Dr. H. F. Merrill.

Results Astonish

MEN OF SCIENCE.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

A MEDICINE

WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

Statement of a Well Known Doctor

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is without an equal as a blood-purifier and Spring medicine, and cannot have praise enough. I have watched its effects in chronic cases, where other treatment was of no avail, and have been astonished at the results. No other blood medicine that I have ever used, and I have tried them all, is so thorough in its action, and effects so many permanent cures as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. H. F. Merrill, Augusta, Me.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla The Only

Awarded at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills for liver and bowels.

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 publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. This proceeds upon he 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 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. James Staples, Secretary.

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.

Stoical East Indians.

The Indian monks, called Phoongees, do not shave much, but amuse themselves between prayers by pulling out their superfluous hair with tweezers. They promenade the streets in long yellow robes early every morning with a wooden bowl to receive the alms and victuals of the faithful and carry a triangular gong, with which attention is called to the fact that the cupboard of the monks is bare.

CURRENT NOTES.

The revision of the Bible, which was commenced in 1870, is now completed, and the present month will witness the publication of the Apocryphal books, the last of the labors of the learned body of men who began their work between twenty-five and twenty-six years ago. The original board was comprised of members from almost every denomination of the Christian church, who for learning and ability have rarely been equaled in the history of scholarship. Many of the most eminent of them have passed away not seeing the fruition of their labors, but their places were filled and the work is now done.

While this translation is more critically exact than any that has preceded it, and has the commendation of scholars, it has not supplanted and probably will not supplant the authorized version, which has been for three centuries the pride and admiration of the English world. It is the glory of English literature, and in its pages has been found the consolation and the hope of ten generations of mankind. The issue of the revised version has been enormous, but it has had no appreciable effect on the circulation of the authorized version, which is greater now than ever before. Undoubtedly the old version contains many errors and wrong translations, but it is so firmly fixed in the hearts and consciences of the people that it can never be taken from them. Its language is imbedded in our common speech and is a part of the vernacular we learn from our mothers. Nevertheless the new version is one to be read and studied by all who would be familiar with the greatest literature known to men.

In view of the critical relations of Great Britain and Venezuela, it becomes interesting to note what naval force Vice-Admiral James Elphinstone Erskine, commanding the North American and West Indies station has in or near Caribbean waters. At Barbadoes is the Canada, of 2,380 tons, 2,000 horse power, and ten guns. Among the other Gulf islands are the Tourmaline, 2,120 tons, 1,800 horse power, and twelve guns; the Mohawk and Tartar, sister ships, each of 1,770 tons, 3,500 horse power, and six guns; the Partridge, of 735 tons, 1,200 horse power, and six guns. Larger than any of these, and with powerful engines, is the Magicienne, of 2,950 tons, 9,000 horse power, and six guns, which is at Bermuda, where also is the Buzzard, of 1,140 tons, 2,000 horse power, and eight guns. The finest of all the vessels, the Crescent, of 7,700 tons, 10,000 horse power, and thirteen guns, the Admiral's flagship, has left Halifax for Bermuda. Soon, also, the Pelican, of 1,130 tons, 1,060 horse power, and eight guns, will proceed south. These nine vessels, then, will be available, and a tenth is likely to come as a relief to the Cleopatra, of 2,380 tons, 2,000 horse power, and twelve guns, which has gone to England, unless, indeed, she herself returns.

Venezuela has no navy of consequence, most of her few vessels, we believe, being sailing craft, carrying small companies of coast guards or marines. Of her ports that might possibly be seized, the most prominent are La Guayra, Porto Cabello, Maracaibo, and Ciudad-Bolivar. This last has the advantage for England of being near the disputed boundary; but it is on the Orinoco, and might on that account receive more protection by obstructions in the stream, besides having some defences. Porto Cabello, which is of more commercial importance, has some works, and is also protected by a bar which, it would appear, the heavier British vessels could not cross. La Guayra is the place that would perhaps be most likely to receive an attack, although somewhat fortified, since it is the port of Caracas, the capital, and in addition a large proportion of the customs duties are received there.

HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICITY.

Many Devices by Means of Which Domestic Duties are Lessened.

At the present time almost everything can be done by electricity, and each day increases man's power over it thanks to the genius and perseverance of such men as Thomas A. Edison, Nicola Tesla, Siemens, Brush and other great scientists. Electricity is used for lighting, heating, locomotion, the transmission of sounds and symbols, as in the telegraph, telephone, and kinetoscope, and now this wonderful power has been boxed up until it can be made to run households of the future. In the coming home, presided over by the coming woman, electricity will be stored in nice little jars or cells and left at the house each morning, just as the milk is nowadays. Indeed, from the present electrical indications, it will not be surprising if the entire retinue of servants were some day replaced by a set of lay figures, who will automatically perform every domestic duty according to Edisonian laws duly laid down and promulgated.

Here are some of the latest household appliances which can be evolved from electricity.

ELECTRIC BATHING

can be performed at home in the following manner: An electric bath can be fitted up by a combination in series of a shocking coil and a small transformer. The whole is placed in a little marble receptacle above the bath and at one side. The secondary of the transformer moves along two sides, and a rod passing to the outside enables the current to be regulated from a maximum to a minimum strength. The primary circuit is provided with an interrupter. The wires of the secondary proceed directly to the electrodes, which are simple plates of metal that can be placed anywhere in the bath by means of suspending hooks. There may also be added an amporemeter for continuous and alternating currents, by means of which the strength of the currents can be estimated with a strict accuracy.

An electric candle is another novelty which is sure to be popular for the lighting and decorating of dining and other tables. An ingenious device for lighting the candle is provided by placing small pads under the tablecloth and taking the current from them by means of two pin points in the base of the candlestick. The candles, of course, are extinguished on being taken from the table and are relighted when they are replaced in

THE PROPER POSITION.

They are so arranged that the bulb and glass imitation of a wax candle can be removed, when the candlestick can be used for an ordinary candle. When used with shades of colored silk the electric candle makes one of the prettiest additions to a dinner table that it is possible to imagine.

Yet another electrical appliance for the house is a radiator for heating, which has been successfully tried in England, and which can be fixed and operated at a ridiculously low cost. A large theatre has been perfectly heated at a cost of 72 cents on hour, and it is calculated that an ordinary house can be perfectly warmed for 10 cents a day. So you see the possibilities of electricity in the household are quite beyond all mortal imagination, and only time will serve to develop its wonders.

The Scorcher May be Scorched.

Have you a bicycle suit, Larkin?
I have.
Does it fit?
My lawyer fears it will when it comes to trial.

ABOUT ONTARIO CROPS.

THE FINAL ESTIMATES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

Important Bulletin Issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture—A Thin Hay Crop Reported—Fall Wheat Thirteen Bushels to the Acre—With Good Quality—Conflicting Returns Concerning the Description of Roots.

The following bulletin, issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, contains the final estimate of yields of crops in Ontario for the year 1895. The yields are based on the actual threshing returns reported to the Bureau of Industries by correspondents.

The Weather.—In regard to temperature, the principal features may be stated briefly as follows:—The average of the ten months ending October 31st, was lower than in 1894, but just equal to the average of the period 1882-94; the months of February, March, and October were much below the average; the six growing months were about the same as in 1894, in both cases above the average. As regards precipitation, the general condition was as follows:—In January, August, and September alone did the fall of snow and rain equal the average. There was a deficiency of nearly one-third of the usual rainfall in October, the deficiency in the six growing months was three inches, or nearly 20 per cent., and the total deficiency in the ten months was 4.94 inches, or 18 per cent. If the previous November and December weather reports be included, the results for the entire year, from November 1st to October 31st in each case, are as follows:—Average temperature in 1895, 42.8 degrees; in 1894, 44.8 degrees; in 1882-94, 42.6 degrees. In the matter of rainfall, the results are as follows:—In 1895, a total precipitation of 25.67 inches; in 1894, 32.20; in 1882-94, 33.02. The conclusion, then, for the year past is that there was an unusual variation in temperature, and a large deficiency of rain and snowfall. Apart from the extraordinary frosts of May, the greatest drawback to farm operations in 1895 has been the unusual lack of rainfall.

Crops in General.—The poor hay crop of 1895 is the most important item in farm production. There was a dropping of from 1894 of over 1,700,000 tons. This deficiency represents a loss greater than the value of the entire wheat crop of the province. There has been a shortage of straw also. The corn crop, however, has been extraordinarily large, and in many cases will help to make up for the loss of coarse fodder. The grain crops have turned out better than was at one time anticipated, all being up to the average. Fall wheat has turned out fair; spring wheat about the average; corn, away above the average; barley, fair in quantity; oats, an extraordinary crop; peas, fair; potatoes, exceptionally large crop; roots, fair; clover seed, almost a failure; buckwheat, over the average; beans, very good.

Fall Wheat.—Threshing fully confirmed the August reports of fall wheat. The yield was 19 bushels per acre, which is a little under the average. The quality is in general very good. A few report the grain shrunken, but on the whole it is quite up to the average in appearance and in weight.

The New Fall Wheat.—In 1883 the area of fall wheat stood at 1,691,467 acres, and dropped to 867,740 acres in the following year. Then it increased gradually to 897,743 acres in 1887; then it decreased gradually to 720,102 acres in 1890. In 1892 it was up to 966,522 acres. Since then it has dropped year by year to 743,199 acres in 1895. The movement, then, has been one of expansion and contraction. The reports this fall indicate an increased acreage sown in fall wheat. A few report a decrease; many report the same as sown a year ago; but the majority report an increase of from 10 to 30 per cent. The crop was put in under most favourable conditions. Some sowing took place as early as August 25th; some as late as October 1st; but the bulk of the crop was sown about September 15th. On the whole October was not very favourable to the crop. The early growth was retarded, and the general condition was not the most favourable at the beginning of November, although much desired rains and more favourable weather were just then promising an improvement. The report, then, may be summed up thus:—Increased acreage; fair condition. The following reasons are given for the increased acreage:—Shortage of straw this year; decreasing production of spring wheat; very favourable condition of weather and of soil in September; hope for better wheat prices.

Spring Wheat.—This crop is on the decline in Ontario in acreage, in yield, and, many think, in quality. In both west and east the quality was hardly up to the average, many reporting it light in weight, shrunken, and discoloured. The yield in 1890 was 7,683,905 bushels; in 1895, it was 3,472,543 bushels.

Barley.—Reports on barley are varied, both as to quantity and quality, more so than in the case of the other grains. The quantity on the whole is up to the average, but the grain is reported from most sections as being plump, but discoloured. There appears to be very little bright-coloured barley. The straw was short and light in yield.

Oats.—This is the big crop of the year. It has exceeded our August estimate. Increased acreage and the high average yield of 35.7 bushels per acre have given a total of 84,697,566 bushels for 1895. There are a few poor records, but the following are fair samples of reports:—"Good, but short in straw;" "best for some time;" "a capital crop, and good quality;" "best crop in a decade;" "the heaviest yield all around ever grown." The total yield of the province is 9,688,024 bushels larger than the big record of 1891, and 14,525,050 bushels larger than that of 1894.

Rye.—Comparatively little has been grown for grain. The crop turned out very well. The new crop was making good growth at the time of reporting.

Peas.—This crop may be summed up as being fair. In some western sections it suffered much from drouth. The "bugs" while numerous, do not appear to have been any more destructive than usual.

Corn.—The area of corn has more than doubled since 1890. This year it was 552,838 acres; in 1890 it was 223,836 acres. The experience of the present year has evidently increased its popularity. Its growth during the latter part of summer and early fall was rapid. In the dry sections of the west its value as a suplement to pasture was most marked. One correspondent says:—"In the year 1895 it was corn that saved the farmers of Ontario." Corn growing for husking yielded as high as 120 bushels of ears per acre in some south-western townships. Taking area into consideration the corn crop has proved about the most important crop grown this year.

Buckwheat.—This crop has suffered more than usual from early fall frosts. Early sown buckwheat has turned out first-class; late sown more or less damaged.

Beans.—Favorable reports have been made of the Kent bean crop. In other other parts it will be put up to the average.

Potatoes.—It is many years since so large return of potatoes was made. Most favorable reports as to both yield and quality come from all over the province. Practically no mention is made of rot, and the tubers have been well stored. The low price prevailing is the only drawback to a big record.

Roots.—Correspondents are far from unanimous in giving a description of roots, but the figures of yields submitted agree more closely. Some report a splendid crop of turnips, while others describe the crop as a poor one, and of inferior quality. Between the drouth, fly, grasshopper, and lice, turnips certainly had a severe trial, yet the yield will be an average one, although the roots are smaller in size than usual. Mangels will also be small in size, yet yield will be above an average. Most correspondents speak favorably of the yield and quality of carrots. Other reports regarding this crop would lead one to wonder where the good general yield came from. With the exception of a few turnips all roots had been taken up and stored in good condition at the time of writing.

Clover Seed.—This, relatively, was about the poorest crop of the year. Red clover has turned out very poorly; alsike, on the whole, very good. Winter killing, May frosts, and drouth are all held responsible.

The Dairy.—The drouth affected pastures to such an extent that cheese factories and creameries experienced a heavy falling-off in supplies. Most factories closed this year earlier than is usual, and creameries also had a trying time of it. Prices were low most of the season, and the year has been a disappointing one to dairymen. Home-made butter is said to be still improving in quality, thanks to the influence of creameries and the travelling dairy. Most of our correspondents still express confidence in the cheese industry. The grade Durham continues to be regarded as the favorite cow; the Ayrshire comes next (leading in Eastern Ontario) while the Jersey and Holstein follow closely.

Pastures and Live Stock.—Live stock had rather scant pasturage during the latter half of the season. In many sections the grass had to be supplemented with corn and other feed. The consequence is that cattle are generally thin, and, owing to shortage of fodder, a number of dry cows have been disposed of at very low prices. In Middlesex and a few other localities some young cattle have been bought for fattening by a few farmers, who make a specialty of the business. Feeding of cattle began earlier than usual this fall. Sheep receive favorable mention from most of those who refer to them. Special note is made of the fact that a large number of lambs are being fed on rape for the Buffalo market. Swine have been thriving, and many have been sold on foot although complaints come in of poor prices for these as well as for other live stock. Most of the hogs are sold at weights ranging from 150 to 250 pounds. A fair supply of pork is still in the hands of the farmers. Fodder is scarce, and some farmers will find it hard to carry their stock through the winter. No mention has been made of disease among live stock. Corn has played an important part in the economy of the farm this season. It has supplemented pasture, and has been cut and stored to be fed dry during the winter. The silo does not appear to have made any special advance in popularity during the year.

Poultry.—The season has not been altogether satisfactory for poultry raisers, on account of the low prices paid for both eggs and dressed poultry. The abundance of grasshoppers has been an advantage to those raising turkeys. Farmers are very much divided as to whether there is profit or actual loss in keeping poultry. Many correspondents recognize that the poultry has not been given a fair trial, and that the average hen is a victim of neglect.

Bees and Honey.—The discouraging account published in the August bulletin regarding the poor prospects of a honey yield has been verified. There will be a small surplus from buckwheat, and still less from clover. Unless apiarists feed back heavily many colonies will die of starvation. With the exception of having low stores the bees appear to be in good condition.

Fruit and Fruit Trees.—Frost and drouth have been trying to orchard, garden, and vineyard. In the inland portion of Western Ontario apples have been a failure, and other fruits have been only slightly better owing to the severe frosts of May. Near the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, however, and in the counties along the St. Lawrence, apples and many other fruits have been abundant. Insects have done hardly as much injury as usual, and hopes are expressed that these enemies of the orchard may suffer more than the trees from the experience of the year. While here and there grape vines were killed out by the May frosts, in most cases a new growth of wood was made, and prospects are not bad for the more immediate future.

Threshing and Marketing.—The bulk of correspondents report threshing as completed or well advanced, while a few, more particularly in the East Midland district, state that there is still considerable to be done. Reports do not agree as to the progress of marketing. Several correspondents report half the oats and wheat to be sold. There appears, however, to be a tendency to hold wheat and other grains for an advance in price, and a number of correspondents assert that sales have been made only when there was a pressure for cash. Low prices are leading farmers to feed more grain to live stock, and a large quantity of barley and peas will be disposed off in that way. For this reason it will be hard to estimate what proportion of the grain crops will be left in the farmers' hands for sale later in the season.

Fall ploughing.—Reports vary concerning progress in the line of fall ploughing. The dry weather made the sod difficult to plough, but ploughing on stubble was about completed. Favourable weather was prevailing as correspondents wrote, and it was expected that a larger area than usual would be turned under before the season closed.

Farm Labour.—There have been more than enough farm labourers, except in odd localities. The general expression of opinion is that the rate of wages cannot rise, but must fall in sympathy with the low prices prevailing for all kinds of farm produce. There is a marked tendency to hire for shorter terms, as, apart from periods when there is a rush of work, farmers are endeavoring to do without hired assistance. Imported farm help is usually not up to the standard. It would seem, from what correspondents say, as if easier times and more sightseeing in the towns and cities, and shorter hours as school teachers, clerks, etc., had great influence in attracting girls from the farm, and hence the continued scarcity of domestic servants in the rural portions of the province.

Wages and Farm Labour.—The following rates of wages to farm labourers are averages derived from returns made by farmers:—

	1895.	1894.
Per year (yearly engagement) with board	$150	$156
Without board	246	247
Per month (for working season), with board	15.38	16.55
Without board	24.45	25.61

Domestic servants average $6.07 per month as compared with $6.23 in 1894.

Youngest Medalist.

France, as well as England, has her decorations for those who save human lives. The other day at Trocadero, the Sauveteurs awarded their medal to Eugene Poiret, a baby 3 years old. A few months ago when the boy was playing with his younger brother in the yard of his home at Marly-la-Ville, the latter, aged 2, fell head foremost into a tub of water. Eugene, "a big fellow of 3," rushed to the rescue, but succeeded only in holding his brother by his clothes. His loud cries for "mamma" were not heard, and the little fists could hardly hold their heavy burden any longer. Then he fell upon the idea of calling "Julie," the name by which his father called his mother. This brought the mother upon the scene; in another moment she had her two children in her arms, and a few hours afterward the little ones had forgotten their adventure.

The Conscientious Astronomer.

Housekeeper—Did you ever have any regular business, profession, or trade?

Tramp—Oh, yes, mum, I useter be a astronomer.

Housekeeper—Of all things! Why didn't you keep at it?

Tramp—I was too conscientious to make that there astronomy business pay, mum. A feller has gotter do some tall talkin' to make a livin' as a astronomer nowadays, mum, an' I'm too honest to look at a little red ball up in th' sky an' claim to see folks diggin' canals an' boys throwin' snow-balls at th' teacher. So I traded my instrument to a street fakir for a free-lunch route.

An Intelligent Witness.

A witness in court who had been cautioned to give a precise answer to every question and not talk about what he might think the question meant was interrogated as follows:

You drive a wagon?

No, sir, I do not.

Why, sir, did you not tell my learned friend so this moment?

No, sir, I did not.

Now, sir, I put it to you on your oath. Do you drive a wagon?

No, sir.

What is your occupation, then?

I drive a horse.

The Rivals.

Mr. Richfello—"Miss De Slimm is evidently a woman of many fine points."

Rival Belle—"I should say so. Did you see her elbows?"

THE FARM.

Feeding Lambs.

"One of the hardest things to do just now is to get the lambs on a grain diet. It is quite essential that they should be fed grain by the time cold weather comes, and it takes considerable good management to put them on the grain diet successfully," says E. P. Smith. "New grain is generally injurious to them because they are not used to it. New corn undigested may kill a lamb, or make half a flock sick and bring on inflammation of the bowels. A young lamb knows no more how to eat grain than a baby understands how to chew meat. In either case the habit of using food properly must be taught. If the child should swallow the meat without masticating it he would suffer as a consequence, and so with the lambs. A great many think that moist bran is the best grain diet to give to the lambs at first, but soft, mushy food is apt to cause trouble in the stomach as hard, lump grain. Oats and bran mixed together cause the least trouble. Corn is not a good grain to begin with, unless it is ground into meal. A few oats with most bran sprinkled in them will tempt the lambs as much as any grain, and they will suffer the least from such a diet. A little bran should be scattered around the feeding trough to tempt them to try the grain. After licking up this they will begin to eat the oats and bran mixed together. Lambs should be fed a grain diet very carefully. Give them at first just enough to tempt them to come again. Do not overfeed them with grain. One false step in this direction may cost you the lives of several of the choicest animals. When they come readily to the feeding trough when called the diet chould be increased a trifle each day, but they should not be placed upon a full diet of all that they will eat up clean inside of a month. If they are fed all they can eat in two weeks after first tempted with grain they are apt to have some bowel trouble that will make them weak all through the winter. The time of feeding should be at regular stated intervals. Irregularity in the time and quantity of the food are sources of a great deal of trouble with the winter lambs. Oats and bran should be fed the first week or two, and then wheat or rye can be mixed in and after a month corn can be fed. The latter grain is the hardest for the lambs to digest, and it should not be made a part of their grain diet until their stomachs have become accustomed to coarse food."

Money in Mutton.

The best time to buy sheep is in late summer or fall. It will soon be in order to couple sheep, and as early lambs add largely to the profit the management of sheep in the fall is as important as during any other season. The ram should be pure bred and procured from a flock where the sheep are thrifty. All ewes that are not robust, or which show the least evidence of unsoundness, should be discarded. By careful selection and bringing the ewes into the winter in good condition they will have no difficulty in withstanding the cold, and their lambs will be strong and thrifty in the early portion of the year. Dogs can be kept from sheep by judicious use of barbed wire, the lower strand being on the ground or buried two inches beneath the surface, and the next strand four inches above the lower one. Sheep do not often receive injury from barbed wire, the wool being a protection. If dogs can be kept from sheep they will be raised with but little labor, and will partially support themselves while plants are growing, both weeds and grass being consumed by them, and they will enrich the soil with their droppings, which are evenly distributed and trodden in.

When farmers recognize that wool is not the only product of sheep they will improve their flocks and make larger profits. While there are individual sheep with good records as producers of heavy fleeces, yet the average clipping of wool is not over four pounds per sheep, due to breeding sheep that can thrive on scanty pastures and ignoring size. The present flocks can be almost entirely changed in two seasons, and at less expense than with any other class of stock. In England the farmers have ceased to attach importance to wool, breeding for mutton and lamb, with wool as a secondary product, and the long experience of the English farmers should be a guide to farmers in this country. In England the farmer pays a high rent and uses roots as a special food for sheep, the object being to produce a mutton of choice quality. In our large markets choice mutton sells readily, but it must be admitted that the large number of inferior sheep that reach the markets assist in keeping down prices to a certain extent, yet those farmers who have sent good ones to market have not been disappointed in profits.

Only Good Treatment Necessary.

Good food and good care are essential to successful poultry raising, but this does not by any means imply that it is necessary to be constantly fussing with them. It is possible to go to an extreme either way—to put in too much time addling and working with them, or neglecting them almost entirely, simply allowing them to take care of themselves. Good feed and good water with shade are almost all that are needed from spring until fall, if the fowls can be given a good range with healthy stock to begin with and then good treatment is given them, they will need no artificial preparations to keep them healthy, and the feeding of codliver oil feeds is an injury rather than a benefit. No lotion is sufficient to make up the daily wastes of the system. Material to make a steady growth is what is required, and the more completely this is supplied, the better will be the results in every way, and this should be supplied at as low cost as possible in order to be able to realize the largest profit.

Maxims of an Old Teamster.

Bad-tempered driver—bad tempered team.

There are more balky drivers than balky horses.

Big loads, little profits.

Whips are like emetics, to be used very seldom.

Noisy drivers are like noisy wagons—both empty.

Axle grease modifies the grain bill.

A horse's power is proportionate to his food.

Regular and plentiful feeding is good economy.

Five cents' worth of sugar is better than a dollar in whips.

Blinders are worth more on the driver than on the horse.

He who cannot govern himself cannot govern horses.

The blacksmith is father to much lameness.

Few farm horses need shoes.

Horses need food and water whenever their driver does.

The golden rule applies to horses the same as to men.

The more whip the less horsemanship.

Magnetism in Man.

Every watchmaker knows that the human frame is an excellent magnet. A man will carry a watch for years, and be proud of its accuracy; then he will sicken, the watch will lie on the mantelpiece or on the chest of drawers, and will develop great inaccuracy and unreliability. The only explanation given is that the absence of magnetism upsets the time-announcer, and the best proof of this is that when the man recovers and takes his watch it soon gets right again. No two men appear to have the same magnetism in their frames, and it is seldom two can use the same watch satisfactorily.

Her Latest Effort.

Is Miss Passee trying to be a New Woman?

No; she is trying to be a New Old Woman.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

News About Some of the Great Folks of the World.

Mrs. Rudyard Kipling attends to all of her husband's correspondence, and carefully guards him against would-be intruders.

Mr. H. B. Cotton, bow oar of the Oxford crew in the last four races with Cambridge, and a son of Lord Justice Cotton, died recently of consumption at Davos Platz.

George Vanderbilt intends to make Biltmore, in North Carolina, a Mecca for all those who are seriously interested in the study of forestry, scientific farming, and horticulture.

Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, who has just completed his ninetieth year, was three times Home Secretary under Lord Derby, and has drawn a political pension of $10,000 a year for over twenty-eight years. His wife was the daughter of Spencer Perceival, who was shot while Prime Minister in 1812.

Miss Kate Terry, the sister of the eminent actress, has faith in agriculture, as far as rearing of cattle goes, as she has formed a remarkably fine herd of Jerseys. She gave a calf to Miss Emily Moon, of Leatherhead who has likewise been most successful in rearing splendid cattle, and gained renown as the most successful lady farmer in the home counties.—London Court Journal.

Henry Irving's two sons are making a good record on the English stage, and are members of Ben Greet's provincial company, which has sent so many well-trained actors to the London boards. On the last night of the company's recent engagement in Liverpool they appeared in "Othello," H. B. Irving in the title role and his brother, Laurence, as Iago. H. B. has also recently successfully essayed Digby Grant in "The Two Roses," a part in which his father won renown years ago.

Professor Fuertes, of the College of Civil Engineering of Cornell University, is reported to have received the largest fee perhaps ever paid to an engineer—$120,000. This is for services in planning a system of sanitation for the city of Santos Brazil. Santos is the output city for Brazilian coffee, and the death rate from yellow fever and similar causes has averaged 205 to 1,000 a year. The entire city is to be practically torn down and rebuilt on sanitary principles, at a cost to the Brazilian Government of some $1,000,000.

The Queen speaks English to Prince Henry of Battenberg, and even to the Grand Duke of Hesse and the Duchess of Coburg-Goths, and the Prince of Wales writes almost always in English to his mother and to his other relatives living in England. German is only spoken in conversation with German and Austrian Ambassadors, and during an audience to German or Austrian subjects. With all other diplomatists French is always spoken. But in intercourse with the Danish Royal family German is nearly always the language spoken.

IT IS A PRINCESS.

The Royal Baby Born to the Russian Emperor is a Daughter and Her Name is Olga.

A despatch from Vienna says that a telegram received there from St. Petersburg announces that the Czarina was safely accouched of a daughter at 10 o'clock on Friday evening.

Other despatches from St. Petersburg confirm the report of the birth of a daughter from the Czarina.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A bulletin that has just been issued states that the condition of the Czarina and her daughter is entirely satisfactory. At the religious services held after the birth, the infant was named Olga.

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.

His Real Danger.

Prisoner—I am afraid the judge will condemn me this time for all I can do.

Counsel—Be thankful if he doesn't condemn you for all you didn't do.

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.

She Obeyed Orders.

I thought you had a good girl, Mrs. Bloom?

I had.

What became of her?

I told her to get up early and dust.

Well?

She got up and dusted.

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

A Difficult Requirement.

The curious effect that may be produced by a very small transposition of words and ideas is illustrated by this slightly "mixed" construction, recently given by an officer at drill to a company of men:

When I give the command, 'Halt!' you will bring the foot which is on the ground to the side of the one which is in the air, and remain motionless!

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums and reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.
Certain in its effects and never blisters.
Read proofs below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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 Occult 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 one Curb, 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. Hay, P. O. Box 243.

For Sale by all Druggists, or address
Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,
ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.

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.

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SINFUL HABITS IN YOUTH

LATER EXCESSES IN MANHOOD

MAKE NERVOUS, DISEASED MEN

THE RESULT of ignorance and folly in youth, overexertion of mind and body, indiscretion or excess, followed by lust and exposure are constantly wrecking the lives and future happiness of thousands of promising young men. Some fades and wither at an early age, others are blighted in the blossom of manhood, while others are forced to drag out a weary, fruitless and melancholy existence. Others reach matrimony but find no solace or comfort there. The victims are found in all stations of life—The farm, the office, the workshop, the pulpit, the trades and the professions.

RESTORED TO MANHOOD BY DRS. K. & K.

Wm. A. Walker. Wm. A. Walker. Mrs. Chas. Ferry. Chas. Ferry.

Before Treatment After Treatment Divorced but united again

NO NAMES OR TESTIMONIALS USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT.

SYPHILIS EMISSIONS STRICTURE CURED

Wm. A. Walker of 196th Street says:—"I have suffered untold agonies for my "misspent youth." As "One of the Boys" I contracted Syphilis and other Private diseases. I had ulcers in the mouth and throat, bone pains, hair loose, pimples on face, finger nails came off, emissions, became thin and despondent. Seven doctors treated me with Mercury, Potash, etc. They helped me but could not cure me. Finally a friend indoced me to try Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. In a few Method Treatment cured me in a few weeks. Their treatment is wonderful. You feel yourself gaining every day. I have never heard of their failing to cure in a single case."

CURES GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

IMPOTENCY VARICOCELE EMISSIONS CURED

Capt. Chas. Ferry says:—"I owe my life to Drs. K. & K. At 14 I learned a bad habit. At 21 I had all the symptoms of Seminal Weakness and Spermatorrhoea, Emissions were draining and weakening my vitality. I married at 24 under advice of my family doctor, but it was a dreadful error. In eighteen months we were divorced. I then consulted Drs. K. & K., who restored me to manhood by their *New Method Treatment.* I felt a new life flow through my veins. We were united again and are happy. This was six years ago. Drs. K. & K. are scientific specialists and I heartily recommend them."

*We treat and cure Varicocele, Emissions, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Gleet,