MEDICALITIES.

All About Nervousness.

An Insidious Disease Which Destroys Its Thousands.

Nervousness, or nervous weakness, is a disease of comparatively modern growth. It loves a brilliant mark, and the best and brightest men and women of our land become its prey. There are many causes which bring it on—overwork, worry, improper food, exposure, over-indulgence in alcoholic beverages or tobacco, and excesses of different kinds.

Nothing presents a more pitiable sight than a person suffering from serious nervous prostration. The mind becomes weak and forgetful; the patient cannot sleep, and there are terrible pains in the head. Feelings of despondency or depression are ever present; there is a restlessness of the eye, and a disinclination to meet people; the features become pale, care worn, and haggard; the muscles weak and flabby, and there is a general sense of being unfit for anything.

Some of our most distinguished people have trod this awful road which ends in paralysis, apoplexy, paresis, insanity, death. Happily a cure has at last been discovered for this fearful disease. An eminent medical gentleman professor, in Dartmouth College, has made a discovery which will bring happiness to many a heart. It is called Paine's Celery Compound and is nature's own restorative for weakened nervous power. Under its invigorating and health-giving action, the mind will soon regain its vigor; the eyes will sparkle as of old, the muscles become firm, the nerves strong, the blood pulsate rapidly and steadily, and the title of health will come back again.

This reliable preparation creates an appetite, gives sound sleep and as yet is the only known remedy for nervous diseases. If your head aches or you feel worn, do not delay the use of this true strengthener.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

LADIES! DR. HAN. ILTON'S COMPOUND PENNYROYAL AND TANSY PILLS is the only Safe and Reliable Remedy for irregularities. They never fail. Send three cent stamp for sealed particulars. MONTREAL MEDICINE COMPANY, 1313 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, P.Q. Mention this Paper.

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WE WANT YOUR WIFE

To know that we make a specialty of

TEAS AND COFFEES.

Our stock of these goods has no superior. We only buy the best and can supply nothing else.

WE WANT HER

To make a trial purchase of our goods, and test them for quality and price.

WE WANT 1,000 WIVES

To know that for weight, quality and purity of goods we acknowledge no superior.

YOU WANT THE BEST. WE HAVE IT. Come and see us.

JAMES REDDEN

PRINCESS STREET.

MOTT'S DIAMOND CHOCOLATE. JOHN P. MOTT & CO. HALIFAX, N.S. ESTABLISHED 1844. IS THE BEST.

For Sale Everywhere.

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McLAREN'S CELEBRATED

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

Has No Superior in Purity, Healthfulness and Economy.

It is distinguished from alum powder by the bread, etc., made with it, having no tendency to dry up.

TORONTO FLOUR STORE

Choicest Grades of Pastry and Family Flour always on hand; Graham Flour, Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat, Cracked Wheat, Germ Wheat, Oatmealand Cornmeal; Seeds in season.

W. J. McNEILL, - BROCK STREET

CITY FLOUR STORE.

CHOICE FAMILY & BAKERS' FLOUR SEED GRAIN, PRESSED HAY, CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

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THE VERY CHEAPEST PRICES

JOHN L. JOYCE.

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HEINTZMAN AND STEINWAY are the best. To be had only at SHERLOCK'S. Our Violins, Banjos, Guitars are cheaper than in any other store in Kingston. SHEET MUSIC, BOOKS, etc., at

SHERLOCK'S MUSIC STORE.

LOOK WELL ALL YOUR LIFE

HOW TO DRESS NEAT AND STYLISHLY FOR LITTLE MONEY

A Clever Dandy's Secrets for Maintaining a Good Appearance Among Men and at Low Cost—Things All Should Know, for All Are Interested.

There is in one of the clubs up town a gentleman of middle age whose style and bearing have earned for him the title of "the Baron." He is always so beautifully dressed and so neat and careful in his attire that there is no company in New York in which he would be eclipsed by the dress of others. There would be nothing in this if he were a rich man, but he is not. His income is very small, and yet he has heavy responsibilities and lives generously, so that the wonder of all who know him is how he makes both ends meet. To those who reason naturally the secret is an open one. In Paris the world might say, "A duchess has taken a fancy to him." In England it would be whispered that he draws upon some rich relative. In New York the natural explanation would be that he is a good manager, and that is precisely what he is. He says of himself that he has learned to dress well on what the ordinary clerk spends on his clothing. It is not often that such a man talks of how he accomplishes on a little money what is easily done only with wealth, but it happened the other day that the Baron talked freely and frankly about his methods to a young friend who found him just in the mood.

"Starting with my hat," said he, "my first rule is to take care of it. If it is a silk hat, I rarely use a brush on it. I keep it in the best condition by brushing it with a pad of plush. Silk hats are a luxury, though. They are not at all essential; in fact, if they are distinctive at all, it is in the line of vulgarity. In Europe they mark the gentleman, in New York the gambler and the politician. But a poor man has to consider the cost, and that is excessive, because a silk hat is worse than none at all if it is out of style, and the styles change constantly. I wear derby hats for just that reason. In five years their shape does not change materially. Do you know that it is not necessary to get them in Broadway? The derby of to-day is made precisely the same shape for Church street or Eight avenue hatters as it is for Broadway dealers, and I get a hat for three dollars precisely like the one that you pay five dollars for, I may be vain enough to take the Church street label out of it and put in its place a little bit of silk with my initials embroidered in it, but if I do so it is a bit of weakness. The main point with a derby is, never brush it with a stiff brush. No felt hat will stand a stiff brush. Wipe it with the sleeve of an old coat or brush it with a soft brush, and it will last you five years. But never fail to brush or wipe it on a single day, for dust ages a hat in dry weather and stains it in wet.

"Never buy a made-up scarf. They are as good as any others if you think so, but men of taste do not so regard them. They are the most expensive scarfs after all. If you buy a good scarf to make up yourself you will find that it will last a dozen times as long as a factory article already made up, besides keeping you in good form. A scarf that you tie yourself is not always worn in one position. You can keep on shifting the exposed part around so that your scarf looks well to the last.

"Now, as to my linen. I get it in the women's shopping stores. I follow the fashions to a dot at less than half what my companions pay. Getting shirts made to order is a vainglorious dissipation of the wealthy. I get as good shirts for a dollar each as they pay $3.50 for; as good collars for 28 cents as the pay 35 for. I realize as well as you do that the perfectly dressed man is he who has his shirts made with collars attached, but I cannot afford them. Yet no one suspects or can tell that I do not do so.

As to my suits of outer clothes I have two plans that save me a great deal of money and keep me looking well. I am stout enough to make it difficult for me to keep a rest from wrinkling. How to keep waistcoats in shape is the problem of a stout man's life. I have solved it. I order my tailor to sew a piece of steel in the front of it—a steel band, such as is put in the front of a woman's corset, is what I order used, and this I have sewn into my rests under the buttons. It does not show, but it serves to hold the buttons exactly in place, and therefore the front of the garment cannot wrinkle. My other trick is peculiar one. It is with my trousers. I never buy a pair of trousers without first noting the character of the wrong side of the cloth. If it is cloth that will turn I buy it. Then, when the trousers begin to lose their shape and to bag at the knees, or to lose their color and gloss, I take them to a little tailor on a side street and have him turn them inside out for me. In that way I get a pair of trousers for $3.

"Now, as to my shoes. What I have found out about shoes is for the rich to heed as well as the poor. I always buy them one size too large, and I always keep two or three pairs on hand. I never have a shoe mended, except as to its sole and heel. A man who wears a patch on his shoe is as devoid of pride as a man who would steal. I can tell those who have worn patches why my plan is more economical than theirs. In the first place, if you get a shoe one size too large it will keep its shape as long as it lasts, and to the end it will be as you bought it. A shoe that is the right size when you buy it quickly loses its shape. It must do so, because the foot works down and forward into a shoe, and there needs to be room here for this process. If the shoe is the right size there will be no room fore and aft, as the sailors say, so that the foot accommodates itself by spreading the shoe sidewise. The result is a flat, broad mass of leather, with the usual accompaniment of a big bulge or lump over the big toe. But if you buy a shoe one size too large (half an inch) the foot and shoe accommodate one another, and in two or three days your foot fills the shoe without spreading it or raising any projections on its surface.

"But always have two or three pairs of shoes on hand, and, if possible, manage to get each new pair three or six months before you need to wore them. This sounds very fussy, I know, but it is not at all so once you start right. And there are the best of reasons for it. The trouble with all American leather is that it is cured and parketed too quickly. It does not last. But if you get a pair of shoes and let them stand in the atmosphere of a house for a few months, they will outlast two pairs that are put on and worn as soon as they are purchased. Have two pairs for constant use, and never wear the same pair two days in succession, if you can help it. Every foot perspires, more or less, and every shoe is damp when it is taken off. Two to one it has been more or less wet on the sidewalks and crossings. If you wear a shoe constantly it never gets a chance to dry, and the leather rots and wears out in half its natural lifetime. I have found that by my plan I do not wear out as many shoes in two years as I used to use in one year, and my shoes look well in the bargain.

"Oh, I forgot to say on the subject of coats that it is cheaper to have two at once than to buy one and wear it out and then buy another. Always give your coats plenty of time to hang themselves straight. Have one for the day time and one for the night, and when you take a coat off do not hang it on a hook. This is cruel and barbarous. Have a coat-hanger or two—one of those creations of brass wire that go across the top of the coat and allow it to hang as it ought to. You had better always keep an old coat for house wear. There is no need to wear out good clothes in your billiard room or library, or in your boarding house or wife's sitting-room.

"Shave yourself. I have little respect for a man who dawdles a twelfth of his life, away in a barber shop waiting his turn to be pawed and cross-examined and chattered at by an upstart with a razor. Many men agree with me, but say they never can learn to shave themselves. I used to think so. My beard is very stubborn and I thought I never could master it. I went to a dozen men to learn the secret of self-shaving. Now I have shaved for years and can tell you there is no secret about it. It is wholly a matter of practice and the only thing to do is to get good razors (at least three or four) and a good strop, and shave and shave until you know how, both how to handle and how to keep a razor. If it is not as simple as falling off a log it is at least as simple as climbing upon one.

"But the feathers do not make all birds of one kind. Your face and hands must look well or your good clothes are thrown away on you. Keep two pots in your bedroom, a little one of cold cream, and a big, open-mouthed jar of corn meal or Indian meal. Every night rub a little cold cream on your face. Rub it in well, and then wipe it off the skin without wiping it out of the skin. The heat of our houses and buildings generally bakes the human face, and it needs a corrective. When you wash your hands soap them well, and when put a teaspoonful of corn meal in the palm of one hand and rub both hands together, backs and fronts. Then wash the soap and meal off, and if you are not proud of the appearance and feeling of your hands you are beyond the reach of pride. Another Beauty of this pitch is that he who follows it never will have chapped or rough hands. Remember this, that whether you rub or wipe your face do so with an upward motion. The general custom, and natural one, of wiping downward sags the loose skin of the face into wrinkles and ages a man before his time. Rub up, rub up—it is one of the greatest secrets of life.

"If your hair is thin, or even if it is not, always brush it well. Spend time on it. Use a stiff brush. Brush your scalp till it feels tender. There is no hair restorative like a stiff, close hair brush vigorously employed. Just so with your body. Never mind about too much bathing, but give yourself constant and hard rubbing with a brush or a rough towel every night and every morning. It will make young man of an old one."

Pins and Needles.

The seven hundredth female physician in Russia has just passed her examination.

Maud Howe advises young ladies to make their engagement as brief as possible.

When eggs are scarce corn starch is a good substitute. One tablespoon of the startch is equal to one egg.

How many good cooks know that vegetables of disagreeably strong flavor can be improved by tying a small piece of bread in a little muslin rag and boiling them together?

Abbey Burgess, now Mrs. Grant, has had charge of the Matinicus light, north of the Penobscot river, for twenty eight years; at first assistant, but was given full charge in 1866.

It is fairly established that the common wart, which is so unsightly and often so proliferous on the hands and face, can be easily removed by small doses of sulphate of magnesia taken internally.

Tea or coffee made hot (not at all scorched) before the water is added, is much stronger and more fragrant. By putting three or four teaspoonfuls of tea in a pot and setting it in a warm place before infusing, it will be as strong as if made with five or six spoonfuls without the warming and be much more fragrant.

A ladies' bicycle club is one of the new institutions of London. It is said to owe its inauguration to the desire on the part of amateur riders for the runs from which they are now debarred on account of the long and fatiguing journeys chosen by men. The club has decided the all important question of costume, which is to consist of green and gold.

Corsage bouquets may be kept fresh a long while by surrounding the stems with moistened powdered willow charcoal, which may in turn be wrapped in moss or cotton. The same substance placed in the bottom of the vase in which flowers are kept will be very useful, provided the stems are cut off with a sharp knife once or twice a day.

The empress of Austria's face and figure will be a surprise to those who have heard of her "witching the world with her noble horsemanship" and of her hunting feats in merry England, where she has so often led the hunt and always been in at the death. Her face is exquisitely delicate and refined, and her figure of almost girlish sweetness and grace. The tragical death of her only son, Prince Rudolph, last year, crushed all the life and joy from the heart of the beautiful empress.

The German ladies, like the Italian, form almost a class apart as regards the development of culture, education and charitable and philanthropic tastes. They are excellent housekeepers, and there seems much jealousy on the part of German mankind lest woman should take a step further and be introduced into a freer, or more intellectual existence, or taste any of the refreshments of the higher culture.

Travelling on His Cheek.

A young Englishman, who landed in New York a few days ago, has started out to "beat his way" across America and around the world in the space of four months without cash output. From San Francisco he will stow himself away or work his passage to New Zealand, thence ship for some Chinese port and journey through the Balkan Pass to Russia, thence to Germany, down the English Channel to England, and ship from there to New York City. If the railway officials observe his proclamation and have him "spotted," he is liable to lengthen his schedule of running time. He may get marooned at some way station for a fortnight.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Keynote.

As in a song there is one note
To which all others lead,
One cord on which the longing soul
Would fain forever feed.

So to each pure, harmonious life,
That longs to do and be,
Some word, some deed, some thought shall set
Its everlasting key.

Nine Nice Girls.

Matilda Moore, of Greenfield Springs, Col., has killed three mountain lions, can ride as well as any cowboy, and is an accomplished pianist. Her father took her West four years ago from Boston to save her life. She is now healthy and happy.

Tillie, McCready, of Mississippi, determined nine years ago never to marry a man who either smokes, drinks, swears, chews, or uses slang. She is not married yet, and thinks of making a compromise if she gets a chance.

Ethel Sanderson, of Boston, is the daughter of a wealthy commission man. She is highly educated and has traveled in Europe and is an accomplished linguist and musician. She can cook an eight-course dinner without aid and can keep house better than her maiden aunt, who has done nothing else for 40 years.

Marie Bullock, of London, was engaged to a young man. He came to see her one night under the influence of liquor. A row followed. He promised to reform after marriage. She insisted that he reform before. He objected. She dismissed him and is now the wife of a prosperous attorney.

Jane Detheridge, of Kingston, Jamaica, has refused thirty-seven offers of marriage. Jane has $1,000,000 and is an orphan. She does not think she can afford a husband who cares only for her money.

Martha Tullidge, of Dakota, is 19 years old. This year she ploughed, sewed, and reaped forty acres of land, and has sold 600 bushels of wheat. All this was done without male assistance.

Katharine Macey has 175 pairs of woollen socks which she knitted with her own hands in the past ten years. When she has 200 she will sell them for the benefit of an orphan asylum.

Agnes Devereaux is to be married on Christmas Day. She fell into the Mississippi River and was rescued by a young man with a blonde moustache, who took the liberty of doing so, although he had not the pleasure of her acquaintance. He has $10,000 and she hasn't 10 cents of her own.

Carlotta Banks, of Sacramento, saved her three young brothers from death while the paternal mansion was on fire. It is feared she will lose her eyesight.—Enquirer.

A piano is about the only thing that can be upright and flat at the same time.

One would think that a jailer would be in pain all the time with so many felons on his hands.

No poet seems to have discovered a smile on the mouth of a river or a frown on the brow of a hill.

The finest collection of postage stamps in this country is said to be owned by George Bould. His father's collection of stamps is also a notable one.

One reason why an expert fisherman is so silent at his sport is because he is waiting for a catch with baited breath.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

What's in a Name?

A great deal if you forget the name of Dyer's Aromated Tooth Paste when you want a perfect dentifrice. Druggists keep it. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

Nasal Balm at Wade's Drug Store

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Regular Meetings.

Sheden, No. 253, Monday, April 7th, at 7:30 p.m.

Cataraqui, No. 42, on Wednesday, April 9th, at 7:30 p.m.

Sons of England.

LEICESTER LODGE, No. 52, of the Sons of England Benevolent Society, meet in their new Lodge Room, corner Montreal and Princess Sts., over Strachan's Hardware Store, the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month.

Independent Order of Foresters.

COURT PRONTENAC, No. 9S, Regular meeting This night, April 15th, at Wilkinson's Block, Corner Princess and Montreal streets, at 8 p.m. J. S. P. MCCANN, Sec. A full attendance is specially requested.

Order Canadian Home Circles.

KINGSTON CIRCLE, No. 105, MEETS ON MONDAY, April 7th, at 7:30 p.m., in Hall over School Board Rooms, Montreal st. J. W. MADDEN, Sec.

Canadian Order Foresters.

COURT STANLEY, No. 139, C.O.F., meets on FRIDAY, March 28th, in the Prentice Boys' Hall, King street. W. MINNES, Rec.-Sec.

Ancient Order United Workmen.

LIMESTONE LODGE No. 91, meet in their Hall, over Public School Board Room, Montreal Street. Next meeting THURSDAY, 18th April, at 7:30 o'clock. W. H. GODWIN, Rec.

Canadian Order of Chosen Friends.

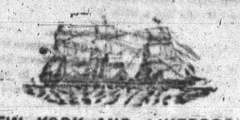
MEETS IN SONS OF TEMPERANCE HALL 2ND AND 4TH MONDAY of each month at 8 o'clock.

Emerald Club.

REGULAR MEETING SECOND MONDAY IN EACH MONTH, Rooms over Horseshoe.

TRAVELLING.

CUNARD LINE



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(CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.)

The largest, fastest and most magnificent ships in the world; have never lost a passenger and have made the fastest passages on record. Oldest line in existence.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

CUMBRIA	April 12, 11:30 a.m
SERVIA	April 19, 5:30 a.m.
GALLIA	April 23, 8:30 a.m
ETRURIA	April 26, 11 a.m
AURANIA	May 3, 2 p.m
BOTHNIA	May 7, 7:30 a.m.
UMBRIA	May 10, 10 a.m.
SERVIA	May 17, 2 p.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin passage $60 and upwards, according to accommodation. Intermediate passage $35. From Pier 40, N.R., New York.

Steerage at very low rates. Steerage Tickets to and from London and Queenstown and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other points on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 4, Bowling Green, New York.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO.,

Or to J. P. Gildersleeve, Agent, 42 Clarence Street, Kingston.

REDUCTION IN CABIN AND INTERMEDIATE RATES.

ALLAN LINE R. M. STEAMSHIPS.

Portland or Halifax to Liverpool and Londonderry.

Cabin $50 and $60, according to accommodation. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $23. Return Tickets, Cabin, $100 and $110. Intermediate, $60. Steerage, $40.

Intermediate passengers may be booked to or from Glasgow without extra charge.

Steerage passengers may be booked to or from Belfast, Queenstown, Glasgow and London without extra charge. Bristol or Cardiff $3 extra.

SAILINGS.

	From Portland.	From Halifax
PERUVIAN,	March 27th.	March 29th
POLYNESIAN	April 3rd.	April 5th
PARISIAN,	April 17th.	April 19th.
CIRCASSIAN,	May 1st.	May 3rd.

Passengers embarking at Portland leave Kingston on Wednesday afternoon's express. Passengers embarking at Halifax leave Kingston on Friday morning's express. Passengers wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. The steamships of the Allan Line come direct to the railway wharves at Portland, Halifax and Quebec.

All information regarding the selection of berths can be obtained from

THOMAS HANLEY, Ticket Agent G.T.R., City Station.

J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, Ticket Agent, 42 Clarence St.

NAPANEE, TAMWORTH AND QUEBEC RY.

On Arrival of C.P.R. from Toronto and all points west, train leaves

FROM TWEED.

For Kingston, Napanee and all points between, at - - 1:30 p.m.

FROM KINGSTON,

Connecting at Tweed with C. P. R. for all points west at - 1:20 p.m.

FROM KINGSTON.

For Tweed, Napanee and all points between - - 4:45 p.m

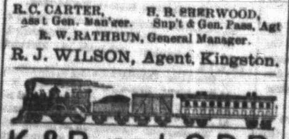
FROM TWEED.

For Kingston, Napanee and all points between - - 6:30 a.m

R. C. CARTER, Asst Gen. Pass'ger. H. B. SHERWOOD, Sup't & Gen. Pass. Agt

R. W. RATHBUN, General Manager.

R. J. WILSON, Agent, Kingston.



K.&P. and C.P.R.

Special Colonist Trains

TO CANADIAN NORTHWEST and BRITISH COLUMBIA will run every TUESDAY during March and April.

Colonists will travel in Colonist Cars with same train as their stock. For patrons without stock a Colonist Car will be attached to all express trains for their accommodation. This is the direct, best and cheapest route.

For full information call on or write to

F. CONWAY, Ass't. Gen. Pass. Agent. R. W. FOLGER, Supt.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Shortest and Most Direct Route to Manitoba, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Oregon, Washington Territory and California.

It is generally and favorably known as the "Ontario Short Line," and is the only one running through cars from Toronto to the Pacific Coast without change. Look out for our 7 UNIST PARTIES AND NEW WAY EXCURSION, leaving Kingston at 3:40 p.m., April 23d, May 9th, 23rd and 30th.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
No. 1.....at 12:15 p.m.	No. 2.....at 8:40 p.m.
No. 5.....at 1:50 p.m.	No. 4.....at 1:35 a.m.
No. 3.....at 1:55 a.m.	No. 6.....at 4:35 a.m.
Mixed.....at 6:15 a.m.	Mixed.....at 7:15 a.m.
	Mixed.....at 5:40 p.m.

Express trains Nos. 3, 4 and 6 run Sundays included. No. 6 does not run on Monday.

Telegraph Office open day and night. Telephone No. 98.

For rates and general information apply to THOMAS HANLEY,

Office: G. T. R. Passenger Station, Corner Johnston and Ontario Streets.

WINAN'S HIGH SPEED EASY MOTION TREADLE,

Now Being Manufactured for the Canadian Trade, by the

Winan Motor Company,

Agents Wanted. KINGSTON ONT.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

HAVING SOLD MY INTEREST IN THE MONTREAL SHOE STORE to D. F. Armstrong all accounts due me must be paid at once or they will be placed for collection.

J. ABERNETHY & CO.

FARM AND GARDEN.

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF FARMERS AND STOCK BREEDERS.

Facts About Feeding Swine of Interest to Those Engaged in Practical Pig Producing—Illustrated Plans of Pig Troughs That are Worthy of Consideration.

Most farmers think that any kind of a trough is good enough for a hog to drink from. Be that as it may, everybody knows that as soon as any liquid is turned in the trough all the hogs in the inclosure crowd about the spout to obtain the first taste, the weaker ones being obliged to wait until the

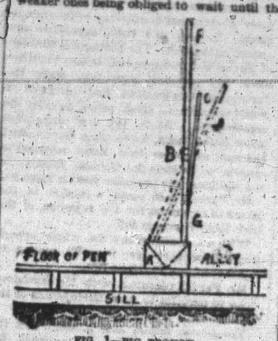


FIG. 1—PIG TROUGH.

bottom of the trough is flooded ere they can quench their thirst or appease their hunger. All this crowding and unequal feeding may be regulated, says a correspondent in Rural New Yorker, by the simple appliance shown in Fig. 1.

A trough, A, is located beside a fence or division in the pen, a board, G, about a foot and a half wide is hinged to the portion at B. When feeding is to be done pull on the handle C when the position indicated by the dotted lines is assumed; you can then pour in the swill or coarser feed and distribute it evenly in the trough. The handle C is released and the occupants simultaneously commence eating.

The plan shown of Fig. 2 is intended to prevent crowding. The top of the trough is divided in separate apartments by cleats, as shown. They should be made of hard wood with rounded edges and firmly nailed not more than one foot apart. The plan shown at Fig. 1, while more expensive, is well worth the extra outlay.

The following summary of results as obtained by Professor Hunt, of the Illinois College farm, in his experiments can hardly fail to be of interest:

It required 13.89 pounds of skim milk to produce one pound of pork when fed with corn meal, ratio 1 1-7 to fattening hogs.

It required on an average 4½ pounds of shelled corn to produce a pound of pork during an average period of four weeks, or one bushel produced 13¼ pounds.

It required 4½ pounds of corn meal to produce one pound of pork, or one bushel of corn made into meal and fed will produce 12¾ pounds of pork.

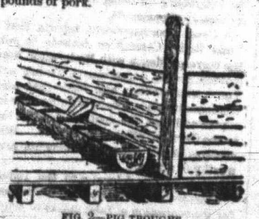


FIG. 2—PIG TROUGHS.

When fed dry, shelled corn is more economical than corn meal to seed fattening hogs.

It required 7½ pounds, or one-fourth bushel, of ground oats to produce one pound of pork, when fed with equal parts by weight of corn meal.

One bushel of corn is worth nearly three bushels of oats as food for fattening hogs.

Corn fed pigs gained 4½ pounds per week, and ate about 21 pounds of corn per 100 pounds of live weight.

Indian corn is the most economical pork producing material during the winter months in regions where extensively grown.

A Plea for Cross Bred Poultry.

A New Jersey poulterer makes a plea in American Agriculturist for market poultry obtained by proper crossing. He says: For market the desired points are an increased production of eggs and improvement for the table. These are the legitimate grounds which justify cross breeding. In crosses we combine quality with size, as, for example, Houdan on Cochin or Brahma, or Cochin on Dorking. The latter cross is after the English fashion. They take a good 5-year-old Cochin cock and mate with six good Dorking hens of a year old. The pullets of the cross are next season mated with game, and their produce is then marketed. Thus they gain size from the Cochin, and quantity from the Dorking. By the game cross very little in size is sacrificed, while another first rate cross in point of quality, is added. An Englishman, referring to this cross, once said: "The flesh is white as snow, and as savory as any aldermanic gourmand could desire." It must be understood, however, that nothing is gained by mating the progeny. Cross bred birds should never be mated together. When we make the cross we have the ideal of our experiment; beyond that there is a downward tendency. We do not believe any great success can be obtained in mating for increased egg production. That is, no cross can be secured that will give a higher egg record than that which some of our noted strains now have. It is principally for an improvement of table quality that we recommend interbreeding.

A Noted Breeder of Guernsey Cattle.

Vice President Morton is a noted breeder of Guernsey cattle. At his farm on the Hudson he has one of the finest herds of this breed to be found in the United States. Many of his animals have won prizes at state and county fairs. Mr. Morton is also one of the directors of the American Southdown association, an organization that has for an object the maintaining of the purity and high standard of American bred Southdown sheep.

News and Notes.

The corn and oat yields for 1889 are reported the largest ever made.

The importation of fruit trees into Canada from the United States is largely on the increase.

A new scheme consists in specially constructed cars for the transportation of live poultry.

Kansas has a flattering outlook for a big winter wheat crop.

George W. Childs was elected president of the Pennsylvania Horticultural society on the occasion of its sixty-first anniversary.

News from the northwest confirms previous reports of great losses of cattle and sheep.

The Power of a Prescription.

The manager of one of the theatrical companies playing here this week tells a story of his first Sunday in Pittsburg. He and a few other members of the company left the hotel last Sabbath afternoon on a quest for cigarettes. They visited one cigar store after another and glared savagely at the drawn blinds. Weary with searching they chanced to fall in with a young doctor, whom the manager knew. "I'll fix you," the medico said, and he led them to a well known drug store. There, all begging by the theatrical gentlemen was vain, but the doctor drew out his prescription book. He wrote upon it a lot of Latin, which, being translated by the drug clerk, thus resulted: "320 grains of leaf tobacco, in one ounce packages. Take three times daily, as directed." The cigarettes were handed out amid mutual smiles.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Bowlegs from Bicycling.

An observer on the streets of Washington is struck with the extraordinary number of young men and youths who are bowlegged, or who have legs inclined to be bowed, with the toes of the feet turned in more or less. The fact can be verified any day by whomever chooses to look. I think the explanation is chiefly, if not altogether, found in the bicycle. The cavalryman, as a rule, is bowlegged, with toes inturned; and the wheelman, like the horseman, assumes conditions that tend to throw out the knee and turn in the toes, if, indeed, the wheelman, in propelling his machine, does not more fully than the equestrian subject his lower extremities to exercise that curves them that.—Washington Post.

New spring jacket materials, new spring dress goods, the best and cheapest in the city, at R. McFaul's.

CRISP CONDENSATIONS.

Volcanoes rarely, if ever, are more than five miles deep.

The eye of the beetle has upward of twenty-five thousand facets.

A paper in Canton estimates that 75,000 people die in China every year by fire and food.

The five elevators in the Eiffel tower made a profit of $1,200,000 during the French exposition.

The coat shirt is said to be the latest. It is open in front all the way down, is made to fit the figure and does not have to be pulled over the head.

The greatest elevation ever attained by a balloonist was 37,000 feet, or about seven miles. The ascent was made Sept. 5, 1862, at Wolverhampton, England.

An Englishman has invented a desk for persons travelling that is fixed in such a way that it remains steady in spite of any swaying of the boat or train.

The average watch is composed of 175 different pieces, comprising upward of 2,400 separate and distinct operations in its manufacture. The balance wheel, vibrates 5,558½ miles in one year.

For every 1,000 inhabitants the United States trains run 9,700 miles annually, while the train mileage of Great Britain, on the same basis, is 7,500; Belgium, 4,300; France, 3,550; Germany, 3,250.

In Siam you can get good board for forty-five cents a week, and this includes washing, the use of two servants to run errands, tickets to shows, three shaves and all the cigars you can smoke.

Fifty shillings an ounce was the price paid in England the other day for an Irish toilet service in silver of the time of William and Mary. It was not very highly ornamented, but it sold for $3,500.

The New "Finger" Prayer Book.

Henry Frowde, of Oxford university, has designed a series of prayer books, the novelty and merit of which consist alike in their diminutive size and the beauty of their binding. It is difficult to believe that a book of nearly 700 pages will go into the waistcoat pocket or into the purse, but such is the delicacy of the workmanship and the compactness of the binding that no difficulty will be found in such a method of carriage. The tiny volume, bound in morocco and velvet, which Mr. Frowde has called the "Finger" prayer book, weighs about three-quarters of an ounce, is only one inch in breadth, three and a half inches in length and one-third of an inch in thickness. To get 570 pages and two morocco covers into the thickness of one-third of an inch is a marvel of paper making and binding. One specimen is contrived to hang on the chatelaine; a case is made of silver, consisting of a double cross, one for each of the velvet covers of the book, and this both adds to the beauty of the volume and serves to keep it in a compact form. A ring is added, which serves for attachment to a chain. An edition is also issued without the calendar and the occasional services, thus reducing the thickness by one-third and the weight to about half an ounce.

Extra Old Signs.

"It's surprising," said a sign painter to a reporter the other day, "to note how anxious some newly established firms are to purchase signs that have seen service.

"To meet the demand I have worked hard of late months, and I have hit upon a plan by which I can construct at a few days' notice a sign that will have all the appearance of having been through the water. Of course, inferior wood will have to be used in its construction, and a little mixture of my own thrown in, and then we have a sign of the old school, so old in appearance that the traces of the firm are scarcely visible. The mixture which I use requires great care in forming, and its ingredients are very expensive, so that, workmanship and material considered, a 'new-old' sign costs a great deal more than would a sign in fresh bright gilt.

"Only questionable firms seek to impose upon the public with false signs, but as there are a great many such institutions afloat at the present time, I have no trouble in finding ready and steady employment. The fad has just been born in my opinion, and you'd see a pretty extensive trade in it within a few years."—New York Mail and Express.

Icelanders in North Dakota.

It has only been within the past ten years or so that this class of immigrants began to colonize North Dakota to any extent. There are now about 2,500 of them located along the border, in Pembina county. They are clannish as a rule. They are well educated in their native language, and rapidly acquire a knowledge of English. When the advance guard first arrived they started for the sand hill, as the foot hill of the Pembina mountains are called. They have been doing there ever since, and this is where the main colony is located, though there are Icelanders to be found all through the country. Like the Scandinavians, they, as a rule, were very poor when they first arrived. Frugality, ability to stand the rigorous weather of a northern midwinter, and a knowledge of farming and stock raising have been the basis of their prosperity. Many of them have grown comparatively rich in five years while Americans and Canadians with equal advantages have just made both ends meet.—Cor. Philadelphia Press.

Ancient Mythology.

Ancient myths represent woman as the offspring of the salt foam. Venus arose from its blue waves, and Lakshmi, a Hindoo goddess, had a similar origin. A certain tribe of Arizona Indians revere a "grandmother goddess of the sea," who, they say, brought mankind and speech with her from the bottom of the ocean. It is usually a male being who, coming from the sea depths, brings with him the sciences and arts. Andaman Islanders say the first woman came from the sea. The Virgin Mary is to Catholic sailors all powerful at sea. Her chapels line the coast of Southern Europe, and are filled with tablets, inscriptions, pictures and gifts made by pious sailors in times of distress and danger.

Erasmus in his "Shipwreck" says: "In ancient times Venus took care of mariners because she was supposed to be born of the sea, and because she left off taking care of them the Virgin Mother was put in her place." In a hymn to the Virgin in use in Catholic churches she is called "Star of the Sea," and is asked to calm the waves. According to old legends St. Christine was thrown into the sea with a stone about her neck. The cord broke, the stone sank and the saint walked ashore. St. Anne is the patroness of Canadian sailors. St. Helena calmed a storm at sea, and other canonized women are fabled to have certain power over the deep.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Hard Way.

Take a peep at the cook who makes such hard work of her task, that no wonder she dreads to have cooking day come around, and learn from her difficulties a lesson. She first brings out the pantry to the kitchen everything she thinks she may need—the dish of eggs, a first class sugar, a pan of flour, a plate of butter, besides boxes of soda, cream of tartar and spices and bottles of flavoring extracts. Dishes without number are there too. Then she measures into a pint bowl the sugar with a cup. Next she measures into another cup her butter, the milk in another, and takes another cup to measure out what flour she intends to use. Then the baking powder is measured into the flour with a spoon, and a second spoon is used for whatever flavoring is put into the cake. A knife is used for the butter and a fork to whisk up the eggs. The sugar is put into the mixing bowl and the butter stirred into it; then left while the eggs are beaten, and two or three journeys made to the pantry in quest of something forgotten. When the cake is ready for the oven the sink is full of dishes to be washed and the thoughts of putting away the unused dishes and clearing up the general disorder is enough to make the tired feet and hands despair.—Lewiston Journal.

Home Decorations.

Any one who looks about and observes cannot fail to be impressed with the wonderful changes which the last few years have wrought in the decoration of our homes. Schools of art have spread a knowledge of art, and a love of art has grown in the hearts of the people until almost every one makes some effort to beautify their homes. That these efforts not infrequently fall short of the mark is true, and these failures are most often seen in the homes of the comparatively rich, or at least well-to-do, who have money to gratify their fancies. As a sequence the rooms are overcrowded with a heterogeneous collection of furniture, bric-a-brac and "jinks" that they vainly imagine, because of its profuseness, is artistic. The world is full of Philistines, and their presence is nowhere more manifest than in the decoration and furnishing of their homes.—Philadelphia Record.

The newest shades of dress goods at the lowest prices at R. McFaul's.

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