children too closely housed; the baby should be taken out for an airing every pleasant day in summer, from the time he is a month old, and be sure also that his eyes are protected from a bright light.

If a baby is perfectly healthy, he will sleep from 16 to 21 hours out of the 24, awaking only for his meals, which should be given at regular intervals say two hours apart. Do not give the baby sweet mixtures that help to produce stomach irritation and indigestion.

## TROPICAL DOWNPOURS.

**Remarkable Rainfalls in South America.**

The intensity of genuine tropical rainfalls is extraordinary. The rain appears to come down, not in separate drops, but in great sheets. In Darwin's "Voyage of the Beagle," writing of a heavy shower, amounting to 1·6 inches in six hours, which occurred during his stay in the neighbourhood of Rio de Janeiro, the author describes the sound produced by the drops falling on the innumerable leaves of the forest as very remarkable, and says the noise was like the rushing of a great body of water, and could be heard at a distance of a quarter of a mile. Dampier gives a lively picture of the rain at Georgoua, off the coast of Panama, where, he says when he and his men were drinking chocolate in the open air, it rained so heavily that some of them declared they could not empty their calabashes, for they could not drink up the water as fast as it fell into them. In many parts of the tropics rain is a remarkably regular phenomenon. At Rio de Janeiro it is said that it used to be the fashion in invitations for the afternoon to state whether the guests were to assemble before or after the thunderstorm, which came on regularly everyday at a particular hour.

At the Government cinchona plantations in Jamacia, on Dec. 21, 1885, 11.80 inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours but this measurement does not indicate the total fall, as a gauge, when read at the usual hour of 7 a. m., was found full and overflowing. It is probable that unless care is taken to prevent this occurring, many very heavy falls are not fully measured. On the crest of the blue Mountain, on the same plantations 31.50 inches fell in one week of which three days were fine.

### Customs Payment Made in Gold.

The Customs Department at Ottawa have received a most unique payment for Customs duties, being about 200 ounces of gold dust, valued at $4,000. This was collected for duties by the North-West mounted police officer at Fort Cuhady, Yukon district, who also acts as collector of Customs. As there are neither bank notes nor coin in the district payment was made in "the currency of the country," that is gold dust, which "goes" at $20 per ounce. The dust was in a buckskin bag, packed in a small but very strong wooden box. It was shipped down the Yukon to St. Michael's, at the mouth of the river, thence by steamer to Vancouver, B. C., and by express to Ottawa. On its receipt Acting Commissioner of Customs McMichael had it placed in the Bank of Montreal for sale and conversion into coin. So far as is known this is the first instance in Canada of Custom duties being paid in "dust."


# 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.

# When the Nerve Centres Need Nutrition.

A Wonderful Recovery, Illustrating the Quick Response of a Depleted Nerve System to a Treatment Which Replenishes Exhausted Nerve Forces.

MR. FRANK BAUER, BERLIN, ONT.

Perhaps you know him? In Waterloo he is known as one of the most popular and successful business men of that enterprising town. As managing executor of the Kuntz estate, he is at the head of a vast business, representing an investment of many thousands of dollars, and known to many people throughout the Province. Solid financially, Mr. Frank Bauer also has the good fortune of enjoying solid good health, and if appearances indicate anything, it is safe to predict that there's a full half century of active life still ahead for him. But it's only a few months since, while nursed as an invalid at the Mt. Clemens sanitary resort, when his friends in Waterloo were dismayed with a report that he was at the point of death.

"There's no telling where I would have been had I kept on the old treatment," said Mr. Bauer, with a merry laugh, the other day, while recounting his experiences as a very sick man. "Mt. Clemens," he continued, "was the last resort in my case. For months previous I had been suffering indescribable tortures. I began with a loss of appetite and sleepless nights. Then, as the trouble kept growing, I was getting weaker, and began losing flesh and strength rapidly. My stomach refused to retain food of any kind. During all this time I was under medical treatment, and took everything prescribed, but without relief. Just about when my condition seemed most hopeless, I heard of a wonderful cure effected in a case somewhat similar to mine, by the Great South American Nervine Tonic, and I finally tried that. On the first day of its use I began to feel that it was doing what no other medicine had done. The first dose relieved the distress completely. Before night I actually felt hungry and ate with an appetite such as I had not known for months. I began to pick up in strength with surprising rapidity, slept well nights, and before I knew it I was eating three square meals regularly every day, with as much relish as ever. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that the South American Nervine Tonic cured me when all other remedies failed. I have recovered my old weight—over 200 pounds—and never felt better in my life."

Mr. Frank Bauer's experience is that of all others who have used the South American Nervine Tonic. Its instantaneous action in relieving distress and pain is due to the direct effect of this great remedy upon the nerve centres, whose fagged vitality is energized instantly by the very first dose. It is a great, a wondrous cure for all nervous diseases, as well as indigestion and dyspepsia. It goes to the real source of trouble direct, and the sick always feel its marvelous sustaining and restorative power at once on the very first day of its use.

For Sale by McFARLANE & CO., Wholesale Agents for Durham and Vicinity


### Wanted Horse.

A horse! shouted the tragedian. My kingdom for a horse!

The attendant bowed.

We are just out of horse, he answered apologetically.

With a sigh of discontent his majesty ordered liver and bacon, with German fried potatoes.


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.


### 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 arrearges, 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 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 or before full moon in each month. Wm. A Anderson, Sec.

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.

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 Orangeville
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