

Positive Cure for Deafness

A large proportion of all cases of impaired hearing and deafness is due to disease of the middle ear and eustachian tubes, caused either by acute inflammation or chronic catarrh.

Nearly all these cases can be cured, or the progress of the disease arrested, by inflation of the ears through the nose and eustachian tubes and medicated air.

A very safe and efficient means of accomplishing this end can be had by the use of Catarrhose, a positive cure for Catarrh in the most chronic form.

It is a sure destroyer of the microbes which maintain the inflamed condition, and also through its healing properties, restores the diseased organs to a healthy, normal condition.

It is not mere theory. The result of actual experience proves that ninety-nine cases in one hundred can be cured and stay cured of impaired hearing by the use of Catarrhose.

Catarrhose is a new scientific remedy for all diseases of the nasal and respiratory passages caused by microbic life, and if you are affected with catarrh, asthma, or bronchitis, it is well deserving your attention. You simply breathe the medicated air, it does the rest—nothing could be simpler. Complete outline, sufficient for two months' treatment, price \$1.00, at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

IN THE OLD TIME SUGAR BUSH

Making Maple Syrup Half a Century Ago.

(N. Y. Sun.)

The first run of maple sugar comes in the New York market shortly after the beginning of the new year. It runs from the melting kettles into the moulds and appears in the store shelves as new maple sugar.

Some of it is good maple sugar of another season, melted and recast into new cakes, and some is a mixture of other sugars with enough old maple sugar in it to give it something of the maple flavor.

The best maple sugar sold in New York is produced from the maple sugar trees of northern central New York State and New England. The sap begins to flow when the sunshine of the coming spring on the branches starts it moving.

This is usually while the snow lies deep in the woods, when it thaws during the hours of sunshine and freezes sharply in the night. Allowing for the time required to make it and get it to market, the first new maple sugar of the season should be on sale in New York city shortly after the first of April.

The term for a wood in which there are enough sugar maple trees to make it worth while to tap them and make sugar in quantities larger than those needed for the family, is sugar bush. In the sugar bush are other trees besides the sugar maple—beech, birch, ash, basswood, hickory, butternut, elms of various varieties and sometimes a few hemlocks. Tracts of woods largely of cedar and hemlock do not produce sugar maple trees.

It is a good sugar bush of thirty or forty acres that has 200 trees fit to be tapped. A sugar bush that lies on a sidehill sloping toward the east or south can be tapped earlier in the season than one sloping in another direction, but its run of good sap will be over earlier.

Old trees yield sweeter sap than new trees. Trees in their prime will stand more tapping than young or very old trees.

Young trees and old trees are not tapped every season by owners who are careful of their sugar bushes. Such owners invariably plug up the taps after the season's run is over.

The first of the season's run of sap is the best for sugar and for syrup. The sugar cakes hard and granulates readily, and the flavor of the syrup is perfect.

Toward the last of the season's run the syrup before sugaring off has a bitter taste. Boiled down, it is not brittle, but is sticky in the cake, and the sirup is stringy. Sugaring off is the final boiling down of the thin syrup up to the consistency for casting into cakes or putting it up for us as maple syrup.

Before the days of evaporating pans, patent spiles, buckets, hangers and other contrivances the sugar making season was a time of unique interest to the youngsters on farms that comprised sugar bushes. That was a good while ago, for none of the newer appliances is of recent adoption.

In the old days the sugar making season began with getting out the troughs and spiles and seeing how many of them were suitable for the season's use. The troughs were made of sections of a basswood log, each section about three and a half feet long, split lengthwise and each half hollowed out with an axe until it would hold about twelve quarts of sap.

The troughs were then placed hollow side down over a bed of hardwood coals until the inside was charred. This charring kept the new sap from souring in the trough or tasting of the sap of the basswood.

The spiles are made of the wood commonly known as cedar, which is a variety of juniper. The cedar blocks were cut into lengths of about one foot and split into sticks some that more than an inch and a quarter thick each way.

About three inches from one end the stick was sawed a little less than half way in two and the stick was split down to this saw cut from the farther end. A hole was then bored in the big end of the stick until it came out at the shoulder, and from this hole in the shoulder a little trough was cut with a pocket knife to the other end of the stick. The big end of the stick was then whittled down until it would drive tightly into a three-quarter inch hole, and the sap spile was ready for use.

After the farmer had looked over his stock of troughs and spiles and had made new ones in place of those that were unfit for further use, the big cauldron kettles were taken from their housing and cleaned. For a sugar bush of 200 trees two such kettles would be required. They were of heavy cast iron, with ears of trunnions at the sides of the rims, and of from thirty to forty gallons capacity each.

Then a road was broken through the snow from the farmhouse to a central point in the sugar bush, where the arch was located. For this purpose a yoke of oxen hitched to a heavy sled were usually employed. A team of horses would

while cooling until it was like a fine quality of light yellow sugar such as used to be sold under the name of coffee sugar.

In the sugaring off the youngsters had their delight as well as in the night boiling in the sugar bush. What person who as a youngster ever assisted in a sugaring off can forget the taste of maple syrup dipped from the kettles at just the right stage and trickled onto a snowball!

GENERAL CHURCH NOTES.

Of the 387 recorded ministers of the Society of Friends in Great Britain 193 are women.

New York and New Jersey together contained about 15,000 Catholics a century ago, where now the New York diocese alone has over 1,200,000 members with 130 churches.

Of the 17 Church Missionary Society clergymen in Punjab, India, 11 were originally Mohammedans.

No fewer than 52 memorial stones were laid at the foundation of a new Primitive Methodist Church at Souththorpe, England.

The most recent church census of this country shows 40 denominations with 161,731 ministers, 210,199 churches and 32,983,166 members.

Over 92,000 natives are employed by the missionary societies of this country and Europe in spreading the Gospel among their fellows.

In the last ten years over \$20,000,000 has been spent by the Wesleyan Methodist Church of England on churches and halls for religious work.

Biblical students have hunted in every possible quarter for the origin of the custom of carrying candles in the Candlemas procession without finding any record of it.

After 40 years' service with the Upper Holloway Church in the north of London, Rev. J. R. Wood is to retire, leaving a church membership of over 1,000 that he has built up.

While the United States Catholic Church membership reaches 11,371,970 and the Methodists only 3,636,667, there are more preachers of the latter denomination than of the Church of Rome.

No clergyman of the Church of England having a parish of 1,000 persons is hereafter to receive less than \$1,900 a year, while parishes of 500 and up to 1,000 are to pay not less than \$750.

From the public funds of England, \$32 annually is spent upon each child in a Council school, while only half that amount goes from the public purse to the education of children in the Catholic schools.

The Eucharistic Congress to be held in England early in September will be the most important Catholic Church gathering in that country in 300 years, and the whole Catholic world will be represented.

The Utah Gospel Mission, which is supported from Cleveland, has three wagons in Central Utah working among the Mormons, one wagon traveling 600 miles, a second 1,050 and the third 1,600 inside a year.

The sum of \$150,000 was left to Henry Baxendale, in England, by his father if he would return to the Plymouth Brethren, but as he had allied himself with a fraternity vowed to the simple life, he refused to accept the bequest.

King Andrew of Banyoro, in Central Africa, himself a Christian, has written to one of the missionary societies of the baptism of his father, Kabarega, who was notorious in Gordon Pasha's day as the slave raiding King of Bunyoro.

The street railway company at Columbus, Ind., to show its interest in the great revival being held there, gives half fare to those attending the services, a return check being given out on leaving the churches as a sign of appreciation.

Many Chinese monasteries are endowed with land or a tribute of rice, but seldom so as to be self-supporting, and the monks armed with gongs, go down into the cities to beg for sustenance and most of them have become very capable beggars.

F. L. Marston, who is known in England as the Staffordshire Spurgeon, and is but 19 years of age, is one of the most brilliant Baptist evangelists of that country, this being his eighth year of Christian work in behalf of others.

The foundations having been laid both in the United States and abroad for a Methodist Brotherhood, it seems probable that its object will be to extend a helping hand to a Methodist brother wherever he may be found.

The Madison Avenue Reformed Church of New York early in March will start a new plan of work designed to attract those who do not ordinarily attend religious services, and for this purpose will use a show of the evening services instead of the church.

At the end of the college year President Charles Lincoln White, of Colby College, at Waterville, Me., will give up his position to become associate corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, with headquarters in New York.

A large delegation from various sections of the Church of England called upon Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Prime Minister, to demand simple Bible teaching in the schools as the best solution of the education difficulty, but received no promises as to the Government's intentions.

The Presbyterians will start March 15 a one-day policy campaign extending throughout the next 25 cities, the first being at New York, then swinging west as far as Detroit and back again through Baltimore, Dr. William H. Roberts heading the force that will make this novel tour.

It cost \$1,600 members of the Southern Methodist Church in Dallas, Tex., about \$13,000 annually for their preachers.

In 1866, when Trinity Church at Toledo was built, a number of pews were sold and have since then been retained by the original owners or their heirs, no deed to their particular piece of property having been filed until recently, when one was recorded showing that \$275 was paid for the pew.

The Young Woman on the Farm

(Address by Dr. Bachus at Guelph Convention.)

(The Home Journal.)

The part the young woman plays in farm life is of more importance than would appear at first thought, while the interest she takes in the affairs of the farm adds to her happiness and the happiness of the home.

The most fortunate thing for a girl is to have been born on a farm. There is nothing in the world fits young women and young men so well for the voyage of life as childhood in the country. It has become altogether too much the custom of farmers to try for the sake of the children to move into town in order that schools may be more convenient; but there are other things more convenient still, and it is those other things which more than counterbalance the advantage of being convenient to the schools.

First of all, our young people should be grounded in the love of home. There should be an affection for every lane, every tree, every brook, every hillside, in and about the home farm. The voice of the songbirds should be sweeter than choirs or orchestras. The knowledge of our own domestic animals, their peculiarities and habits of more interest than the "shut-in creatures of the Zoo" and the girls to school by all means, but keep them in line with the farm home. Let the Friday night return be one of rejoicing and the Saturday's tramp over the farm, through the barns and where not, the happiest event of the week.

Do not bring the young woman up with the idea that there is something vulgar and unwomanly about taking an interest in the stock on the farm. This is a maudlin sentiment altogether too prevalent in this country. I heard one of our greatest professors say, "I do not know what is the matter with the women of Ontario—they take no interest in the domestic animals on the farm, as if they were something vulgar about it," and he added, "If they could have seen our great Queen Victoria, selecting from her own herd the animals for breeding purposes, walking about in their midst, and when from age she was no longer able to walk about, having them fed before her, surely they would see that their interest in these creatures is neither unwomanly nor unbecoming."

Let the mothers see to it that our young women go forth from the home trained in all the arts of housekeeping, but above all let them endeavor to add an interest to farm life by creating a love for the domestic animals.

If life on the farm is to be made the happiest and most lively life in the world, the young women must not be taught to become domestic drudges, thinking only of feeding the men, but they should learn how to make the home a joyous place. There is no home in the world so homelike as the

TORTURING SKIN DISEASE Afflicted this bright little girl

Mrs. F. Miner, of 311 Suffolk Street, Guelph, Ont., says: "A year since, while living in Oshawa, Ont., my little daughter Lorinda, six years of age contracted a skin disease on the upper part of her body. This first broke out like tiny water blisters, afterwards taking the form of dry scabs. These would disappear for a short time and then reappear worse than ever. The doctor, coming in contact with the skin set up such a severe irritation that it was impossible to keep her from scratching. We tried various preparations yet obtained no good results until we began using Zam-Buk. With each application the irritation and soreness was greatly relieved, and the child rested easier. Tho' continued using, the eruptions and scabs fast disappeared and in a short space of time the skin was completely cleared from the disease. It is now some months since we used Zam-Buk, and as there are no signs of any more eruptions breaking out on her body, we believe Zam-Buk has worked a complete cure."

Zam-Buk Cures cuts, chapped hands, itching, eczema, running sores and all diseases of the skin. Of all suggestions and stores for Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

The Young Woman on the Farm

one in the country. Here, instead of each member of the family going away in the evening, each on his own way, the evenings are spent together around the fire-side.

Are the present conditions of the young women on the farm all we could wish for? In some cases yes, and in many others no. Our country homes are not ideal. The mother, with her many cares, does not always consider that her daughters should be given some responsibility, or should also have an opportunity to develop their individuality. Let the young woman have her own room, a place where she can be alone at times; let her fit it up after her own ideas, and let her feel that this room is her very own. Nothing makes for contentment more than this.

If we stop to consider, we will readily see that there is no greater influence for joy in the home than can be spread by the girl there. The gladness and happiness which can be scattered by one bright, cheerful young woman will fill the house with delight.

Among the advantages possessed by the country girl over the one in the city are: Living near to nature and learning by direct observation the great fundamental methods of nature, the freedom of country life with the health-giving outdoor amusements, its purity, the early hours, wholesome food and simplicity of enjoyments. The city girl, in turn, has the advantages of becoming familiar with social usages and of acquiring dignity and confidence of manner. The latest plays, lectures, music and fiction are all at the hand of the city young woman. But the songs of our feathered choristers should be sweeter than any orchestra, and the glory of our landscapes more beautiful than painted pictures, while the "sermons in stones" and the "books in the running brooks" should be as interesting as fiction.

To improve the conditions in the country home, permit the young women to have something to say about the arrangement of the home. Let her put away the hair wreaths and tissue paper flowers, if she likes, and replace them with natural flowers. Let her use the parlor whenever she pleases to entertain her friends. In fact, if more of the evenings were spent together in a social way it would add to the happiness, help the good manners and polish the wit of all.

The country girl should have some definite source of income. The chickens, the garden, the cows, any of these might be placed in her charge, a certain portion from their income being hers to do with as she will. This would help in developing self-reliance and the knowledge of the value of money. The custom of sending the boys to college, and giving them farms, and sending the girls out into the world with a new hat and clothes, or with a feather bed and two pillows as their share from the estate, is as discouraging to young women as it is unjust, and is the cause of hundreds of our country girls going to work in shops, factories and where not, besides forcing them into undesirable marriages for the sake of homes. Girls should be taught every branch of housekeeping, and should be assisted to acquire all the knowledge possible in this department. They should also be taught the care of the person, as

THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

Wonderful Sagacity Shown by Trained Dogs as Part of an Army.

For dogs to be enlisted in every great army of the world, either in the ambulance department or as scouts and dispatch bearers, is surely something of a novelty.

In the Franco-Prussian war out of 129,000 killed and wounded 13,000 were returned as "missing;" and who shall say what these men endured! Every war of the future, however, will see the dog lessening its horror. In Germany his education is at this moment being taken in hand by a voluntary society with nearly 2,000 members, among them some of the most able officers in that country's great army. The war dog proper is used for sentry, messenger and scouting service, while the ambulance dog's training inclines him only to scour the battlefield in search of the wounded and missing.

The needs of modern warfare not only call for vast enlarging of the battlefield, but also compel the troops to take every advantage of natural cover. This and the fact that wounded men will use their last strength to seek protection from artillery fire, cavalry charges, and the wheels of guns by crawling into thick bushes, ditches and natural holes, will show how difficult it is for the over-worked stretcher-bearers of the Red Cross department to notice prostrate figures not readily seen. Moreover, modern warfare is carried on largely by night attack, and at night, too, the wounded have to be collected. The ambulance dog, however, is independent of artificial light, and relies only on his power of scent. Recently during the great Austrian manoeuvres, 200 men were left lying on the field to represent the wounded; and the stretcher-bearers, working against time, overlooked thirty-eight of these. Within twenty minutes the Viennese dogs had found them all! Each dog had about his neck a flask of brandy or soup and a roll of bandages. The wounded man, having made what use he can of this relief, gives the dog his cap or belt and the animal races off with it to the ambulance attendants, whom he then conducts to the spot.—From W. G. Fitz-gerald's "Dogs on the Battlefield" in March St. Nicholas.

CAN'T SLEEP? ALL UNSTRUNG? CONTINUALLY TIRED?

Build Up Your Nerves With Ferrozene—It Cures.

The whole system is vitalized by Ferrozene. It acts on depressed nerves—feeds and nourishes them. If "run down," the improvement is almost immediate.

Youthful vigor returns because Ferrozene contains the elements that turn weakness into strength.

Is Ferrozene a tonic and appetizer? Yes, and therefore instantly shows its power to uplift and strengthen.

If your health is low—use Ferrozene—it's a health bringer—makes the step elastic, nerves enduring, eyes sparkle, complexion clear and dainty.

No, poor health does not pay. Nervousness, insomnia, ill health, so does thin blood and languor. These are just what Ferrozene cures.

YOUR DUTY—USE FERROZENE. Don't put off another day; get Ferrozene from any dealer; 50 cents per box.

DOG INTELLIGENCE.

Remarkable Qualities of "Malamutes" Who Carry the Mail in Alaska.

The Eskimo begins to train his dog for sled work before it is a month old. One of the most interesting features of Eskimo villages are puppies tied to the pole of a tent. They pull on the rope with all their puppy strength in the effort to break away and join in the frolics of their elders.

Not until a dog bred for mail service is one year old is it put in training for the trail. It begins by running ten miles with the team, then it is dropped out. Next day it runs the same distance. Gradually the distance is increased until it reaches its fifteenth month of life, when it becomes part of the regular service. The life of a mail dog is from three to four years. No greater punishment can be inflicted than to lay a dog off from service. When unruly they are often threatened with a lay off, and with almost human intelligence they seem to understand the disgrace it implies in the eyes of their fellow-workers on the trail. All fight to be leaders. A constant spur to an unambitious dog is the "outsider," who will quickly take away the leadership not only in the mail service, but in teams maintaining chiefly for the pleasure of the sport. The intelligence of the malamute is remarkable, its scent wonderful, its instinct, as a rule, unerring.

Some dogs are better trail followers than others, as some are better leaders. In a blizzard the best of them lose the trail but invariably find it. When on the trail they never eat but once a day, then at the end of a journey. After feeding, like weary children they fall asleep and are never quarrelsome. It takes on an average twenty pounds of food a day for a team of eleven dogs on a hard route.—From Lidia Rose McCabe's "Where Dog is King" in March St. Nicholas.

A CHARMING BLOUSE WAIST.

No. 5738—Every variation of the blouse waist is greatly in vogue, but those that admit of being worn with different yokes or gumpes are decidedly the favorites.

The design here pictured is charmingly graceful and practical as well. The pattern provides for either high or low neck and for full length or elbow sleeves. All the fashionable materials are adaptable such as taffeta, peau de soie, cashmere, voile and the lingerie materials. For 36 inch bust measure 3 1-8 yards of 27-inch material will be required.

Lady's blouse, with or without yoke and undersleeves. No. 5738. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

A pattern of the accompanying illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents in silver or stamps.

Address, "Pattern Department," Times Office, Hamilton.

Are You Subject to Nervous Headaches?

In primitive days, when little or nothing was known about Medicine, the favorite remedy supposed to have a virtue for headaches was Smelling Salts. To-day we know smelling salts are useless. The cause of nervous headaches can always be traced to an unbalanced condition of the stomach which is immediately reflected over the whole nervous system. Many prescriptions have more or less efficacy, but the one that can be depended upon to cure quickly is Nervine. Twenty drops in sweetened water gives immediate relief. To say it acts quickly fails to express the result. The minute Nervine strikes the stomach, its strengthening influence is felt. You feel better, braver, free from oppressing nervous sensations. Nothing better to brace up when you come home certain to maintain you in perfect health. You can use Nervine inside or outside and in a thousand ways you'll find it invaluable in your home.

MARS' SEASONS.

Were Mars not on old planet, corroborating by absence of cloud the general course of planetary development, our knowledge of it would have been slight. To begin with, it enables us to mark the permanency in place of the planet's features, and so to time their axial rotation; by which we come to knowledge of the planet's day. This day proves to differ little from our own in duration, being 24 hours 40 minutes long, instead of 24 hours. Next it discloses the tilt of the axis to the planet's orbital plane, a relation which causes the seasons of the year. Now the Martian tilt, as well as the Martian time of rotation, turns out to be singularly like our own, being in fact 24 deg. as against 23-1/2 deg. for the earth. The year of Mars, however, is twice ours in length, which, joined to great eccentricity of orbit, gives it diversely long seasons. Thus in the northern hemisphere spring lasts 199 days, summer 183, autumn 147, and winter 158, while in its southern hemisphere the figures stand reversed.

The numbers have more than academic importance, for absolute length is as vital a factor in a season's influence as the fact of the season itself. Much may be brought to pass in twice the time which could not develop in the shorter period. And it is not a little interesting that precisely this possibility actually turns out to be vital in the vegetative economy of the planet's year.—From Percival Lowell's "The Sun Dominant," in the March Century.

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