

and he—No, thank you, I have seen quite enough of early loves and long engagements. I always meant to have somebody whom I could marry at once, and be done with it.

There was a half-truth in what she said, though I could not then find the other half to fit into it, and prove that her satisfactory circle of reasoning was partly formed of absolute, untenable falsehood, for false I am sure it was. Though I cannot argue it, can hardly understand it, I feel it. There must be a truth somewhere. Love cannot be all a lie.

My sister and I talked a few minutes longer, and then she rose, and said she must go to bed.

"Will you not wish me happiness? 'Tis very unkind of you."

I told her outright that I did not think as she thought of these matters, but that she had made her choice, and I hoped it would be a happy one.

"I am sure of it. Now go to bed, and don't cry any more, there's a good girl, for there really is nothing to cry about. You shall have the very prettiest bridesmaid's dress I can afford, and a silver Court will be such a nice house for you to visit at. Good-night, Dora."

Strange, altogether strange! And writing it all down this morning I feel it stranger than ever still.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Farm and Garden.

Young stock should not be housed until real cold weather begins, but they should have a warm shed to lie in at night, and be kept in first-rate condition through this month with turnips, fed tops and all.

Sheep bear more exposure than any other of our domestic animals (not even excepting horses, not worked) that is, exposure to the weather, but not without shelter from storms. The ewes ought to be in lamb by this time, and must be kept doing well. Half a pint of sorn a day each will go far towards keeping them in good condition.

Procs.—It is much better to kill early than late. As soon as cold weather comes on, pigs will gain very little, if any, and often lose during cold storms. Therefore, crowd them if not fat enough to kill. Feed occasionally pulverized charcoal, to keep their digestive functions in some degree clean and warm, and coax them to eat every once possible.

Poultry need to be treated much in the same way. That is, fattened and killed early, if intended for market. Though prices usually go up steadily after the first of January, yet the additional cost of fattening in December, or of holding poultry after it is fat, is but rarely paid for by the higher price. Warm quarters are essential to winter laying.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY. FALL PLANTING.—Late October and early November are often very favorable to the planting of trees. The soil is still warm from the accumulated heat of summer; it is rarely too dry, and if properly drained not too wet. If in planting we should put every broken root back to a sound place, in a short time these roots will have overcome the bad effects of the removal, and will be ready for vigorous growth in the spring.

Young trees planted this fall, or even last spring, should have earth drawn up around them, making a mound 12 to 18 inches high. This mound of earth should be free from sods, and weeds, and will serve the double purpose of a support to the trees against the winds, and prevent the mice from gnawing them.

GRAFTING.—Water should not be allowed to collect on the surface; a few furrows in the right place will carry it away rapidly. Underdraining, if done the best and most economical, should be all finished up before hard freezing weather sets in.

CIONS may be cut a month as the leaves fall, and should be packed in saw dust or sand, and kept in a cool place. Select only from the best trees of the best varieties. If you do not have them it is better to buy than to use second rate stock.

TOOLS upon trees, should be looked to, that they do not get lost or become illegible. The old kind of pine label, marked with lead pen, while a coat of white paint is fresh upon it, is about the best. Zick strips are used and preferred by some.

STOCK FOR ROOT GRAFTING.—The grafting of roots is done during the winter, and the stocks should be in a handy place. Take up the stock before the ground freezes, assort and tie them in bundles, afterwards put them in boxes, and place them in the cellar.

Educational.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION. The next examination for admission to the Goderich High School Examination will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, 21st and 22nd of December. Intending candidates must notify the Head Master or Town Inspector, not later than Nov. 20th.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION FOR JULY, 1881. The works prescribed in English Literature for the Intermediate Examination in July, 1881, are "Scott's Lady of the Lake," with special reference to Cantos V. and VI., and "Addison's Sir Roger de Coverley" (as reprinted by W. & R. Chambers).

Latin: The Accidence and the Principal Rules of Syntax and Prosody; Exercises; Cicero in Canticum, II, III, IV., and Virgil Aeneid, B. I., Learning by heart selected portions of Virgil; Retranslation into Latin of easy passages from Cicero.

French: The Accidence and Principal Rules of Syntax; Exercises; De Fivas' Introductory French Reader, pp. 29 to end; Bonnechose's, Lazare Hoche's; Retranslation of easy passages into French; Rudiments of Conversation.

German: The Accidence and the Principal Rules of Syntax; Exercises; Adler's Reader, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Parts; Der Gang nach dem Eisenhammer, (Schiller); Die Kraniche des Ibycus, (Schiller); Retranslation of easy passages into German; Rudiments of Conversation.

The other subjects as before.

TALK OVER WHAT YOU READ. Nearly forty years' experience as a teacher has shown how little I know of a subject until I begin to explain it or teach it. Let any young person try the experiment of giving in conversation, briefly and connectedly and in the simplest language, the chief points of any book or article he has read, and he will at once see what I mean.

The checks introduced by the School Act of 1879 upon the demands of Public School Boards and Trustees for expenditure of money for school accommodation were imposed with the object of giving the ratepayers an opportunity of being consulted, and thus making School Boards and Trustees more strictly responsible to their constituents than they had been heretofore.

Under the law, as it existed, Public, as well as High School Boards and Trustees, could demand from the Municipal Council any sum they thought fit, and, on refusal, could the levying of the amount by legal process, to which no answer or remonstrance was effectual.

In the exercise of this power it was generally found that neither Ratepayers nor Municipal Councils were consulted by the School Boards and Trustees, although in most instances the true interests of the ratepayers could have been promoted by conference and consultation before large expenditures were entered upon, and much irritation would have thus been prevented.

The provisions of the Act of 1879 have not altered the duty incumbent upon Public School Boards and Trustees to furnish adequate accommodation in their schools, as required by sub-section 18 of section 104 and sub-section 8 of section 102 of the Public Schools Act. I have had occasion to point out the to the public School Board of the city of Toronto that this obligation of providing adequate school accommodation is incumbent on all municipalities, and in case of refusal can be enforced by legal means, while this Department has also the power, in case of any default in this respect, of withholding the share of the Legislative grant otherwise payable to the School Board or Trustees concerned.

The Public School Boards and Trustees, and the Municipal Councils, owe a common duty to the ratepayers in providing adequate school accommodation, with due regard to the resources of the ratepayers; and when the subject is approached in a friendly spirit, there should be no difficulty in all agreeing to supply satisfactory school accommodation.

ADAM CROOKS, Minister of Education, Education Department (Ontario), Toronto, 15th October, 1880.

Major Walsh denies that he has ever had any conversation with Sitting Bull regarding his surrender.

Philip Martin has pleaded guilty to the charge of attempting to bribe the Mayor of Hamilton.

Sir William Harcourt is to resign his position of Home Secretary to become Speaker, the present Speaker, the Right Hon. H. B. Brand, being elevated to the peerage.

New Canadian chestnuts are quoted at \$10. to \$11 per bushel in Montreal. The Gazette says sales have been made at these figures.

The Belleville Intelligencer, the organ of the Minister of Customs, consolingly remarks to those farmers whom the promised duty on barley induced to vote protection on the 17th of September, 1878, that nobody but a fool would expect the duty on barley to give the farmer an increased price for what he has

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READ WHAT THE INVENTOR, MR. FELLOWS, HAS TO SAY ABOUT HIS SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES. In the summer of 1864, I was suddenly effected by a copious expectoration of mucous purulent matter.

Under the microscope the blood was found to contain but a small portion of vitalized corpuscles; the heart's action was feeble; the pulse intermittent; the stomach could not digest properly, so that flatulency and acidity was the result. Finding the symptoms indicated Consumption, I determined to use every effort to stay its progress, and, if possible, to cure it.

At first my appetite failed, and my digestive organs were very weak, digestion better; the force of the pulse increased; the night-sweats ceased; night-sweats lessened; I gained in weight; the hacking cough lessened; I was able to sleep; my spirits became buoyant, the blood returned to its normal condition; I continued taking the Syrup month after month; but owing to the damp, foggy climate of St. John, my recovery was necessarily slow, although I could observe a gradual return of strength for three years, during which time I continued taking the Syrup.

Added to this, I had the leaden-colored, purulent blood-streaked expectoration, and the opinion of some of the best physicians in the country. I believe I have expell'd all the symptoms incident to the two first stages of Consumption, and I have succeeded in building up a sufficient tissue to build upon. I can only add that I am now a year and a half stronger than I was when I first commenced taking the Syrup, and I believe it will be a sympathy for the poor Consumptive, with whose fate I believe it will be a sympathy for the poor Consumptive.

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SUBSTITUTES! The public are cautioned against a custom which is growing quite common of late among a certain class of medicine dealers, and which is this: When asked for a bottle of Pain-Killer, they suddenly discover that they are "sold out," but have another article just as good, if not better, which they will supply at the same price. The object of this deception is transparent. These substitutes are made up to sell on the great reputation of the Pain-Killer; and being compounded of the vilest and cheapest drugs, are bought by the dealer at about half what he pays for the genuine Pain-Killer, which enables him therefore to realize a few cents more profit per bottle upon the imitation article than he can on the genuine.

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