FARM AND GARDEN.

A DEVICE FOR BREAKING A HORSE PULLING AT THE HALTER.

Comparative Value of Corn, Cornmeal and Oatmeal for Pigs—Causes of and Remedies for Feather Eating Hens. Benches for Husking Corn.

For husking corn under shelter or in the open field, a husking bench is a great convenience. In the accompanying cuts are shown two styles of husking benches that were recommended and illustrated a short time ago by Country Gentleman.

FIG. 1.—HUSKING BENCH.

The bench shown in the first cut requires no description. Any one can make one like it, without other guide than the figure here shown. To use it, tip it down against the shock, grasp the top of the shock and tip it back with its load.

FIG. 2.—HUSKING BENCH.

Fig. 2 shows another form of husking bench. It is made by using two small benches connected by two pieces of wood two by three inches and ten or twelve feet long, with cross boards for seats. The shock is thrown on the bench between the huskers. When enough stalks are husked for a bundle, they are bound, without the husker leaving his seat, and thrown to one side. The seats have cleats on the lower side to prevent dropping. They are most convenient when about twenty-seven inches high. By the use of this bench, either in field or under shelter, we find that a man will husk one-fourth more than in the ordinary way.

Growing Lettuce in Cold Weather.

There are four ways of growing lettuce for market in cold weather—in the green house, where steam or hot water is used; by steam heat under dirt in beds; by steam or water over the lettuce beds, and in the old way by manure heat. This last and easiest way is described by a correspondent of American Gardens. He uses one cord (128 cubic feet) of manure, to fill under eight or ten sashes; one foot in depth of manure in this latitude, under eight inches of dirt with six inches of space between glass and soil is about right. The sides of the beds on which the glass rests should be of two inch plank well nailed to posts or joists made tight to keep out cold, well protected on the outside with soil. If sunk almost to the level of the ground, frost is kept out better. The beds need to be sheltered by buildings or a high fence. Sash should be 3x6 feet and two inches thick, made from pine and have two coats of white paint. Glaze with 6x8 glass, double thick, bedded, tacked and putticed on the outside with oil and whiting putty. The correspondent referred to uses solid shutters of pine boards to cover sash with in place of mats and likes them better. For heating, horse manure is employed. The plants for sale may be obtains by sowing a small bed in December. One ounce of seed under two sashes gives plants enough for thirty sashes or more. The plants in time of setting should have four to six leaves and be set six to eight inches apart.

Experiments in Feeding Pigs.

On the agricultural grounds of the Illinois university, a number of experiments have been made in feeding pigs. One series of experiments were made to determine the comparative value of cornmeal and oatmeal. Two lots of hogs were fed. Lot 1 ate during the period of five weeks, 408.25 pounds of cornmeal, costing $2.23, and 408.25 pounds of ground oats, costing $3.35, making a total cost of food of $5.68. The increase made was 145.5 pounds, which makes the cost of food per 100 pounds of increase $3.90.

The increase produced by cornmeal cost $2.58, and by shelled corn $2.30 per 100 pounds. It thus cost $1.32 more per 100 pounds of increase with the mixed food than with corn meal, and $1.60 more than with shelled corn.

Another experiment made was one in feeding corn in the ear, shelled, and ground into meal. Conclusions arrived at from results gained were that: Looked at from all sides, when fed dry, whole corn produces better results than cornmeal. Where the difference is slight due to the cost of grinding the corn, the difference in the cost of producing 100 pounds of increase at the low price of twenty-eight cents per bushel for corn, will be twenty-five cents or more, an item worthy the attention of any hog raiser.

Feather Eating Hens.

Feather eating among poultry appears to be a habit acquired rather than the effects of disease, and no one has appeared with a specific for its cure. The experience of many growers, however, seems to point to the fact that the inciting cause may be traced to idleness, too close confinement and a deprivation of exercise, together with a want of green food, worms and insects, and possibly some articles not usually given in their food which are necessary for their contentment when they are not allowed to forage at large for themselves. Charcoal pounded or ground fine and mixed with soft food has been found useful in many cases, one instance, and a small lump of lime in their drinking water is advised, also the hanging up of a cabbage or piece of meat where they can pick at it, and where the habit has been confirmed in a few it will be best to separate them from the flock. When a hen eats her eggs it is best to kill her before she teaches the trick to others, and for a preventive make the nests in dark places and feed plenty of lime, broken bones and oyster shells to make hard shelled eggs; besides, remember never to throw out egg shells in large pieces where the hens can get them, as it tends to teach them the habit.

Pyrethrum for Cabbage Worms.

In his report on entomology to the Ohio Horticultural society, Professor Atwood states that many remedies were employed on two species of cabbage worms, consisting of alum water of different degrees of strength, tansy water, tomato water, benzine, coal oil emulsions of different strengths, Hammond's slug shot, Cayenne pepper, half a dozen remedies from England, several preparations of tobacco soap and pyrethrum.

None proved of any value except the tobacco soaps and pyrethrum. The tobacco soaps prepared with potash were quite efficient, the value of which was ascribed to the potash.

Pyrethrum is recommended as the best remedy, being perfectly safe, easy of application, and more deadly on the worms than any remedy used. Powder of good quality, mixed with three times its bulk of flour, was found perfectly effective, applied with a dusting bellows. One pound, costing fifty cents, was enough to cover an acre if properly handled.

Grasses and Clover.

When the dry season began to tell on an improved pasture at the Guelph, Ontario, agricultural grounds, Professor Brown, at this critical time, made the following observations on the appearance of the grasses and clover that composed the pasture:

Meadow fescue, most plentiful of any; alsike clover, a large quantity; Canada blue, considerable quantity; white clover, medium in quantity; timothy, a good average; red top, good; red clover, a small quantity; Italian rye, very little; fall oats, very little; perennial rye, none.

The pasture composed of the above grasses and clover furnished ample grazing, until the snow came, for seven head of sheep per acre. Such pasture, it has been demonstrated by Professor Brown, produces milk, beef and mutton in quantities three times as great as the present average of the province of Ontario.

Remedies For Hog Cholera.

A number of South Carolina planters are claiming that soda is a sure cure for hog cholera. One says that by the use of soda (bicarbonate) alone, as soon as the first symptoms of the disease were noticed, he checked it. Another used soda and salt together, mixed in moderate quantity with the food.

An old Kentucky breeder of swine places salt first in importance as a preventive of cholera, and believes that salt, of all substances, is the best promoter of digestion as well as an antidote against worms. This breeder has adopted the plan of salting all his animals in water tight troughs, keeping a supply of salt on hand continually. He also feeds some charcoal with the salt to swine that are closely penned, and gives ashes occasionally under all conditions.

Laying Tile Drains.

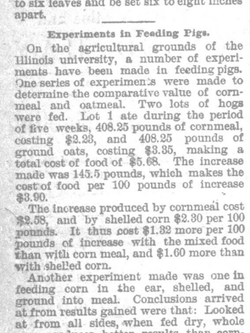
At the annual meeting of the Indiana State Tile association, numbered with other pertinent statements made, were those of a member from Fort Wayne on the way to lay tile in ditches. He advocated the employment of an engineer to lay off the work and letting the farmer put in the tile at his leisure. A member from Westerville advised that the ditches be run about three feet deep, sloping from the top to the bottom. Long handled tools were recommended and workmen advised not to stand in the bottom of the ditch, but to lift in the tile with hooks and place carefully in line. He also advised in laying a drain that one should begin at the mouth and work back to the head.

The Kicking Cow.

Take a half inch or three-eighths rope, double it, pass it around the body of the cow forward of the udder, bringing the ends through the loop, draw tight and make fast with a slip knot, and the cow will not kick, says a friend of Mr. Coburn's Indicator, because she can't arch her back. A cow does not kick unless she gets her back up.

Breaking a Horse From Pulling.

Horses properly handled when young give little or no trouble in the halter when grown. But as this is not always done, measures have been adopted to break horses that pull at a halter, some of which are both ingenious and simple.



FULLING AT A HALTER.

In the cut is illustrated a device, said by The Indiana Farmer to be very effective. The authority in question describes it as consisting of an ordinary ring halter, with two side rings, connected by a strong flexible cord. Whenever the horse pulls the inner part of the cord is drawn forcibly against his jaw, and the effect is a severer punishment than he is willing to endure.

SHE WOULDN'T INTERFERE.

A Mother-in-Law's First Visit to the Home of Her Newly Acquired Son.

"No," said old Mrs. Dragon, who had just arrived for her first visit at the home of her newly acquired son-in-law, Chauncy Breene. "No, I don't believe in mothers-in-law interfering in the affairs of their married children. I've always said that I never would, and I—why, Hattie Breene, you ain't using best silverware every day, I hope."

"Yes, mamma; Chauncy likes it."

"Oh, he does, eh? Well, it makes an awful sight of work scouring it, and you know you ain't extra strong. But, as I was saying, I don't believe in—Hattie, I hope you don't try to keep that baby dressed in white all the time!"

"Yes, mamma, dear; Chauncy dislikes colors on a baby."

"Oh, well, I suppose the child must wear white, then; but it must make your wash bills awful heavy. However, as I was saying—Chauncy, if I was you I'd speak to the butcher about leaving so much fat on the steak."

"Chauncy likes it that way, mamma."

"Oh, does he? Well, he'd better learn not to like it; it's unhealthy. You oughtn't to put sugar in tomatoes, Hattie; they're healthier without."

"But mamma, Chauncy"—

"Oh, if he likes them so, of course it's no affair of mine. But I won't eat them that way. Seems to me I smell tobacco smoke."

"I guess it's Chauncy's cigar smoke, mamma."

"He doesn't smoke in the house?"

"Why, yes, he—he—does—mamma."

"Mercy on us! I wonder the baby lives through it. But, of course, it's his own house and—Chauncy, don't you think Hattie looks thin and pale? I noticed soon as I saw her. Hattie, you make your coffee entirely too strong."

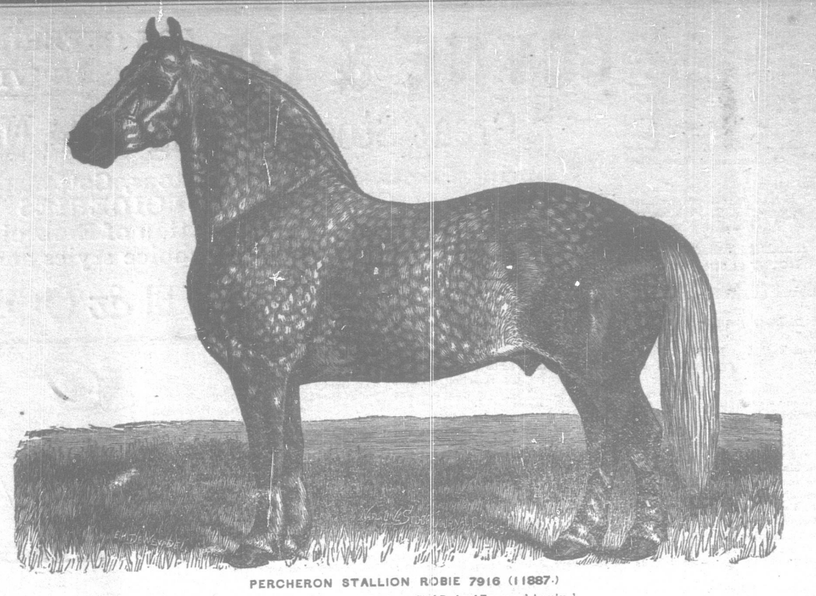
"Chauncy likes it so, and"—

"That's just what makes his color so bad and you know very well that you oughtn't to humor him. Chauncy, that baby mustn't wear spring heels yet. I'll change these boots you brought home this evening. And you and Hattie make a mistake in feeding the child as you do. I'll see to its diet hereafter; and I think I must speak to your provision man about the meat and potatoes. And, I think, Hattie, that your servant needs a little looking after. And, Chauncy, I'm afraid you burn too much gas, and I'm sure the furnace wastes coal. If I can find a good carpenter around here I'd like to change some of these doors. I don't believe in meddling mothers-in-law, but it's a real help sometimes to have a little advice, isn't it children?"—Zenas Dane in Detroit Free Press.

London's Unemployed.

Where is the panacea to be found that shall set matters right? Busy men require remedies that effect their purpose rapidly, that they may be spared the distraction of prolonged worry. The sense of justice revolts at the sight of thousands of hungry men and women, capable of labor, demanding work or bread in vain. Is there useful work at hand? Are the means of intercommunication so perfect—roads, streets, rivers, canals—that there is no need of extensions and repairs? Would judiciously bestowed labor not further enhance the capitalized value of fields and dwellings in town and country? Are there no longer any slums to be demolished, nor dwellings for artisans to be built?

Possibly in London there are libraries and museums enough, but how about cheap baths and wash houses, which for a penny fee the poor might use? It is unfair to reproach them as "the unwashed," when modern urban life denies them the advantage of baths. Again, there is the extension of the sewage system to be undertaken, and the reclamation and drainage of the Thames marshes and flats, which should help to lessen or banish our fogs. If the money were forthcoming immediate profitable employment could be found for 100,000 men. Ministers of the crown find no difficulty in getting, at a few hours' notice, $10,000,000 for war purposes; why longer delay in procuring means to promote peace, and rescue from want thousands of deserving men and women? Can society afford to let even the vagrants and "incapables" perish in the streets?—Contemporary Review.



PERCHERON STALLION ROBIE 7916 (11887.)

[Recorded with pedigree in the Percheron Stud-Books of France and America.]

Light dapple grey, white mane and tail; 16·1 hands; weight 1,770 lbs.; foaled June 4, 1882; imported 1887 by Savage & Farnum, Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Isle, Wayne Co., Mich., bred by M. Dupont, of Mesnil-Erreux, commune of Mesle-sur-Sarthe, canton of Mesle sur-Sarthe, department of Orne; got by Picador (5399), belonging to M. Dupont; dam Courlisane (5685), belonging to M. Dupont, by Rustique, belonging to M. Moreland, he by Moriague, belonging to the Haras of Pin; 2d dam Isabelle, by Duke-de-Chartres, belonging to M. Montreuil.

Picador (5399) by Picador, belonging to the French government, and out of Rose by Jean Bart (716); grand dam Sophie by Selim (749), he by Porthos, belonging to M. Fromentin.

Jean Bart (716) by Bayard, belonging to M. Perpere, and out of Jeanne by Porthos, belonging to M. Fromentin.

Picador, belonging to the French government, by Favori, belonging to M. Dupont, he by Favori, belonging to M. Montreuil, he by Mondoubleau, belonging to M. Montreuil.

INDIFFERENCE TO CONTAGION.

Dreading Cholera and Yellow Fever, but Not Alarmed by Children's Ailments.

"It is astonishing how much excitement can be stirred up in this city over a contagious disease that New Yorkers have little reason to be afraid of, while there is so much public indifference to diseases that are destroying thousand of lives every year," said a physician of the health department recently. "Just consider how much public alarm would be caused by a few hundred deaths from Asiatic cholera in New York next summer. Yet that disease, frightful as it may be in some parts of the world, could not compete with diphtheria as a destroyer of human life in our climate and in a city with good sanitary regulations. Since 1866, when 1,137 persons died from cholera in this city, there has not been a death from the disease in New York, and the next epidemic will not be as fatal as the last one.

"Next to cholera, perhaps, yellow fever is regarded by many New Yorkers as a plague that must be kept away at all hazards. Every time a man who has been exposed to the disease in another port falls a victim to it in New York, there is a cry of 'Yellow Jack!' as if an epidemic were threatened. We had a so called epidemic of yellow fever in 1856 and only thirteen persons died from it. During the last thirty years not as many as two persons a year have died from the disease in New York, and all the patients caught the fever elsewhere."

"Typhus fever and smallpox have caused much alarm in the city at times, but they have been suppressed in great measure. Last year the deaths from typhus fever numbered only fourteen, and the deaths from smallpox thirty-one.

"I remember that in 1881 there was much excitement among medical men and many other New Yorkers because smallpox caused 451 deaths, and 160 persons died from typhus fever, yet the same year over 4,000 children died from diphtheria and scarlet fever. In an average year over 3,000 persons, mostly children, die from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough in the city, yet we are not half as much excited about such a slaughter of the innocents as we ought to be. These four diseases are called 'preventable,' because it is claimed that a child will not take any of them without exposure to contagion."—New York Tribune.

Family Economy in Germany.

As a people we have not learned the art of getting the most out of what we have. With our larger incomes and better opportunities we often enjoy less of comfort and contentment than our foreign brethren, who with their limited resources have learned how to husband and to make the best of the little that falls to their lot. Those who have seen the inside of life in France and Germany know how true this is. I well remember how it impressed me in my first experience in Germany. Living in a private family, my breakfast was served, consisting only of the usual rolls and coffee, were nevertheless ample, were always brought to my room. With the coffee there came invariably a little jar of milk and some lumps of sugar. During the whole six months of my stay in that house, the minor of lumps was never more nor less than five. An American lady living in another family in the same city was wont to aver her conviction that her landlady counted the grains of coffee for every potful she made. Every scrap of food was utilized. Like economies were manifested everywhere, indeed, they were a part of common education, not only at home but at school, where, for instance, the girls were taught to sew and mend as they were to read and write. And when I went about with the people and saw how frugally they lived; how contentedly and pleasantly they took the affairs of life; how much they made of simple and inexpensive pleasures; how little they were beset with false pride or show and the petty ambition to go ahead of their neighbors, which are such corrosive influences in American and English society; how much of human kindness and home joy and social satisfaction they had with incomes and prices which would make life for average Americans of similar station a torturing struggle with want—I could not avoid the conviction that in their ways was a lesson which it would be a blessing for us to learn.—Prof. W. O. Atwater in The Century.

How the Shah of Persia Looks.

He was born in 1830, his mother being Maedeh Alia, daughter of the Kadjar chief, Kasseem Khan. Neither mother or son was ever a favorite with Mehmed Shah; and even at the hour of his birth Nusr-ed-Deen's mother was virtually in banishment in a village near Tabriz, not many miles from the Caucasian border line of Asiatic Russia. The young prince exhibited the outward characteristics of his race even more plainly than had his father. He looks quite otherwise than does the modern Persian of pure lineage. His eyes have a melancholy, veiled look and are too near the nose; he is of taller stature—six feet high—whereas the Persian average about five feet five inches; he has decided bow-legs and his organs of speech are so fashioned that even at the present day he can not properly pronounce the Parsee, with its innumerable hoarse gutturals and its odd vowel sounds.

His mother did not speak Persian, but only a dialect of Turkish, and as this, too, is spoken universally in that part of Persia in which he was brought up, the prince habitually spoke Turkish till his accession to the throne, and learned Persian in a desultory manner, as one would master a foreign language. Even today the shah speaks Parsee much as he does French—with a strong foreign accent to it; and there are many words in Persian that he is unable to pronounce at all, such as the phrase "khelee khoub" (very well), which recurs hundreds of times a day. —Wolf Von Schierbrand in The Cosmopolitan.

The distressing paleness so often observed in young girls and women, is due in a great measure to a lack of the red corpuscles in the blood. To remedy this requires a medicine which produces these necessary little blood constituents, and the best yet discovered is Johnson's Tonic Bitters. Price 50cts and $1 per bottle, at Secord's Drug store.

N. F. Davin, M. P., arrived at Winnipeg on Saturday en route for the capital.

The Sort of Blood from which the constituents of vigorous bone, brain and muscle are derived is not manufactured by a stomach which is bilious or weak. Uninterrupted, thorough digestion may be insured, the secretive activity of the liver restored, and the system efficiently nourished by the aid of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It is the greatest blood purifier ever introduced into Canada.

In consequence of the grain blockade in the North-west pricor continue to decline.

A REASONABLE HOPE

is one that is based on previous knowledge or experience, therefore those who use B. B. B. may reasonably hope for a cure because the previous experience of thousands who have used it, shows it to have succeeded even in the worst cases.

For all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach, we recommend Campbell's Cathartic Compound.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE LESSON OF THE FLOWERS.

These flowers are God's own syllables;
They plead so lovingly, they lead
So gently upward to His hills!
If we might only learn to read!
If we might only learn to read and know
Christ's book of eighteen hundred years ago!

I think we then should all rejoice,
Should know the beauteous mysteries,
Should joy with one wide common voice
As for the great earth circling seas!
Could we but read as Christ would have us read,
We then might know the living God indeed!

And this the lesson, this the book
That lies wide open now as then.
Come, read one syllable, come look
How tender under the books of men!
Come, catch the pathos of this harmony
Of beauteous toil—then all the world is free!
—Joaquin Miller in The American Magazine.

AN OLD SCHEME REVIVED.

A Fruitless Effort to Make the Forbidding No. 13 Bring Luck.

"I see," said Mr. J. H. Newton, "I see that old '13' advertising scheme has come around again."

"What is it?"

"Why, a merchant announces in his advertisements that, since the number 13 has always been regarded as an unlucky number, he will undertake the task of making it a lucky number. In order to this he advertises that to every thirteenth customer who pays cash he will give the full value of his purchase. Of course nobody is permitted to know how many have purchased ahead of him. He must pay his money, and then the merchant shows him the list of sales made since the last prize was drawn. I tried it once."

"How did it pan out?"

"I was going to tell you. It was when I first started in business, and I thought it would be a capital advertising scheme for me. It ran along all right for about a week, and several persons got their purchases free. Of course every one of them advertised me by telling it all over town, and I regarded it as the smartest scheme that had ever been hatched. One day I noticed one of the town boys standing around the store, and for some time I thought nothing of it. But he stayed so long, and had so little apparent business there, that I began to think he was keeping count of my sales and intending to jump in at the right time and get the prize. So I watched the sale list and was considerably surprised when number 12 had made his purchase that this fellow didn't make any movement.

"'He has miscounted,' I said to myself, and I stooped under the counter to smile, as I thought how sick he would feel when he saw the next purchaser walk off with the prize.

"Sure enough a woman came in pretty soon and bought $1 worth of sugar, which, of course, she got for nothing. I smiled a little toward the chap who had been waiting all this time, but he never let on. He had just waited to buy a dime's worth of wintergreen lozenges and a lead pencil, and sooner had he turned away than a friend of his hurried in and bought a nickel's worth of something, and then another and another, till a dozen of them had spent an aggregate of less than $1 with me. Then came the thirteenth, laid down $10, said he'd take a barrel of sugar, a barrel of molasses, and the rest in coffee. I saw that I was victimized, but I couldn't afford to go back on my proposition, so I delivered the goods and paid back the money. But I immediately hung up a sign saying that the proposition had been withdrawn. I was convinced by that time that the number was an unlucky number, and that it might stay so till the end of time for all of me."—Chicago News.

An Old Jewish Custom.

In the home of a Jewish citizen of New York was seen recently a tiny flame burning in a handsome goblet. Examination showed the goblet to be half filled with water, on the top of which floated about an inch of sweet oil. A tiny float of corks, fastened on either side of a metallic ring, rested upon the oil. On the ring was placed a wax taper hardly thicker than a thread, passed through a small circle of thin wood, so that the lower end of the taper dipped through the ring into the sweet oil. The upper end was lighted. The sweet oil drawn up through the wax covered wick served to keep it alight for several hours. "We burn this," said the gentleman, "in memory of one of our dead. When that taper burns nearly out we substitute another, so that the flame, like the vestal fire, is never allowed to go out. We light the taper when our relative dies and let it burn a year. The last taper we let go out of itself. It flickers, flames up, sinks, flares again, and then goes out, just as human life does in its last hours. We tend this light with great care, and thus keep alive the memory of our loved one. It is an old custom, which is now becoming less observed. Many now only burn the taper for a month, and some but for a week. There are still a great many, though, that keep up the custom in its old purity."—Chicago News.

A Red Top Knot.

Two ladies were purchasing mufflers at the counter of a leading clothing store. Said one, turning to her friend:

"I am buying this for Albert D——. How do you like it?"

"Very handsome," returned the friend admiringly, "but it is pink and Albert D—— has red hair! You must get a blue one."

"We are out of blue mufflers," said the obliging clerk as he placed the pink one in a more inviting light.

"Red and pink cannot go together," said the friend, decidedly.

"He—he—might dye his hair!" suggested the clerk, facetiously.

"That's so," said the customer with a sigh of relief, "I'll take it. I'm not responsible for his hair anyway," she added as she paid the bill.—Detroit Free Press.

Finest Washington Residence.

The finest house in Washington is that of B. H. Warder on K street. It cost $400,000 and looks like a Venetian palace. It has a bathroom of white marble and in one of the bedrooms there is an apartment walled with mirrors, so arranged that one can see every part of himself without turning his head.—New York Evening World.

In a few years more Alaska will probably be the great mining country of the world, and will furnish canned salmon enough to supply the greatest demand.

THE FIVE SISTERS.

There were five fair sisters, and each
had an aim—
Flora would fain be a fashionable dame;
Scholarly Susan's selection was books;
Coquettish Cora cared more for good
looks;
Anna, ambitious, aspired after wealth;
Sensible Sarah sought first for good
health.

So she took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and grew healthy and blooming. Cora's beauty quickly faded; Susan's eyesight failed from over-study; Flora became nervous and fretful in striving after fashion and a sickly family kept Anna's husband poor. But sensible Sarah grew daily more healthy, charming and intelligent, and also married rich.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Western Stage Driver.

The average stage driver merits one's liveliest gratitude. He is the essence of good nature and thoughtfulness. His stories, tinctured so by his own quaint personality, ward off the drowsy wings of sleep, and materially shorten the long hours of the night. He stops by wayside springs in the hot valleys to give you an icy drink out of the ubiquitous tin cup that never fails to hang on a stout twig alongside. And when you have penetrated the northern mountains and feel the frosty air blowing down from snowy fields, he insists on wrapping you in his great coat to shut out the chilling blast.

To the households scattered along his route he is the never failing bearer of letters and newspapers and all sorts of commodities, from a sack of flour to a spool of cotton. His interest in their individual needs is universal, and the memory he displays is simply phenomenal. He has traveled up and down among them for many years, and calls each one by his or her given name, and in return he is treated by them as one of the family. He is sympathetic and friendly without impertinence, and in spite of your aching head and injointed bones, you feel an undercurrent of regret that civilization will soon do away with these fresh and original characters.—Ninetta Eames in Overland Monthly.

The best regulators for the stomach and bowels, the best cure for biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, and all affections arising from a disordered liver, are without exception Johnson's Tonic Liver Pills. Small in size, sugar coated, mild, yet effective. 25 cts per bottle, sold by Secord, Druggist.

Mr. J. McCausland, of Aylmer, has been appointed license inspector of East Elgin.

A BARREL FULL OF MONEY

is a good thing to have, but health is better than wealth. Preserve your health by eating cookery made with Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder.

The Spanish Government desires to remain neutral.

F. H. Earl, West Shefford, P. Q., writes:—"I have been troubled with Liver Complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horse in cases of Cuts, Wounds, etc., and I think it equally as good for horse as for man."

Rev. Mr. Howe has been appointed Bishop of Wakefield.

Rev. Eli Woodcock says: I have been severely troubled with catarrh for 15 years. On the recommendation of a friend I tried Nasal Balm. I have used part of a small bottle, which has given me great relief.

Several railway lines in Austria are blocked by snow.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial and you will not regret it.

The work of entrenching Saati will be finished by March 1st.

The coughing and wheezing of persons trouble with bronchitis or the asthma is exceedingly harrassing to themselves and annoying to others. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil obviates all this entirely, safely and speedily.

Lady de Grey's physicians hold out strong hopes for her recovery.

A WONDERFUL ORGAN.

The largest organ, and one that plays a controlling part on the health of the body is the liver. If torpid or inactive the whole system becomes diseased. Dr. Chase's Liver Cure is made specially for Liver and Kidney diseases, and is guaranteed to cure. Receipe book and medicine $1. Sold by John Gayfer.

Ice on the Hudson at Nyack is two feet thick.

ONE HINTS.

Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenila, Parry Sound, Ont., says, "I could not keep house without Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand. I have used it in my family for Croup, Sore Throat and a severe cold, and can highly recommend it to everybody."

Small-pox is epidemic at Mandan, in Dakota.

Perfection at last is found in that exquisite Perfume, "Lotus of the Nile."

Wyoming miners demanded an increase of wages on Saturday.

DEFINITE WARNING.

Neglected coughs and colds so frequently produce serious results as to constitute a definite warning. There is no better, safer or more pleasant remedy for Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Colds and all throat and lung troubles than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

At Fort Worth, Texas, gas has been struck at a depth of 380 feet.

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.

If the Sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula and General Debility, will try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. Dr. H. V. Mott, Brentwood, Cal., writes: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with great advantage in cases of Phthisis, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases. It is very palatable. Put up in 50c. and $1 size.

At Newcastle, Del., on Saturday three prisoners were flogged.

WILL BE FULLY MET.

Indications of Dyspepsia, such as Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Rising and Souring of Food, Wind on the Stomach or a Choking or Gnawing sensation at the pit of the stomach are fully met by Burdock Blood Bitters which has cured the worst cases on record.

Will Pain-Killer Cure Cholera Morbus? Yes, and all similar diseases of the bowels.

Ask your Grocer for the "Royal" Extract of Lemon."

A heavy storm of sleet and snow prevailed in Virginia on Saturday.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. AN INVALUABLE MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

ANYONE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? Go at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, 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 oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

FULL WEIGHT PURE DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

ROYAL (Absolutely Pure)
GRANT'S (Alum Powder)*
RUMFORD'S (Phosphate) fresh
HANFORD'S, when fresh
REDHEAD'S
SHAKN (Alum Powder)*
AMAZON (Alum Powder)*
CLEVELAND'S
PIONEER (San Francisco)
CZAR
DR. PRICE'S
SNOW FLAKE (Groff's, St. Paul)
LEWIS'
CONGRESS
HECKER'S
GILLET'S
HANFORD'S, when not fresh
ANDREWS & CO. (contains alum) (Milwaukee.) "Regal."*
BULK (Powder sold loose)
RUMFORD'S, when not fresh

"REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS
As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOYD, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure." "H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal commendation from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE.—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A one pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

If you have a Cough, do not neglect it; buy at once a bottle of Allen's Lung Balsam.

Subscribe for THE CHRONICLE.

MARVELOUS.

One dose of Dr. Chase's Liver Cure will cure Sick Headache, Dizziness, and Sour Stomach. 1 to 2 doses are warranted to cure Liver Complaint, Indigestion and Biliousness Sold by John Gayfer.

WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, distress, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed sleep, restless nights, accompanied with indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Open Sating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse it by using **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery**, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is **Scrofula of the Lungs**, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, it has obtained the popular name of calling it its "CONSUMPTION CURE," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all **Chronic Diseases of the**

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

Sold by Druggists, at $1.00, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

☞ Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Pitcher's Castoria.

DR. IRVINE,
306 Dundas St.,
LONDON, - ONT.

Kidney Diseases are rapidly increasing. Bright's Disease carries off thousands yearly, and the various forms of Inflammation of the Kidneys are insidiously at work undermining health and life. There are many men and women complaining of so-called "backaches," unsuspecting the cause of their trouble, never thinking that their kidneys are sounding an alarm, and Urinary difficulties of all varieties are daily doing their deadly work in both sexes. That much abused organ, the Liver, comes in for a large share of disease and unpleasantness. Biliousness and sick headache are fearfully prevalent. Heart Disease, according to Coroner's inquest, startles us every day.