MEDICAL.

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Norway Pine
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Pick is the long-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pulmonary herbs and barks.
A PERFECT CURE FOR
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Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obstinate coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant honey syrup.
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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
WILL CURE YOU
We guarantee Dodd's Kidney Pills to cure any case of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Lumbago, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Female Troubles, Impure Blood or money refunded. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or by mail on receipt of price—50c. per box, or Six boxes $2.50.
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Although the thermometer's far from zero,
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For now is the time
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Be Wise!—
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RUN THROUGH A CULLENDER.

SUCH AS THE PAPERS ARE SERVING UP DAILY.

Selling of News Cut Down to Suit the Eye of the Busy Citizen—He Can Post Himself in a Minute and Read as He Runs—The World's Corners Ransacked.

The Chinese name for tea is cha or teha.

The tea plant is said to be a variety of the camellia.

The glazing of tea is accomplished by the use of plumbago.

India has now become, next to China, the largest tea-growing country.

The mate of Peruvian tea is made from a plant of the holly family.

Over 10,000,000 pounds of mate are annually exported from Paraguay.

Four pounds of green leaves are required to make one of the dried tea.

The tea plant may be grown anywhere in the Southern States of this country.

In the United States 20 ounces of tea are used every year to each inhabitant.

The tea plant grows best on hill slopes, where the soil is not too retentive of moisture.

The Portuguese first brought tea from China and the East in the sixteenth century.

Considered medicinally tea stimulates respiration, promotes digestion and the assimilation of food.

In Japan a favorite method of using tea is to grind the leaves to powder and drink them with the infusion.

The tea plant is said by Chinese writers to have been cultivated in that country from at least 3,000 B.C.

It is said that in the best districts of China, the tea crop will average from 300 to 400 pounds per acre.

In 1850 the cultivation of tea began in Brazil, and a considerable quantity was exported from that country.

In mate there is only one-half of 1 per cent. of caffeine, though it it has 20.88 per cent. of caffeo-tannic acid.

The younger the leaf the better the quality of the tea. "flower tea" is made from the buds with the down still upon them.

Tea has been found growing wild in South China, Siam, Burmah and the region in India immediately south of the Himalayas.

In the year 1650 a Russian Embassador returning from China brought with him a considerable quantity of tea as a curiosity.

When first introduced from the East tea was sold in England for £10 a pound—over $50. The best grades brought twice this sum.

The world's annual crop of tea is said to be about 750,000,000 of pounds. Of this Great Britain uses 184,000,000 of pounds per annum.

Before the introduction of tea and coffee into Europe a hot drink, much used by women, was made from the leaves of the sage.

In 1681 the East India Company made the Queen of England a present of 2 pounds of tea, then considered so rare as to be fit only for royalty.

The tea plant succeeds well in California, and a number of years ago extensive gardens were planted in that state by a colony of Japanese.

The leaves of the mate are prepared for use by being dried until they are almost scorched, then ground or powdered to a coarse powder.

Every tea leaf which comes from China has been rolled by hand. Machine labor has never been made available in the manipulation of tea leaves.

The active and chemical principle of coffee, tea and cocoa is almost identical; caffeine, theine and theobromine are almost the same except in name.

The tea plant, when wild, grows from 15 to 20 feet in height, but under cultivation is kept down to about 5 feet for convenience in gathering the leaves.

Black and green tea are from the same leaf, the difference in the two varieties being in the modes of preparation, treatment and time of gathering.

There are said to be over fifty Chinese varieties of black tea, the best known among them being Bohea, Congou, Caper, Souchong, Polong and Pekoe.

Every district in China has its own methods of manipulating the tea leaves, methods which have been handed down from father to son from time immemorial.

About sixty varieties of green tea are known to the China trade, the leading varieties being Twang, Kay, Hyson skin, Ayong Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder.

The tea picking season begins in China about the first of April, a second crop is gathered a month later, and a third, of coarse inferior leaves, is plucked in July.

It is said that the inferior grades of tea are greatly adulterated by the Chinese, who use for this purpose plumbago, turmeric, indigo, Prussian blue, china clay and other substances.

To 100 parts of tea there are 21 of gum and sugar, 4 of fat substance, 15 of albuminoids, 26.25 of tannin, 20 of vegetable fiber, two-thirds of theine, 5 of mineral, 5 of water, and of aromatic oil, 1.

The Chinese make what they properly call "He tea," which is manufactured of tea dust, or broken leaves, combined with the leaves of other plants, this trash being rolled up into pellets by the aid of gum.

The injurious effects of tea are supposed to be due to a volatile oil which it contains. In China no tea less than a year old is ever used, this length of time being necessary to allow the oil to escape from the leaf.

The brick tea of Thibet is made from tea sweepings broken leaves and refuse, mixed with bullocks' blood, pressed into rectangular blocks and sewed up in skins. It is never exported from Thibet except as a curiosity.

The wealthy people of China never make their tea in teapots, which are only used by the poor; in good Chinese society tea is always made in cups; a small quantity of the leaves being placed in the bottom of each cup and hot water poured in.

It is said that up to about 1850 the tea was trodden into chests by barefooted Chinamen, but the fact becoming known in Europe caused a decided falling of in the sales, upon which the merchants insisted that the tea should be packed by hand and not by foot.

The perfumed tea is scented with the essential oils of different flowers. The most popular for this use are those of the tea olive, or the Cape Jessamine, though others are used. The flowers are generally packed with tea while the latter is in process of curing and are afterward picked out by hand.

A strong decoction of quassia is said to be an excellent remedy against fleas.

As far back as 125 B.C., the fan was familiar to the Persians, Assyrians and Egyptians, but these were huge, heavy affairs, borne by two or more slaves and often served as battle standards.

Lungs Closed Up.

GENTS,—In the early part of the winter I caught a bad cold, followed by a severe cough. I could not sleep as my lungs seemed closed up. I could walk only a few yards without stopping to get breath. I went for Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, and before I had finished the third bottle the cough was gone—I could breathe freely and felt like a new man. I advise all sufferers from coughs, colds or asthma, to give your Emulsion a trial.—JOHN S. HILL, Tenny Cape, Hants Co., N. S.

Wood Yard.

James Campbell, corner of Wellington and Barrack streets, always has on hand a good stock of best maple, cut and uncut, dry slabs, pine and cedar blocks. All cheap for cash. Telephone, 116.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A.

San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's catarrh remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Wade's drug store.

RECEPTION GOWN.

Of Fancy Checked Cloth and Velvet.

Hunter's green faced-cloth, with an almost satin-like finish, is combined with fancy checked velvet to make this smart visiting a reception gown. The skirt is finished at the foot with a band of Alaska sable headed by narrow, black passementerie. The corsage shows one of the many odd ways in which cloth and velvet are combined this winter. There is, of course, a fitted lining, and the velvet is laid in three buck-like folds across the bust and in the back across the shoulders to correspond; the cloth is stretched smoothly under the arms and has slight fulness in the middle of both back and front where it meets, being cut away above to show the velvet. Square, fur-trimmed tabs ornament the tops of the sleeves and give becoming fulness over the bust, and the flaring collar is also trimmed with fur.

The Lace of the Season.

If any woman has lace flounces or a lace veil carefully stored away, let her now take it from its treasure-house, bid her to her dressmaker's, first carefully measuring the lace, and have it put upon her best gown. If never before has she realized the delightful sensation of knowing what it is to have envious glances cast at her, she will appreciate it now.

Point de Flanders is one of the expensive laces which will be worn this winter, and some of the new ball gowns have rare bits of it in the trimming. It is more used on the waists than the skirts, but there are fronts and plaited sides where it is seen in all its beauty. Women who really know about laces and their value will not allow their dressmakers to cut rashly into their flounces and veils as the dressmakers would like to do, and inslet instead that the drapery shall be made in such a fashion as to use the lace without cutting it.

A tulle veil trimmed with a point lace is becoming to most brides, but few have the courage of their convictions enough to wear it. Rose point, Point d'Alencon and the numberless varieties known to the lace lovers are all to be used this winter, but the collars of the Point de Venice are to be the smartest. Certainly they cost enough to lead all else.

Even in hats and bonnets will be found a place to put some lace this season, and a pretty and becoming fashion it is. Lace is always a becoming fabric, and about the face and neck particularly shows to advantage and makes the complexion clear and fine.

On ball gowns, where ruffles and berthas are not becoming, the tucker and full vest of lace are to be seen, softening the hard lines of satin, silk or velvet, while on the velvet gowns every tiny stitch of the exquisite fabric shows as though wrought by fancy fingers.

The possession of rare and beautiful lace is to most women, a delight and joy quite unappreciated by the average man, and the idea of "warmth in a bit of lace" is not believed in by those who have never known the delicious warmth of a lace scarf of rare and costly design, thrown over the head in a coquettish fashion.

The mending and cleaning of lace is rapidly growing to be a means of income to reduced gentlewomen. It is a veritable art that requires much learning, but it is so essentially a feminine employment that many old-fashioned women prefer it to a more fin de siecle one.

Aprons for Nurse and Waitress.

The mistress usually provides the caps and aprons for nurse and waitress.

Nurses' aprons are made with two full widths of material, and reach, as a rule, to the bottom of the dress skirt. One breadth is torn in halves lengthwise, and the two breadths thus formed are sewed to either side of the whole breadth. They are finished with hemstitching, or hems and tucks, or with handsome embroidery. The strings are made long and wide, and usually trimmed at the end to match the apron.

Waitresses' aprons are shorter and narrower than those provided for a nurse's use, being only a breadth and half in width and not over thirty-six inches long. Many of them are made with bibs and straps, which are pinned on the shoulder with plain silver pins. They are of fine material and are simply made with broad hem, and two or three tucks from one to two inches deep.

How to Mend Gloves.

If you wish to mend your gloves neatly turn them inside out and sew them over and over with fine cotton thread. Silk seems to cut the kid. If there is a tear, set a piece of kid under it and secure it with a few stitches; if you have not the kid of the right color, use a bit of ribbon or silk. Save the best pair of the old pair to mend the new. Court plaster will mend a break nicely, but always stiffens the kid.

Jet on Everything.

Jet still holds its own as a popular trimming, but it is seen in many new designs this winter. Jet flowers are the latest novelty. On a light-colored evening gown they are extremely effective. They are used as a girdle, to ornament the panel of a skirt and to outline the neck of a low-cut bodice. Large daisies are a design high in favor, and also wild roses with very open work petals. These jet flowers are used on cloth dresses, as well as evening gowns.

Sick Headache.

Biliousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles are quickly cured by taking Wade's Mandrake Liver Pills. One pill a dose. 25 doses for 25c. Sold only at Wade's drug store.

BE SURE YOU GET ONE! IT'S GOOD THE ....
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A SPLENDID BOOK OF REFERENCE, 400 PAGES
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Contains complete Almanac, Home Management, Language of Flowers, Gardening, Fashions and Patterns, Dreams and their significance, Recipes, &c. . . .

That Pain Knocked out

MR. JOHN MCKEE, Druggist, Peterboro:
DEAR SIR—I have been troubled with Neuralgia more or less for 25 years. For the past 10 years my sufferings have been intense, until last Friday, when you advised me to try a box of "Templeton's Pink Powders." After taking three or four powders all pain left. I continued them, however, until three boxes were taken, and have had no recurrence of the pain for about nine or ten months. G. J. JOPLING, Bridgenorth, Ont.
These Powders are a Positive Cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, La Grippe
Sold in Kingston by E. C. Mitchell, 124 Princess Street.

Marvels of Popularity
In Seasonable Style and Fair Figures.
We are reaching out for more trade with irresistible inducements, beyond the whisper of competition or comparison.
Come and see for yourself.
Brass and Onyx Tables, only $6.50.
Mahogany Parlor Setts, only $45.00.
Solid Oak Extension Table, only $9.00.
High Back Oak Chair, only $1.00.
JAS. REID
The Leading Undertaker and Furniture Manufacturer.
254 & 256 PRINCESS STREET.
R. J. REID, Manager. KINGSTON

TIME FLIES!
Select Your Christmas Presents Now . . . .
Artistic Calendars for 1896.
Christmas Cards. Dainty and artistic designs.
Booklets in great variety.
Children's Picture Books from 5c. to $2 each.
Bibles and Prayers and Hymns in great variety.
Boys' Own Annual, Girl's Own, Chatterbox, Etc.
Toronto Saturday Night and all the English Christmas Papers.
New Henty Books for Boys.
New Books for Girls, Etc.
F. NISBET'S
The Corner Bookstore.

After a Man
Slips he walks carefully for a time, and when you smoke a poor quality of Tobacco, it sickens you. Now we believe that we can suit you in a good Smoking or Plug Tobacco, Smoking or Chewing, because we sell the brands that are fresh, which makes your smoke a pleasure.
Also a new line of Tobacco Pouches, in Plush, Rubber and Kid—the kind that keeps your Tobacco moist.
AT THE GREAT PIPE HOUSE.
J. ROUTLEY'S
173 PRINCESS STREET.

AIDS DIGESTION ALLAYS THIRST
ADAMS'
Tutti Frutti
Gum
A VERY INTERESTING NOVELTY
For three 3c. stamps ADAMS & SONS CO., 11 & 13 JARVIS ST., TORONTO, will send a set of 16 paper dolls, with changeable heads and bodies.

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J. A. GARDINER
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DIAMOND DINNER PILLS
CURE CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, REGULATE THE LIVER.
ONE PILL AFTER EATING INSURES GOOD DIGESTION.
PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX 5 BOXES FOR $1.00

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Get a descriptive circular.
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Sole Agents, Kingston and District.

AN EIGHTEEN BOX CURE.

A STRANGE AND PUZZLING KIDNEY DISEASE.

"Floating Kidney"—Fourteen Months Unable to Work—Five Doctors—And Then Dodd's Kidney Pills Set Him on His Feet.

Special to the Whig.

KIDMORE, Dec. 12.—The recent publication of a letter from Samuel Kernahan, of the village of Gelert, has greatly impressed the settlers of this country of bad roads and long distances. His case was widely recognized as one of great hardship.

Our representative saw him, and he talked.

"I was taken sick two years ago this month and was unable to do any kind of work for fourteen months.

"I had five different doctors during that time. Three of them decided my trouble was 'Floating Kidney,' but all agreed that I could not survive.

"After I had run down to a mere skeleton, suffering night and day, I commenced using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"When I had taken three boxes I was able to sit up, and walk a few steps.

"But I kept on taking the pills until I had taken eighteen boxes, and could work as well as usual.

"Have had no return of the old trouble, and have been perfectly cured by using Dodd's Kidney Pills."

HUNGARY'S MILLENNIUM.

A Celebration to Last Throughout an Entire Year.

Hungary is preparing to celebrate its millennium as a State, the celebration to last from January 1, 1896, to December 31 of the same year. This millennial year will be filled with commemorations of events of interest in the long history of the Magyar realm, which, for many hundreds of years, was the bulwark of Western Europe against the barbarism of the East. The year's celebration will be divided into three parts, each commemorating an epoch in the history of Hungary. The celebration proper will open with a combined session of both houses of parliament in the new hall, now nearly completed, at a cost of 16,000,000 florins, and this grand occasion will be marked by unusual pomp and ceremonies. Next will come the opening of the Pantheon at the end of Andrassy street, Buda-Pesth, when hundreds of busts and statues of Hungary's heroes and eminent men and women of the last thousand years will be placed in Hungary's Valhalla. This will be followed by the inauguration of the new Museum of Art and History, built at a cost of 3,600,000 florins, the laying of the corner stones of two new bridges to span the Danube at Buda-Pesth, and the dedication of three other great public buildings, the Palace of Justice, the Exhibition Hall and the Museum of Artistic Hand Work.

Still further to indicate the beginning of a new era in the spring two sections of the older part of the city will be remodeled on hygienic principles, and 500 new public schools throughout the country will be opened. The exhibition buildings in themselves will constitute an attraction of no ordinary kind, as in the different buildings to house the historical collections will be illustrated all the different styles of architecture that have characterized the 1,000 years of Hungary's existence as a State. In addition, in the ethnographic village will be presented, all the dwellings, types, characteristics, etc., of Hungary's conglomerate of nationalities, together with schools, police courts, churches, fairs and kirmesses, the whole forming a celebration of unusual interest to the scholar, the historian and ethnographist. Such an exhibition will also be of great significance, not only to Hungary, but to Europe. It will indicate, among other things, the growing sense of nationality in this great Magyar State, and the entrance upon a new era in which education and civilization, humanity and progress will represent the goals and a new order of events.—Interior Chicago.

A Young Girl's Library.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson in an article in November Ladies' Home Journal, prints a list of one hundred books, by American authors, which he regards as the best works for young girls of fifteen. He considers the attractive and interesting features of books in making up his list, as he holds that literary instruction should be presented in its most palatable and inviting form to youth. In naming the best ten books for young girls Mr. Higginson says: At the head of all available books for American girls—whether to create the love of reading or to gratify it—must be placed, of course, Miss Alcott's "Little Women." The young girls themselves will place it there, if we do not; and there is really no objection to be made to this prominence, beyond some occasional instances of slang or slovenly expression. With it may be classed, though perhaps written for somewhat younger readers, Miss Jane Andrews' immortal "The Seven Little Sisters Who Live on the Round Ball that Floats in the Air," a book which has for the first time brought it home to multitudes of young people that they are the citizens not merely of a nation but of a planet. We may then pass to four classic works, by classic American authors, Hawthorne's "Wonder Book," Longfellow's "Evangeline," Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal" and Whittier's "Snow-Bound." With a little less sense of perfect security we may add Irving's "Sketch Book," Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans," and Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" the last two having this especial value, that they introduce two new races into literature and won at once an international fame. This makes nine of the first ten and Dr. Hale's "Ten Times One is Ten" seems almost providential as to the fitness of its title, and may rightfully find its way in.

A Camera's Lies.

Photographers, especially amateur photographers, will tell you that the camera cannot lie. This only proves that photographers, especially amateur photographers, can; for the dry plate can lib as badly as the canvas on occasion, and is actually more pernicious because of its undeserved reputation of veracity. Who would believe a ghost story on the uncorroborated evidence of a painter's picture? Yet a photograph of a house at Halesowen, taken a few day ago, included the likeness of the wealthy lady who vacated it six months back. As she vacated it for the churchyard, the plate appropriately enough exhibited her dressed in a shroud; and so convincing was this counterfeit presentment that a regular ghost scare broke out, and several women averred that they saw the dead lady at the window. On Saturday it was discovered that it was all due to some flaw in the photographic apparatus, just as in a very similar case at Ipswich some time ago. There the view represented a back water off the River Gipping, and in the water there was clearly outlined a drowned female figure—waist, bust, features, hair and all. They actually dragged the river to see what they could find, and found nothing. Curiously enough, a woman was really drowned at the very spot a few weeks later; so that Ipswich photography seems to be as previous as Halesowen is retrospective.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Talking People.

As Judge Luston, of Tennessee, was once going through Texas he met an old Texan who described at length the people that had settled in his neighborhood, a large number of them having come from Kentucky. "And there's them Kaintucklians," said he. "They're the spookin'est people I ever see in my life, for a fact. Why, whenever we hev a shootin' match, a camp-meetin,' a weddin' or a fun'ral, you can jest bet that them Kaintucklians will be thar, and afore you knows it they'll be offerin' resolutions and a makin' speeches till you cain't rest. To tell the truth, Judge, they cain't eat a watermelon without a speech."—Century.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

Cold in the head and headache cured in five minutes; catarrh cured in seven days by using Dr. Hunt's magic snuff. In boxes 25c. Only at Wade's drug store.

WINTERING CABBAGE PLANTS.

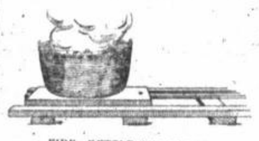
Although the cold frame for wintering cabbage and cauliflower plants is still in use by many farmers and gardeners, it is by no means the best and most economical means for the purpose. Some varieties of cabbage—Early Summer particularly—cannot be successfully wintered in a cold frame. They will rarely make good heads if the plants are wintered in a frame, as they very commonly run up to seed, having received a check which is equivalent to a season's growth. The hotbed, started March 1, is found to be the better place to raise plants for an early crop, but an improvement over this plan exists, and particularly for the Wakefield variety, is to raise the plants in the open field, and about the middle of November take them up and bury them in trenches, the same as is done with the heads for seed purposes; plow out a double row six inches deep, by running the plow both ways. In this the plants are set closely together, roots down, then a furrow is turned over them from both sides, covering the plants to the depth of a foot, so that the frost is almost wholly excluded. While a few degrees of frost is not injurious, extreme freezing would be, so that the covering would be sufficient to prevent it. At the same time, the ground should not be so warm as to stimulate active growth, which is injurious. To prevent this the trench should be ventilated by putting a small bundle of straw in the center of it before covering, so that the warm moist air from below may escape. In this trench the plants will make a slow growth the entire winter, and when taken out in spring and transferred to the field will make a rapid growth, perfecting their heads in two weeks less time than those from hotbeds or cold frames.—Am. Agriculturist.

A Well-Arranged Smokehouse.

The illustration, Fig. 1, shows a simple form of smoke house, arranged so as to give direct action of smoke upon the meat or fish within, and yet free from the annoyance that comes on entering a smoke-filled room to replenish the fire. The house is square and of a size dependent upon the amount of material one may have yearly to cure by smoke. Ten feet square will be amply large for ordinary use. There is an entrance door on one side, and a small window near the top that can be opened from the outside to quickly

GOOD FARM SMOKEHOUSE.

free the inside from smoke. At the bottom on one side is a small door, from which extends a small track to the center of the room, in which slides a square piece of plank, moved by an iron rod with a hook on one end. On this plank is placed an old iron kettle, with four or five inches of earth in the bottom. On this the fire is to be built, when the kettle can be slid to the center of the room with the iron rod. It can be drawn to the small door at any time, to replenish the fire without entering the smoky room, or allowing the smoke



FIRE, KETTLE AND TRACK.

to come out. The house has an earthen floor and a tight foundation of stone or brick. The walls should be matched boarding and the roof shingled. The building is made more attractive in appearance if the latter is made slightly "dishing." Cornicoils make an excellent smoldering fire, with an abundant evolution of smoke. Chips from the woodpile, with some earth and sawdust, if not too moist, also make a smoldering fire that answers very well.

Live Stock Notes.

There is a growing demand for winter cows, for winter dairying has come to stay.

The first hatching in an incubator ought not to come off later than the middle of December, and the first of that month is better than later.

The farmer that is pretty steady in his methods of raising stock which is constantly in demand, will in the end win.

Markets always adjust themselves to the cost of production for all products in constant use, and the farmer who observes this law in raising stock will always in the end receive a remunerative price for what he raises.

It is the general opinion of stockmen that removing the horns of a herd of cattle prevents more pain than it causes, and that it is much less painful than the act of castration, to which nobody objects. Dishorning is generally regarded as an act of necessity when the greatest good of a herd of cattle is sought.

While it is well to breed young sows so as to get them in the way of producing more milk and running less to fat, the progeny of these immature animals should not be used for breeders. Select for breeding pigs from a sow two or three years old. They will in most cases be longer-bodied and have greater vigor of constitution than pigs from young sows, and these characteristics they will transmit to their posterity. One reason why many farmers' hogs tend to run out and become scrubs is because immature sows are used for breeding.

It is often better for the farmer who keeps no more horses than he needs to cultivate his land to have his mares bred so as to drop their foals in the fall. They can then do nearly as much work as mares that are not bred, while in a basement stable with some succulent feed the mare will give more and better milk than she will while set to hard work in the summer time. The food will not cause diarrhoea and weakness. In the winter while the mare is idle this does not matter. Another argument for breeding fall colts is that the foal will be ready in spring and when there is good grass for them to turn to. But in weaning colts at any season they should have a small allowance daily of oats to encourage thrifty growth.

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GENTS,—I was troubled with liver complaint so much that I was unable to work because of the pain and sickness it caused. The pain under my shoulders and in my sides was very severe. I am glad to say that one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters completely cured me and I am now in perfect health.—E. DAGENAIS, Ste. Rose de Laval, Que.

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When Baby was sick, we gave her
When she was a Child, she cried
When she became Miss, she
When she had Children, she

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