

Monthly Cattle Fair.
 LITTLEWOOD—First Friday of each month.
 CLIFTON—First Wednesday of each month.
 HARRINGTON—First Saturday of each month.
 DEATON—First Monday of each month.
 KILBUCK—First Tuesday of each month.
 NEW HARRINGTON—First Thursday of each month.
 BURLINGTON—First Friday of each month.
 WATKINSON—First Saturday of each month.
 MOUNT FOREST—First Sunday of each month.

Co. Perth Mutual P.
 Head Office—Stratford.
 Branches—London, Stratford, and other places.
 Directors—Messrs. Wm. Davidson, Wm. Mowat, Geo. H. H. Moore, Alex. McLaren, Henry Forster, Jas. Jones, Chas. MacPherson, and others.

RHEUMATISM.
 Is caused by Uric Acid and is cured by Dr. Hobb's Kidney Pills. These pills are the only ones that cure the disease without any other medicine.

DR. HOBBS' KIDNEY PILLS.
 CURED BY DR. HOBBS' KIDNEY PILLS. This is the only medicine that cures rheumatism and kidney disease without any other medicine.

CONSTIPATION.
 In the summer especially, the bowels are kept firm by the use of Dr. Hobb's Kidney Pills. These pills are the only ones that cure constipation without any other medicine.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.
 A weekly journal of science, technology, and general knowledge. Published by Munn & Co., New York.

DOE'S COTTON SEED OIL.
 A high quality oil for cooking and lighting. Manufactured by Doe & Co., New York.

NAVAL NAVIGATORS.

THEY HAVE MANY VERY SERIOUS DUTIES TO PERFORM.

Besides a thorough nautical training the Officer who Navigates a Man-of-war Must be Possessed of a vast Fund of Technical Scientific Knowledge.

It is doubtful if any office in the navy, aside from an absolute command, involves so vast a responsibility as that of navigator of a man-of-war. The duties of this important station in former years fell to officers of the rank of master, but with the abolition of that grade its affairs devolved upon the Lieutenants holding the highest number on the list. Upon the navigator of a warship depend not only the safe shaping of the vessel's course for each point across the sea to which her destination may direct her, but also the responsibility of piloting her in and out of harbor and of selecting a safe anchorage for her in every port visited during the period of her cruise. Hence, it follows that, combined with a thorough nautical training, the competent navigator must be possessed of a vast fund of geographical, meteorological and hydrographical knowledge. While at sea, he must know the vessel's position to a degree, which necessitates his taking frequent observations of the celestial bodies and making solutions of intricate problems in geometry and trigonometry, such as constantly arise through deviations, brought about by innumerable causes, from her given course.

Unquestionably the most important element in navigation, because of its infallibility under ordinary conditions, in determining the latitude, longitude and error in the ship's compass, is what is known in maritime phraseology as "nautical astronomy." With the aid of a sextant or quadrant for measuring the altitude of the heavenly bodies above the horizon or their distance from each other, a timepiece to mark the instant of an observation, a chronometer to show the time at the first meridian, a nautical almanac and an azimuth compass, the navigator can readily determine the position with the utmost exactitude.

The average voyage is more or less characterized by erroneous estimates in distances sailed, in varying currents, careless steering, deviation in the compass, and numerous other obstacles, and all this rests upon the responsibility of adjusting such errors. In long passages across the open sea, the navigator is governed by a rather complex combination of motives, which may be summed up as follows: To cover the required distance in the shortest space of time with the smallest expenditure of fuel and the least wear and tear of the vessel that is possible.

With these objects in view the navigator must prior to sailing superintend personally the stowing of the hold, the arrangement of ballast, water, provisions, stores, etc., and the inspection of the rigging and the various appliances of the ship, all of which features, severally and collectively, greatly affect her speed and seaworthiness.

If his vessel possesses the facilities for making sail, he must while at sea exercise the keenest judgment and foresight in adjusting the sails, for sail or too good advantage is a great saver of coal, while otherwise, if used indiscriminately, it may entail much loss of time. The expert navigator draws the line with exceeding fitness between the high fair wind and a gale, making the most of the former as long as his vessel is not overladen, and then, as a great saver of coal, while otherwise, if used indiscriminately, it may entail much loss of time.

The navigator is provided with a large and varied assortment of instruments and appliances designed to facilitate his work. While in port he is often detailed to make surveys of portions of the coast line which may be defective upon the charts or to determine the exact location of rocks or shoals which hitherto have not been marked with sufficient accuracy.

TILTING THE EARTH.

A Matter of Scientific Interest, if Not of Practical Value.

M. Foucault, the vice president of the French Astronomical Society, has invented a way of altering the present inclination of the earth's axis to the ecliptic. What he wants to do for it is not very clear. Perhaps, however, he doesn't want to do it and merely puts forward his method as one possessing a purely academic interest. At all events, it is worthy of the attention of company promoters.

All that has to be done, as described by invention, is to dig an enormous circular ditch, say, in Africa or South America (its center must be on the equator) and to fill it with sea water. Fresh water will do if you can get enough of it, but as the radius of the ditch is to be a few hundred miles, it is hardly likely. Having got your ditch full of sea water, nothing remains but to make it ture round and round in the trench, whereupon the earth's axis will begin to point toward different quarters of the heavens from those it indicates at present. The amount of deviation will depend on the radius of the ditch, the amount of water it holds, the speed at which the latter moves and the time during which the motion is kept up.

We may suggest to M. Foucault that when a sufficient sphere of French influence has been secured in Africa he might have a trench dug and then by its use get all the ice melted round each of the present poles. French explorers could then discover them, whereupon the action of the trench would be stopped and the present climatic conditions restored. France could then remain as long as she wished in the tropics, and have reached the ecliptic points on the earth's surface. As the digging of the ditch will be very expensive we have no charge for this suggestion.—Invention.

A TOUCHY OLD COMMODORE.

Insisted on Running His Own Man-of-war Even on Sundays.

A story is told of an old commodore at the Boston yard whose method of measuring religious affairs was with the same inexorable rule used for temporal things. One Sunday morning he was aroused from his nap by something out of the usual routine being announced from the pulpit, and he sternly addressed the chaplain with: "What's that? What's that?" The chaplain demurely repeated the notice that "by order of the bishop of the diocese divine service will be performed in this chapel on Thursday evening next."

"By whose order?"
 "By order of the bishop of this diocese, sir."
 "Well," thundered the commodore, "I'll let you know that I am bishop of this diocese, and when I want service in this chapel I'll let you know. Pipe down," and he cleared the chapel.

On one occasion he heard a different voice from the pulpit from usual, and looking up, he asked: "Who is that up there? Is that you, Billy McMasters?"
 "Yes, sir."
 (Billy was a religious forerunner in the yard who sometimes helped the chaplain along.)
 "Come down out of that," thundered the commodore. "When I want a relief from the pulpit, I'll appoint you. You ever let me catch you up there again," and he cleared the chapel again.—"On a Man-of-War."

INSECT HEAVY DRINKERS.

Butterflies Sit For Hours Sucking Moisture Than Needed.

By means of a large number of observations Mr. J. W. Tutt is able to confirm what has been stated by other observers, that certain butterflies and moths are very much addicted to drink. In a paper published in the "Proceedings" of the South London Entomological and Natural History Society Mr. Tutt says there can be no doubt that butterflies drink more than is required by their tissues under any possible conditions. He has known *Polymnatus damon* sit for more than an hour motionless except for the slight movement of sucking up and discharging the moisture almost continuously.

What this internal bath really meant cannot be surmised. Another important factor as regards drinking habit is a strange one, the "thirsty souls," as far as his observation goes, being almost entirely males. Possibly if exact observations could be made it might be found that females in small numbers also visit puddles, pools and streams to drink pure water, and Mr. Tutt has been able to discover it is the males alone who indulge in these copious libations, while the females are away laying eggs. Moths and butterflies of both sexes visit sugar, derris fruit and similar dainties, but they do not drink.

The males alone seem to be attracted to pure water, and Mr. Tutt suggests that, their extra activity having originally given them greater need in this direction, a habit which was at first a necessity has become so pleasurable that excessive drinking has literally become a vice.

MUSIC FROM HEAVEN.

Charming German Method of Summoning Church Workmen.

While religious music will doubtless live as long as religion itself there is one branch of it—if not just as ancient, it is at least as venerable—becoming obsolete. I refer to bells and chimes. I shall never forget the look of distress with which a famous organist once said to me that whenever he heard a set of chimes he wished he could put his ears in his pocket.

Some of us of \$1 nickel watches bells are no longer needed to inform people when the service begins. They are, moreover, a decided nuisance, and often a dangerous one, for they have killed many invalids whose life depended upon a few hours' sleep, which the bell murdered. New York bell ringing has been frequently stopped on account of complaints to the board of health.

If it seems desirable to have a means of summoning worshippers to church, why not adopt the delightful old custom that is still observed in some south German villages, and that is, straight from heaven. If one churchman would adopt this custom and these celestial sounds became associated with religious experiences, they might arouse the dormant devotion of many a one who otherwise would pass the church door by.—Forum.

THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS.

Professor Draper's Sister Not Thirty Minutes For Her Portrait.

Elizabeth Flint Wade has an illustrated paper on "Photography—Its Marvels" in St. Nicholas. The author says: The first accounts of this great discovery are very entertaining reading. Professor Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, was in Paris when the news was published, and at once went to see Daguerre's wonderful pictures. In describing them afterward he said that moving objects made no impression on the plates, for a picture taken of a crowded boulevard showed it as if entirely deserted, with the exception of a man having his shoes polished. The man's feet, he said, were well defined, because they were kept stationary, but he was without head or body, for these were in motion.

To America belongs the honor of making the first photographic portrait, the artist being Professor John Draper, a professor and afterward the president of the University of New York. His victim was his sister, Miss Catherine Draper. Her powdered hair, and the likeness might be more quickly imprinted on the sensitive plate, and for 30 minutes Miss Draper sat—or, at least, tried to sit—immovable as a statue.

The first class in photography was formed in Boston in the spring of 1840 by Daguerre, for a group of Paris. The Rev. Edward Everett Hall, then a student in Harvard, became an enthusiastic member of the class. In his diary, under date of April 1, 1840, is this entry: "On my way home I stopped at the shop and got my daguerotype thermometer. There seems to be a great demand there were three or four others there."

THE RICH RUSSIAN.

He Has a Weakness For an Army of Farm Servants.

We were a family of 8, occasionally of 10 or 12 says Prince Kropotkin in "The Atlantic," but 50 servants at Moscow, and half as many more in the country, were considered not one too many. Four coachmen to attend a dozen horses, three cooks for the masters and two more for the servants, a dozen men to wait upon us at dinner time—one man, plate in hand, standing behind each person seated at the table—and girls innumerable in the maidservants' room, but how could any one do less than that?

It was the ambition of every landed proprietor was that everything required for his household should be made at home by his "own" man.
 "How nicely your piano is always tuned. I suppose Herr Schimmel must be your tuner?" one of the visitors would remark.
 "To be able to answer, 'I have my own piano tuner,' was in those times the correct thing."
 "What beautiful pastry!" the guests would exclaim when a work of art, composed of ices and pastry, appeared toward the end of the dinner. "Confess, please, for me comes Tremble!" (the fashionable pastry cook).
 "It is my own confecturer, a pupil of Tremble, whom I have allowed to show what he can do," was the reply which elicited general admiration.

To have embroideries, harnesses, furniture—in fact everything—made at home by one's "own" man was the ideal of the rich and respected landed proprietor.

How to be Dainty.

Daintiness is that undefinable quality in a girl which causes her to appear more charming than those around her. It is an attribute that is seldom met, but the result of culture. She is certain of making a good impression, where others fail to do so, a fact which causes jealousy and makes those who are not dainty look on with envious admiration and wish that they, too, possessed the subtle charm. Daintiness, however, though not inherited, is the outcome of habit. A girl is dainty because she has been accustomed to give thought and time to being agreeable to others. Thus it comes natural to her. Her wealth of hair, always so glossy and carefully trained, owes its stately appearance to the fact that she brushes it regularly and frequently, and not solely when she feels in a mood to do so, or when she desires to look extra nice. Her pretty, soft hands with their shell like nails, are always in an immaculate condition, for it is her habit and pride to keep them spotted and clean. Her person appears to shed around her a fragrant perfume, delicate, yet quite perceptible. This subtle fragrance comes from her dainty way of putting her dresses into drawers, which contain sachets of sweetly smelling powder, the scent from which appears to be a part of herself.

To make Good Butter

one must have good milk and this comes only from healthy cows. The blood must be kept clean and pure, and the digestion good to engage this result. There is nothing so good for this purpose as Dick's Blood Purifier. This preparation is specifically made for milch cows and possesses real merit and power to do what is claimed for it. Given regularly with good food it will convert a mere hide and bones structure into a profitable member of the herd.



LEEMING, WILES & CO., Agents, Montreal. DICK & CO., Proprietors. 25 and 50c a package.

Travellers

Should always carry with them a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

The change of food and water to which those who travel are often subjected produces an attack of Diarrhoea, which is as unpleasant and discomfiting as it may be dangerous. A bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in your grip is a guarantee of safety. On the first indication of Cramps, Colic, Diarrhoea or Dysentery, a few doses will promptly check further advances of these diseases. It is an old, reliable, and safe remedy, with over forty years of cures to its credit, whose merit is recognized everywhere and one that the doctors recommend in preference to all others. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere at 50c a bottle. Always insist on the genuine, as many of the imitations are highly dangerous.

A Bismarck Duel.

A duel in which Bismarck was once engaged had a very amusing origin. It occurred when he was chief secretary of the Prussian legation at Frankfurt. He went much into society, and one Christmas attending a big ball. During the height of the festivities Bismarck's attention was directed to an exceedingly pompous individual who strutted about the room. This was M. De Clancy, a noted French duelist. Later on this important individual took part in a dance and, stepping forward and dropping a coin into the hat, he was the last of the night's events. Though it was with polite Bismarck escaped unhurt, while his adversary was wounded.

Fortunes From Bananas.

Immense fortunes have been made out of the banana business. Revenue does not accrue alone from the sale of the fruit and the leaves are used for packing; the juice, being strong in tannin, makes an indelible ink and shoe blacking; the wax found on the underside of the leaves is a valuable article of commerce; mangle hemp is made from the stem, and of this hemp are made mats, plaited work and lace handkerchiefs of the finest texture. Moreover, the banana is ground into banana flour. The fruit is sold for dessert, is ripened by the dry warmth of flaring gas jets in the storage places in which it is kept, and immense quantities are taken to prevent rotting or over ripening. The island of Jamaica yields great crops of this useful and money making fruit.

A Stone That Grows.

A West-Indian (Jamaican) man tells a queer story about a stone that grows. It is an egg-shaped, flinty looking rock which he picked up in a cave near his home over 30 years ago. There it weighed about 12 pounds and from its odd shape was kept in the house and on the doorstep as a curiosity. As the years passed the stone increased in size. Six years it weighed 40 pounds and now it tips the scale at 65 pounds. The owner swears it is the same stone and tells a likely story, with numerous witnesses to back him up.—Exchange.

A STRONG NATION

Consists of strong men and healthy women, and health and strength depend upon pure, rich blood which is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. A nation which takes millions of bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla every year is laying the foundation for health, the wisdom of which will surely show itself in years to come.

Indapo
 Made a well Man of Me.
 INDAPPO THE GREAT HINDOO REMEDY
 Resists 30 days. Cures all Nervous Diseases, Falling Memory, Paralysis, Stomachicities, Nightly Emissions, etc. caused by just above, even after years of abuse, and quickly but surely restores lost strength and vigor. Fully carried in was pocket. Price \$1.00 a package. Sold by all druggists and general stores. If you do not see it, send for it. It will not let you down. INDAPPO, 100 No. 10, Street, New York, N.Y. or our Agent, J. A. Hacking, Pharmacist, Listowel, Ont.

Oliver Wilkes 10647.

THE STANDARD BRED TROTTING and best race acting sire in Canada, none. Sire of Lulu G. 2:23 3/4; Willie Collins, 3:24 1/4; Oliver Kidd, 2:27; D. Hamilton, 2:28, and several others with fast records. Oliver's colts and aged horses have added for more than the produce of any other stallion ever owned in Canada with the same privileges. It pays to raise Oliver Wilkes stock as the following prices of a few of Oliver's colts sold by gentlemen in Listowel and vicinity will show: Lulu G. 1:25, Willie Collins \$500, Elwood Wilkes, 3 year old, \$400, Oliver Twist \$500, Donovan, 1 year old, \$300, Avon Maid \$300, Maid P. \$200 yearling Willie Wilkes colt, unbroken \$150, John Wilkes 3 year old, \$250, afterwards sold for \$1500. Great Stock, 1 year old \$200, bay team brought from Bradenock \$300 another for \$400. These are only a few that are mentioned while there are probably three times as many, a full record of Oliver Wilkes colts have not been kept. For style, speed, action, shape, legs and great knee action, Oliver Wilkes has no equal in this section. As a great many know Oliver Wilkes won the sweepstakes and diploma at the Toronto meeting, twenty-one others. Suffice it to say Oliver Wilkes is the best Stallion for the farmer no matter what kind of a mare is used. His progeny have great style, conformation, roundness and the most important thing, knowledge which brings a sure sale at a good price. Oliver Wilkes stands 15 hands high, weighs 1200 lbs., beautiful bay, and carries the best tail of any stallion or gelding in Canada and is perfectly sound.

WEDGELOCK, 10,819.

By Conquest, sire of B. in the 2:30 list, dam, Alta H. by Annapolis, second dam by Hermes, third dam by Volanteur 5:3. Wedglock is the sire of Bellwood 2:17 1/4, European record, and the only one of his progeny that has been trained. He is one of the most highly bred stallions standing for service in the province and is a horse that will certainly produce good saleable stock. He will stand for mares during the season at the Grand Central stables, Listowel. Terms: \$10 to insure. ROLLS BROS., Proprietors, Grand Central Hotel.

Standard Bred Trotting Stallion.

Toronto, Nov. 22, 1898. To the Proprietors of St. Francis Oil Gentlemen: I feel it my duty to recognize the efficacy of your valuable cure for rheumatism in my right shoulder about two weeks ago. A portion of a 50 cent bottle of your oil gave me immediate relief and I believe permanent relief. Therefore it will be a pleasure to me to recommend it to all my friends who have the misfortune to suffer as I did. Yours truly, James Wilson, Proprietor, Wilson House.