CURRENT NOTES.

In the lull following the general election, the London newspapers have found themselves somewhat at a loss for interesting topics of discussion. They have seized, therefore, on a suggestion made by a correspondent of the Times that the nasal twang, once if not still observable in the speech of New Englanders, may be explained upon the theory that many of the first settlers of New England came from Cornwall, where the same peculiarity of utterance is encountered at the present day. The objection to this hypothesis is that there is no proof that any considerable fraction of the founders of the Plymouth colony, or of Massachusetts Bay, were natives of Cornwall. It is certain, on the other hand, that many of them came from Devonshire and Lincolnshire. Now, it is a fact that a nasal inflection still characterizes the dialects spoken by the humbler people not only in Devonshire, but in Lincolnshire and other eastern counties. Moreover, it is precisely in these districts that other traces of linguistic inheritance are found in the form of local idioms, which have been usually but erroneously classified as Americanisms.

Admitting that the so-called Yankee twang was carried to New England by colonists from Devonshire, Lincolnshire, and other parts of the mother country where it is still met with, we pass to the further inquiry how this nasal inflection rose. Was it due to a pathological cause, he outcome of the physical environment, or was it deliberately adopted as a sort of shibboleth to distinguish God's people from the ungodly? Lord Archibald Campbell, who, as we scarcely need point out, is a descendant of the greatest house among the Covenanting lords in Scotland, contends, in a letter on the subject, that the Yankee twang originated in the mode of speech affected by the English Puritans to mark them off from the Cavaliers. There is no doubt that the English literature of the seventeenth century is full of allusions to the cultivation by the rigid Puritans of distinctions from their worldly opponents, in their manner of utterance as well as in the tenor of their talk, the fashion of their clothes, and the style of wearing their hair. The maintenance of such distinctions would naturally be inculcated in the New World, as long, at least, as the principal New England colonies remained theocracies, and thus certain peculiarities of inflection, deportment, and garb would become habitual with the whole community and characterize the training of succeeding generations.

This attempt to account for Yankee twang on historical grounds is repudiated by Dr. Symons Eccles, who maintains that the nasal inflection is the outcome of physical surroundings. That new England was not largely settled by Cornishmen he concedes, but he finds significance in the fact that a large proportion of existing Cornishmen suffer from "nasal, post-nasal, and pharyngeal catarrh." The same disease was formerly, and we believe is still extremely common in New England. Under the circumstances it seems plausible to attribute the nasal twang noticeable in the speech of New Englanders and Cornishmen to the same pathological cause, namely, a chronic cold in the head. One would like to know, however, whether catarrh is also prevalent in Lincolnshire and the other Eastern counties, where a nasal mode of speech still characterizes the lower classes. If so, it is evident that catarrhal complaints must flourish under conditions the most diverse as regards humidity of climate.

MODERN ARMOR.

Quite a Lot of it Exists, in Spite of the Time.

The experiments with bullet proof coats and material which have been conducted abroad, have called attention to the fact that mail protection did not entirely pass away with the shelving of the shjeld and cuirass. Many English officers still wear a partial armor when serving on foreign stations.

The commonest and most usual type of these protections consists of fine but beautifully tempered single chains, inclosed in foit leather, which run along the shoulders, down the outer side of the arms, and over certain parts of the body. These can either be sewn into a particular tunic, or they can be adjusted separately and put on like harness. Hundreds upon hundreds of these sets are sold. The most valuable of all chains in connection with accoutrements are those which guard the head; and in cases where the regulation cap or helmet is not sufficiently protected in this way, specially made chains are sewn inside the same and covered by the lining.

Only those who have been in actual conflict know how valuable all the chains mentioned are in minimizing the effects of sword cuts. As regards protection both from sword and bullet the general belief nowadays seems to be in thoroughly tanned leather, and great quantities are made for officers, the favorite pattern—said to be the invention of the late Sir Richard Burton—being that which forms a not too prominent ridge down the center of the chest. Many stories are told by officers of bullets which have been averted in some degree by these leather tunics, some of which are lined with woven steel wire. Of course, none of these things are supposed to be an absolute protection, but only a sort of palliative.

A London gunsmith, who sells a great many chain body protectors, which fit almost like an ordinary vest, and are very expensive, sells a large number of them to army men, and he not long ago sent a gross, as many as he could get made in the time, to Japan, where they were quickly sold. He has made for individual officers who have themselves drawn the design, a variety of different patterns of armor. Fine flexible chains and leather have entered into nearly all of them.

A Daring Operation.

The first operation for the removal of the jugular was performed in India by an English surgeon, a Dr. Smith, on an East Indian, who had such a bad tumor on his neck that death was certain. To cut down and take out a piece of the famous old vein was simply a rash experiment in which Dr. Smith himself had little confidence. As soon as the news of its success was distributed through the medical world the vein immediately lost some of its great prestige and the tumor of the neck much of its horror. You may be sure that Dr. Smith did not tell the Indian what he was about to do or the poor fellow would probably have died of fright on the spot, for the ignorant natives of India regard the jugular as the seat of all life. But the prestige of the jugular has received even a greater blow. A few weeks ago in a case of inflammation of both sides of the walls of the neck and the resulting disease of both jugulars and the tissue around them, of a patient in a British hospital another rash experiment was attempted—the removal of both jugulars. It succeeded. The patient is upon his feet again and lively as he ever was and to be slashed in the jugular has now no terrors for him.

The Y. M. C. A. of Cambridge, Mass., raised $20,000 for the erection of a new building at a banquet one evening last week.

The only liberty that a man, worthy of the name, ought to ask for, is, to have all restrictions, inward or outward, removed that prevent his doing what he ought.—F. W. Robertson.

THE SCIENCE OF BANKING.

ECONOMIZING OF OUR MONEY EXPANDS CANADIAN COMMERCE.

Monetary Institutions Which Refuse to Discount Mercantile Bills in Times of Trouble Draw Upon Themselves a Run for Deposits.

Within the past twenty years many changes have taken place in the manufacturing and farming industries. "Waste nothing" is the motto, and the word "refuse" is known no more. It is now seen that everything is of use if taken to the right place, or put to its right purpose. The making of many small gains is now considered a safer and more profitable mode of business than aiming at a few large ones. The successful operator in stocks or options in grain is the one who is content with small gains.

The economizing of our money as much as anything else is the agency which is giving to Canadian commerce its enormous expansion. The appliances of banking have a similar effect on the country. The banks have economized enormously the wealth of every country in which, like our own, they have been well developed. Private banks, in several ways, are a benefit to the country, especially if the proprietors are wealthy men, for this is requisite to ensure confidence; but the introduction of the joint stock system gave the private institutions their death blow. This system gave to banking an immense expansion, and also

INCREASED THE AVAILABLE CAPITAL

of the country. It is in Scotland that economy of capital is in its most perfect form, and Canada is closely following in its footsteps. Here every little town has its bank, branches of the parent institutions in the capital. Each of these branches becomes a reservoir for the spare money of the surrounding district, and farmers, farm laborers and country storekeepers deposit their money in the bank. The managers of these branches, living in the midst of their customers, and knowing well the character and circumstances of those they deal with, lend aid to any of their clients who are in need of it and who are deserving of confidence. In this way, the depositor, instead of keeping his money in a strong box or a stocking as formerly, receives interest on his savings, and is so much richer, and the industry of the country is helped along by the advances which the bank managers make on moderate terms.

The greater part of the surplus money in each district is transferred to the central banking institutions, where it is employed in the discount of mercantile bills and in many other ways which develop industry and expand commerce. The spare money of the country is transferred to the chief places of industry, and aids manufacturing, which gives employment to many men. This, it is claimed in Scotland, is the reason that the country has made such rapid advances.

BANK DEPOSITS.

The essential requirement of good banking is security for its depositors. Individual traders, whose failure or success only affects themselves, may employ their money in any way they like, but a bank trades with other people's money and the consideration of the public, who place their money in a bank as security. The science in banking consists not in employing money at the highest rates, but in the safest manner, and in Canada this is generally done. The explanation of the large dividends paid by successful banking institutions is that they obtain a profit on their depositors' money as well as on their own. The capital of a bank may be two or three million dollars, that amount being liable to be called up, if necessary to meet engagements, but only a part of that sum is paid up. The larger the capital the greater is the security for depositors, and the greater the security the greater is likely to be the amount intrusted to the bank's keeping. On the other hand, the smaller the amount of capital paid up the greater will be the percentage of profits to the shareholders.

The sole object and advantage of paper money is that it economizes gold. In ordinary times it is found that an amount of specie, one-third or one-fourth of the issue of notes is more than sufficient to maintain the convertibility of these issues. The ability of banks to redeem their notes in gold in time of panic is a myth. The bank of England itself could not at any time redeem all its notes in gold. In fact, paper money would be of no use at all if an equal amount of gold were to be kept in the banks.

The whole system is based upon the maintenance of the ordinary relations of credit and without the maintenance of credit no amount of gold that the banks can command will ever suffice to secure the

CONVERTIBILITY OF THE NOTE.

In times of panic the demand upon banks is a serious one. The run is for deposits, and no bank can pay its deposits at once, whether in gold or in notes. But it is easy to see how this run for deposits is occasioned. The ordinary business of banking consists in the discount of commercial bills, in the purchase of the current debts of commerce. A manufacturer supplies a merchant with $5,000 worth of goods and receives from him (or draws upon for) the same amount, and as the merchant's money is nearly all invested in his business, the bill is not made payable until the lapse of such time, three months generally, as may be required by him to sell at least a portion of the goods which he has purchased. The manufacturer in like manner, having his capital invested in his business, and not being able to wait till the three months have expired, takes the bill to the bank and gets it cashed, receiving the $5,000, less the interest for three months at the current rate. All commerce is carried on in this way, and a great economy of capital is effected.

When the bank refuses to discount a general crash follows. In ordinary times when credit is good a merchant may afford to wait a little before getting his bills cashed, for at such time he is little pressed by his fellow merchants to whom he is indebted; but in times of a commercial or monetary crisis he cannot wait. Every man then, to secure himself is pressing his debtors for payment and if the banks at such times refuse to discount bills as usual nothing but bankruptcy can be the issue, even for firms which are perfectly solvent. The banks when they take the course, which they generally do in the first period of a crisis, doubtless act from a good motive. They think of

SECURING THEIR OWN SAFETY,

they think of the increasing scarcity of gold, and by refusing to discount the ordinary amount of bills they seek to lessen the amount of their own liabilities. In case a run upon them should arise they seek to lessen the amount upon which the run can be made. The very means which they take to prevent a run, produces a run. When the commercial community finds that it is impossible for them to get their bills discounted they call up every dollar of their deposits. When they cannot get money in one way they must get it in another. The general public, catching infection, join in the run on the banks, and the result is, if the monetary institutions continue to refuse discounts, that the banks, after a feverish scramble among themselves for the possession of the small stock of gold, stop one after another or by agreement simultaneously, as was the case with the New York banks several times.

DISCOUNTS IN CANADA.

Canadian banks are ever ready to lend aid to deserving merchants, and through their help many firms have been carried through a troublesome period. Across the line at present there is a cry against the withdrawal of gold from the treasury. This is used as a bear factor in the speculative share market, and on it the value of many securities take a big drop. The banks, in their eagerness to get gold, forget that the public are watching their deposits and will make a run as soon as they refuse to discount the bills of solvent business men.

Robert Pate, an Australian millionaire, whose death is reported, struck Queen Victoria in the face with a cane forty years ago, when he was a lieutenant in the Tenth Hussars. For this he was banished to Australia. He amassed great wealth, but was never permitted to leave Australia.

SOME NEW TRICK ELEPHANTS.

They Understand English and Weep When Reprimanded.

Some trained elephants are now being exhibited in New York by a Scotch traveler named Lockhart, who has educated them himself, and unlike many trainers, says that affection and confidence are the secrets of controlling this most interesting of beasts. Lockhart is a dapper little man; has large and kindly black eyes and dresses in the plainest manner possible. He does not carry a gold-headed cane, nor does he wear a diamond cross. But as an elephant trainer he is a genius of the first water.

"The secret of my success, I believe," said Mr. Lockhart, "lies in constant attention, kindness, and when necessary, absolute firmness. On arriving at a new town I invariably see my elephants comfortably stowed away and fed before I go to my own hotel. Except for the early breakfast I am always present at their meals. I bring them sweetmeats, buns, knots of sugar, and when they are sick I attend to them carefully. Then they look to me for everything. They know every word I say, and do everything I wish, so far as they can. I treat them just as I would children. Indeed, I am much more careful of them than I am of my own children, because while I have to support my children, the elephants in point of fact support me."

"What is your mode of punishment?"

"Well, really, the animals are so fond of me and so tractable, that beyond a stern look and an occasional harsh word, little is needed. Of course, I can always cut off supplies—that is, reduce their food, and this they feel very strongly. A few nights ago Molly was somewhat slow at her tricks on the stage, and as I passed her one time I gave her a fierce scowl, and growled between my teeth, 'This is very bad, I shall not be friends with you.' Molly is the most tender-hearted of the three, and was very much cut up. When the curtain fell she followed me to the stable with great tears rolling down her cheeks, and it was not until I had made friends, and told her that she was forgiven, that she became herself again."

"How long does it take to teach them a 'trick,' or a point in the performance, whatever you may term it?"

"Well, that all depends. Of course, Boney is the cleverest, and picks up things quicker than the others, and, in fact, she helps to teach them. Some trifling movements which you have seen on the stage have cost me two years' assiduous labor. A single movement I have made them repeat from 50 to 200 times a day. But, once they have it, I can rely upon them. I have only to give the sign and they are there. One of the most difficult things was to get Boney to understand that she must keep time, regular time, in playing the organ. But, now she understands it, her time-keeping is that of a born musician. As for the tricycle, it was more difficult to design a machine than to teach Boney to ride. She took to it without any great difficulty, and in spite of some accidents, she has always shown wonderful intelligence in steering."

"What were the accidents?"

"Well, on one occasion, on a somewhat small and sloping stage when we were in France, Boney could not make the turn in time, and ran into the orchestra. The players fortunately foresaw the avalanche and got out of the way, but the machine was ruined. On another occasion, on a small built stage at Buda-Pesth, Molly overbalanced herself while standing on her head on a barrel, and toppled over on the big drum, doing damage which cost me $30 to repair. As a rule, however, they are wonderful. The manner in which their business is carried on on the stage proves how thoroughly they are in touch with me. I have only to give them the word and the thing is done."

WELL GUARDED.

The Money in the Bank of England Amply Protected.

Of the millions of pounds of treasure stored during the year in the banks of London, it is interesting to learn that, so careful and thorough is the system of surveillance, that rarely more than a few thousands get into the hands of thieves and burglars. Modern locks, bolts and bars, aided by electricity and other scientific means, have caused hundreds of would-be bank burglars to retire or to spend many weary years under a sentence of penal servitude.

Few great banks in the world are so carefully guarded as the Bank of England. The "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" keeps a good watch upon her treasures. One room alone—the specie room—is estimated to contain gold coins of the total value of £5,000,000. It is a large vault around whose walls are numerous iron safes, containing bags of gold, each representing the value of £2,000. What the total of the Bank of England's contents may be it is difficult to say, but doubtless £20,000,000 would be a fair estimate. Day and night is this wealth rigorously guarded. Even if a burglar were able to pass the bank guards on duty during the night, he would find himself face to face with unexpected and insurmountable obstacles.

The safety of the Bank of England is further insured by a magnificent system of electric wires, all which communicate with the quarters of the bank guard and elsewhere. Once a burglar touched these wires he would set into motion bells whose sound would alarm every one within hearing distance, and the thief would fall an easy prey. The difficulties in the way of opening safes are also Homeric. Many of them made by Chubb, they will stand anything except dynamite.

Every bank and insurance company's office in London has its own strong room and safes, in which may be stored valuables, etc. The strong rooms of Coutts' bank are a sight to see, and if their contents could be revealed it would be found that more crowned heads than the queen deposit their moneys and valuables in that old establishment in the Strand. The newer banks probably possess even safer strong rooms, for in their instruction the latest improvements are incorporated.

The safes and deed boxes used by the safe deposit company are remarkable for their security. Deeds and share certificates representing a value of hundreds of thousands of pounds are stored in them, and most of the boxes are fitted with combination keys so constructed as to prevent anyone picking them or solving the combination puzzle, which is of a most intricate description.

In nearly every case the big banks are chary of speaking of the manner in which they keep their treasures. One bank permits only its managers and an assistant to visit certain strong rooms, while another, to guard against any tendency shown by the watchmen to fall asleep, presents its servants with chairs on which they can sit in a certain position. If one falls asleep and moves in the chair, the piece of furniture closes up and throws him upon the floor. The result is that unless the watchmen can sleep standing or walking, the employers of the bank are bound to keep their eyes open.

A Creepy Kind of Sweetheart.

From a country town comes the story of a girl who has lost by death three men to whom she was successively engaged. In the first instance the youth to whom she had been betrothed for a year and a half expired on the very eve of the wedding. In the second, another young man, to whom she had been engaged soon after the melancholy event, died a few days before the marriage, and his successor in her affections has now shared a similar fate. It seems that sundry ancient females of the neighborhood, attributing this series of calamities to the fact that the young woman has the "evil eye," have calmly suggested that the only remedy is to be found in burning her alive. On that score she need have no fear, of course, but the general opinion is that her chances of meeting with a fourth suitor are now infinitesimal. The unlucky girl is described as being of an amiable and sympathetic disposition, and as being, moreover, of very attractive appearance.

It is a poor and disgraceful thing not to be able to reply, with some degree of certainty, to the simple questions, "What will you do? What will you do?"—John Foster.

James E. Nicholson.

Almost Passes Belief

Mr. Jas. E. Nicholson, Florenceville, N. B., Struggles for Seven Long Years with

CANCER ON THE LIP,

AND IS CURED BY

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Mr. Nicholson says: "I consulted doctors who prescribed for me, but to no purpose; the cancer began to

Eat into the Flesh,

spread to my chin, and I suffered in agony for seven long years. Finally, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a week or two I noticed a

Decided Improvement.

Encouraged by this result, I persevered, until in a month or so the sore under my chin began to heal. In three months my lip began to heal, and, after using the Sarsaparilla for six months, the last trace of the cancer disappeared."

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Regulate the Bowels

Solid Shot Abandoned.

The use of solid shot in warfare has been practically given up. The projectile of to-day is a conical shell of steel, hollow, and sometimes loaded with powder so as to explode, or by a time fuse. It is wonderfully different from the shell of twenty-five years ago. In those days one could watch the projectile as it sailed through the air in a graceful curve, at length bursting. There was even time to get out of the way, under favorable circumstances. But the new style of shell moves at the rate of a little over half a mile a second. On striking a metal target its energy being transformed instantaneously into heat, it becomes red-hot, and a flame is actually seen to burst from the point struck. Such a projectile moves, one might say, in a straight line, and its impact at a distance of a mile seems almost simultaneous with the discharge of the gun. Such a shell, passing near a man, would tear his clothes off, merely from the windage. If it comes very near, though without hitting him, it would kill him. He drops dead without a sign of a wound. Whereas, an old-style shell would burst into a few pieces, the modern projectile flies into a myriad of small fragments, each of them moving with tremendous velocity. It may easily be imagined that half a dozen 6-pound Hotchkiss shells finding their way into a vessel would scatter death and destruction in every direction. Protective armour, owing to its great weight, can be placed only over the ship's vitals—that is to say, along the middle part of the hull near the water line, so as to cover the machinery. In future battles gunners will direct their fire against the unarmored ends of an opposing vessel.

It is the age that forms the man, not the man that forms the age. Great minds do indeed react on the society which has made them what they are, but they only pay without interest what they have received. —Macaulay.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.

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

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Box 32, Carman, Henderson Co., Ill., Feb. 24, '94.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Dear Sirs—Please send me one of your Horse 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 Osselt Spavin and five bottles cured her. I keep a bottle on hand all the time.
Yours truly, Chas. Powell.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Canton, Mo., Apr. 3, '92.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
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 removed four Curbs, one Blood Spavin and killed two Bone Spavins. Have recommended it to several of my friends who are much pleased with it and keep it. Respectfully,
S. E. Ray, P. O. Box 248.

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WE WANT A MAN AT ONCE

in this community to sell specialties in our line. Trees that bear seedless Pears, Apple Trees hardy as oaks. "Excelsior" Crab as large as an Apple. Cherry trees proof against black-knot. Plum trees not affected by Curculio. Tree Currants. Gooseberries which do not mildew. Blackberry Bushes without thorns. Tree Roses, etc.

Space will not allow us to further enumerate. BUT our stock talks for itself. Prices right. Handsome book of plates and complete outfit furnished free of charge. Write for terms and particulars.

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PRICE 25 CENTS AT DRUG STORES.

THE FARM.

The Farm Dairy.

A few years' experience in dairying as a farm specialty has convinced me that few sources of revenue from the farm yield so generous returns for the investment and labor as the well-managed farm dairy. I am aware that a majority will disagree with me. Very many farmers assert that keeping cows more than to supply the family needs, does not pay. I attribute this conviction largely to the uncertain, slipshod manner in which the dairy is conducted. Those who keep but four or five cows generally make the product up at home, and sell the surplus at the village stores. Those who keep more than that number generally sell the cream to a neighboring creamery. In the first case the farmer seldom knows what the surplus is. The latter receiving monthly payments knows something more on that point, but generally wishes he did not. The returns in either case are not generally satisfactory. But dairying for profit requires knowledge of the business, facilities and conditions for conducting it, and care in its management—the simple conditions of success in any business.

The first and most important factor is the profit-producing herd. This secured, success is easy; without it, success is impossible. It is a fact that many cows do not, and cannot be made to pay for their keeping. Outside of localities where dairying is extensively engaged in, very few farmers have given attention in breeding to produce the dairy strain, and comparatively few have adopted dairy breeds. The ideal cow with many of our best farmers is a large, well-formed one, disposed to take on flesh and looks sleek, that will raise a calf and give a good flow of milk—the "general purpose" cow. Perhaps for general purposes such a cow is the proper thing, but for profit in the dairy herd she is generally a failure. Wherever dairying is followed as a specialty the general purpose cow is discarded, and the dairy breeds, in which the profit cow is the rule and not the exception, are adopted. Shorthorns are left for breeders of steers on the plains, and Holsteins to supply city milk wagons and condensing factories. For the dairy, the greatest production of butter fat at the least cost of food is the test quality required in the cow. A herd of native cows is carefully selected by this test and frequently make a profitable dairy, but the result is more likely to turn out satisfactory if Jerseys or Guernseys are made the base of the dairy herd.

The number of cows that may be profitably kept on an eighty-acre farm, for instance, depends upon the extent to which one wishes to make the dairy business a specialty. The number was only limited to a cow to the acre where the business was crowded, but I would not deem it advisable for a beginner to start in with more than fifteen or twenty cows. This number will warrant a person in the necessary expenditure of means in preparing stables and dairy and necessary appliances for butter making. A silo is regarded by many as one of the first necessities, and I have no doubt that the silo is an economic method of preparing food, although I have had no experience with one. I put a power and feed cutter on my barn floor, and a feed mill in an adjoining building, and fed all food dry. The daily rations consisted of fine-cut stalks for bulk food, and a mixture of ground food, corn and oats, with bran and oil meal. The result was very satisfactory. Pure water slightly warmed in winter was always on tap and regarded as a strict necessity. With the number of cows mentioned, a separator may be profitably employed and reduce the labor of the care of the milk to a minimum. A warm, clean, well-ventilated stable, and a commodious ice house, a cool, airy milk-churning room, with plenty of cold, pure water, are indispensable to the making of first-class butter.

The care of the cows and the making and marketing of the butter are matters about which the beginner may get valuable points from a good dairy paper, but the aid of an experienced dairyman is necessary to start them more successfully. Twenty cows should not consume the surplus of an eight acre farm by any means, but with a good herd and the dairy properly managed, they will bring a revenue in milk products, calves, and their contribution to the pork and poultry account of from $1,200 to $1,500 a year. Such results are inviting; but the best way to their attainment appear to many as barred by insurmountable obstacles. The expense in starting and lack of knowledge of the business are the greatest. These may be largely overcome by beginning on a small scale. A herd of five or six good Jersey cows, bred with care and discretion, will bring you a good herd of cows by the time you have got the necessary experience and conveniences for managing them successfully. My earliest shipments of butter did not exceed 100 pounds a month, so that while I was catching on to the way of making butter that would bring best creamery prices and how to sell it to the best advantage, I was not risking a margin on large quantities.

Farm Poultry.

For a ready cash business you cannot discount the cow and the hen. One variety of fowls is not sufficient for the farm, and do your best to keep that breed pure. In any event, when a first class cockerel can be bought for $3 or less it is an easy matter to grade up the poultry.

It is a question whether more poultry and eggs are not raised about our cities and villages than upon the farms. The farmer has one flock upon his large farm, while the village lots hold a hundred. Some breeds are suited to the one and some to the other condition. Some are not satisfied nor greatly productive in confinement.

Farm chickens which have the run of the fields are the healthiest and the most profitable because they get such a variety of feed and insects.

One reason why a hen which steals away from her nest always hatches out well is that she is not too fat, and because every egg has the same vitality. When eggs are selected and put under a hen they are usually of all sorts, and vary somewhat in vitality.

Prepare good, clean nests in proper places for your hens, and you will not be troubled by the hens stealing away to lay; let them be low and be on a level. In their roosting coop let 100 cubic feet space to ten hens, letting everything tend to their health and comfort.

The old theory that fat hens will not lay well will hardly hold good. Stint them not in a suitable variety, avoiding too much corn. There are a score of things which enter into the secret of procuring profit, and it will be your fault, and not that of the hens, if proper returns are not forthcoming.

A fowl which will lay fifteen dozen eggs in a season is considered well worth keeping. Although a Pekin duck will do this, most farmers forget that such a thing as a duck exists. They rear a great many young in a season, and these mature in eleven weeks, sure to market at a good price.

Grass and Grain for Hogs.

The hog should find a place in the economical management of every farm; given an opportunity he will turn to good account many things that would otherwise go to waste. The milk and slop can usually be fed to the growing pig to better advantage than to almost any other class of stock. But to maintain good health and thrift he should not have all of the neglects heaped upon him because he is a hog. He needs good treatment to make the most of him, and the more fully this is given the better. It is rather poor management that concludes that a hog can thrive upon almost any kind of feed, provided he has a sufficient amount of it. Good wholesome, nutritious food is as essential to good growth and thrift with hogs as with any other class of stock.

Of the seven to nine months needed to grow a hog for market, five, at least, can be spent to good advantage in the pasture fields. While, perhaps, a better grain in proportion to the amount of food sufficient can be received by feeding in a closed pen, the additional risk of disease will, in nearly all cases, overbalance this. The opportunity of exercise, the securing of better air, and of a variety of food, all tend to promote thrift, and these are of sufficient importance to overbalance the small amount of gain received by keeping closely confined. And in many cases it is of no disadvantage to keep hogs in a pasture until ready for market, rather than to confine. The meat will be of a better quality with a fairer proportion of fat and lean than when confined, and, especially when corn is the principal dependence for feeding.

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.

Durham, Jan 26, 1895. CHARLES LEAVENS.

FULL OF ENCOURAGEMENT

FOR ALL WOMEN.

In Bed 5 Months—Had Given Up All Hope of Getting Well—A Remedy Found at Last to which "I Owe My Life."

Science has fully established the fact that all the nervous energy of our bodies is generated by nerve centres located near the base of the brain. When the supply of nerve force has been diminished either by excessive physical or mental labours, or owing to a derangement of the nerve centres, we are first conscious of a languor or tired and worn-out feeling, then of a mild form of nervousness, headache, or stomach trouble, which is perhaps succeeded by nervous prostration, chronic indigestion, and dyspepsia, and a general sinking of the whole system. In this day of hurry, fret and worry, there are very few who enjoy perfect health; nearly everyone has some trouble, an ache, or pain, a weakness, a nerve trouble, something wrong with the stomach and bowels, poor blood, heart disease, or sick headache; all of which are brought on by a lack of nervous energy to enable the different organs of the body to perform their respective work.

South American Nervine Tonic, the marvellous nerve food and health giver, is a satisfying success, a wondrous boon to tired, sick, and overworked men and women, who have suffered years of discouragement and tried all manner of remedies without benefit. It is a modern, a scientific remedy, and in its wake follows abounding health.

It is unlike all other remedies in that it is not designed to act on the different organs affected, but by its direct action on the nerve centres, which are nature's little batteries, it causes an increased supply of nervous energy to be generated, which in its turn thoroughly oils, as it were, the machinery of the body, thereby enabling it to perform perfectly its different functions, and without the slightest friction.

If you have been reading of the remarkable cures wrought by South American Nervine, accounts of which we publish from week to week, and are still sceptical, we ask you to investigate them by correspondence, and become convinced that they are true to the letter. Such a course may save you months, perhaps years, of suffering and anxiety.

The words that follow are strong, but they emanate from the heart, and speak the sentiments of thousands of women in the United States and Canada who know, through experience, of the healing virtues of the South American Nervine Tonic.

Harriet E. Hall, of Waynetown, a prominent and much respected lady, writes as follows:—

"I owe my life to the great South American Nervine Tonic. I have been in bed for five months with a scrofulous tumour in my right side, and suffered with indigestion and nervous prostration. Had given up all hopes of getting well. Had tried three doctors, with no relief. The first bottle of Nervine Tonic improved me so much that I was able to walk about, and a few bottles cured me entirely. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I cannot recommend it too highly."

Tired women, can you do better than become acquainted with this truly great remedy?

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

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeny, 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 arrears, 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 publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

DURHAM DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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 Lauder, 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 on 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 Ammonia Soap Wrappers

And when you have 25 Ammonia or 10 Puritan Soap Wrappers send them to us, and a three cent stamp for postage, and we will mail you FREE, a handsome picture suitable for framing. A list of pictures around each bar. Ammonia Soap has no equal. We recommend it. Write your name plainly and address:

W. A. Bradshaw & Co.,
48 and 50 Lombard St., Toronto.

Sold by all general merchants and grocers. Give it a trial.

If a man's head were broken every time his promises were broken he would be in a hospital most of the year.

C. E. Bradford a banker of Augusta, Wis., has contracted blood poisoning from the habit of wetting his fingers on his lips when counting bank bills.

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 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.