

FARMYARD MANURE.

COMPARISON OF THE VALUES OF SOLID AND LIQUID EXCREMENTS.

A By-Product of Much More Value Than Is Usually Credited to It—Largest Influence of Farmyard Manure Proved Beyond Doubt by the Exhaustive Experiments.

Farmyard manure is derived, either directly or indirectly, from plants, and consequently contains all the elements necessary for plant growth. It may be said, therefore, a general manure, that is to say, it supplies all the necessary elements of plant food. It does not follow, however, that because farmyard manure supplies all the elements of plant food, that it supplies them to all crops and soils in exactly the right proportion. For example, a certain soil is deficient in phosphoric acid and potash, but is rich in nitrogen. Now, if the deficiency in phosphoric acid and potash is made up by applying farmyard manure, the soil will also be added to the soil a considerable amount of nitrogen, and, according to the example quoted, there is already sufficient nitrogen in the soil in question, consequently the additional nitrogen is added at a loss. Arguments of this nature are frequently employed against farmyard manure as compared with special manures, or those which supply only one or two constituents of plant food, it being claimed that the use of special fertilizers admits of applying only those substances in which the soil is deficient and therefore constitutes economical manuring. It is also claimed that farmyard manure is bulky, heavy and expensive to handle, whereas most special fertilizers are much more concentrated. Still further, it is claimed that farmyard manure is comparatively slow in its action, because a great deal of the plant food which it contains is in such forms that plants cannot make use of it until the manure has fermented and decayed; whereas the plant food in many special fertilizers is in forms which plants can readily make use of, and consequently such manures give quick returns. These objections to farmyard manure are perfectly valid, and no doubt special fertilizers have an important place to fill under some circumstances of farming; but there are several things in connection with farmyard manure which must not be overlooked, and, in order to emphasize them, they will be dealt with separately.

Farmyard manure is a by-product, many, if not in most cases, the profit from the animals fed leaves very little to be charged against the manure. As a result the farmer can afford to spend more extra labor upon it and to put up with its slower action. He may also afford to apply more of certain constituents than the crop requires; in fact, excessive application of plant food is liable to happen with any fertilizer, and no one is able to estimate exactly to what extent a soil is deficient in a given element of plant food. Further, in no case do plants take from the soil the exact amount of any of their influences, frequently not more than half, so that in the case of expensive fertilizers the loss is a serious one.

Farmyard manure, as already stated, is slow in its action, the plant food which it contains being gradually made available for plants. But, though only a small portion of its plant food becomes available each year, the greater part of the unused plant food is not lost, but is judiciously managed, but is held in the soil for the use of succeeding crops. In the case of quick acting fertilizers, nearly all of their influence is expended in the year in which they are applied; and though some have a more lasting influence than others, their effect upon succeeding crops is not so markedly marked as that of farmyard manure. The result of this difference in effect upon succeeding crops is comparatively simple. Before plants can take up their food from the soil, it must be in a soluble form, as will dissolve in the soil moisture or in the juices of the plant roots. When plant food is in such a condition it is said to be soluble, and it is soluble before it can be available to the plant. The term available plant food means soluble plant food. Now only a small portion of the nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, etc., in farmyard manure is in a soluble condition, and before the remainder of it can become soluble, the manure must undergo fermentation and decay. In the process of decay, the vegetable compounds of the manure are broken up, and the elements of plant food which they contain form simpler compounds which are soluble, and hence available to plants. It takes many years for the whole of the vegetable matter in farmyard manure to decay, and since only soluble plant food can be washed out of the soil by rains, it follows that there will be a residue of plant food in the soil year by year for a considerable length of time. On the other hand, special fertilizers which contain a large proportion of soluble plant food and are therefore quick in their action upon plants growing in the soil during the succeeding winter and spring, owing to the soluble nature of the plant food they contain. This is especially true of soluble nitrogenous fertilizers, which leave practically no residue for succeeding crops. Phosphoric acid does not leach out of the soil in the drainage water so readily as nitrogen, because much of it is changed into soluble compounds in the soil, after which it is not so easily washed out.

The lasting influence of farmyard manure is strikingly brought out in the exhaustive experiments in England. At this noted experiment station barley was grown for a great many years in succession on the same soil with different manures, and also without any manure. It will be sufficient for the present purpose to notice two of these plots. Plot 1 was continuously manured for forty years, and produced a crop of barley every year. Plot 2 received at the rate of fourteen tons of farmyard manure per acre every year for twenty years, and was sown with barley each year. At the end of this period, plot 2 was divided into two parts. One part received farmyard manure at the same rate as before for twenty years more, while the other part received no manure of any kind during the next twenty years, and barley was sown every year on both parts. There are, therefore, two periods of twenty years each, and the results may be compared. The average yield of grain on the continuously manured plot for the first twenty years (1878 to 1897) was twenty bushels per acre. The average yield for the next twenty years (1898 to 1917) was twenty bushels per acre. For the second twenty years (1878 to 1917), the average yield from the contin-

uously manured plot was 19½ bushels per acre; on the part of plot 2 which received no manure during the second twenty years, the average yield was 30½ bushels per acre; while on the part of plot 2 which was continuously manured as before, the average yield was 49 bushels per acre. Thus, it will be seen that the influence of the first twenty years of manuring extends over the second twenty years, producing an average crop of 30½ bushels, as compared with 19½ bushels on the plot which received no manure during the whole forty years. Nor did the influence end there, for the experiment was continued longer, and during the next five years, 1898 to 1902 inclusive, the average yield from the continuously manured plot was 31½ bushels per acre; whereas on the part of plot 1, which had received farmyard manure from 1878 to 1897, but nothing after that date, the average yield from the same five years (1898 to 1902) was 24½ bushels per acre. Therefore, after twenty-five years without manure, plot 1 continues to show a marked advantage over the continuously manured plot, and no one can foretell how much longer the influence of that twenty years of manuring with farmyard manure will be traceable. To be sure, if the land had received but a single application of farmyard manure, the results would not have been so striking, but the example just given will serve to illustrate the lasting effect of farmyard manure, which is one of its remarkable and valuable characteristics.

Farmyard manure increases the humus (vegetable matter) of the soil. A manure, therefore, which increases the supply of humus is worthy of much more care and attention than is frequently received. Farmyard manure is composed of the solid and liquid excrements of animals, and usually contains in addition some substance which has been used for feeding, such as straw, sawdust, etc. When food enters an animal's stomach, a portion of it is digested and its constituents used to form bone, muscle, blood, fat, milk, horn, wool, hair, etc., and the rest of the food is excreted in the form of solid excrement, though the solid excrement also contains other waste products in addition. The waste matter from worn out structures is excreted in the form of solid excrement, though the solid excrement also contains other waste products in addition. The waste matter from worn out structures is excreted in the form of solid excrement, though the solid excrement also contains other waste products in addition.

Composition of liquid and solid excrements.—Any figure relating to the composition of animal excrements can be only approximate, because so many influences affect the composition of excrements that it is impossible to give exact percentages. Since the solid excrement contains the undigested portion of the food, it follows that it will contain all the nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, and other constituents of the food. The liquid excrement, on the other hand, contains a large part of the waste material of the animal body; and the main constituents of this liquid excrement are nitrogen and potash, with occasionally a little phosphoric acid. Now, the animal body is built up from the food, and since the nitrogen and potash in the liquid excrement come from a part of the animal body, it follows that the liquid excrement contains a large portion of the waste material of the animal body. The solid excrement contains part of the digested portion of the food. From these facts it will be seen that the more indigestible the food, the greater will be the proportion of its constituents which appear in the liquid excrement.

Analyses of cattle, horse, sheep and swine excrement, though merely approximate, indicate that the liquid excrement of all the animals mentioned, except swine, is richer in nitrogen and potash than the solid excrement; and since nitrogen is by far the most expensive of fertilizing constituents, it follows that a ton of liquid excrement is worth much more than a ton of solid excrement.

It has therefore been demonstrated that the liquid excrement of animals contains the greater part of the nitrogen and a large proportion of the potash consumed by the animal in its food; and that liquid excrement (except that of swine) is worth more, pound per pound, than solid excrement.—O. E. Day, B.S.A., in O.A.C. Bulletin 100.

A Splendid Kitchen Cabinet. I herewith give illustration of my kitchen cabinet which I made for my own use; at a cost of \$5 or \$6, says a correspondent of the Practical Farmer: No.

Paradoxical as it may seem, a cook may get fat while waiting away.

Story of a Slave. To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Michigan, tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work. This supreme remedy for female remedies quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle-working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, tired women. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by all druggists."

It's unwise to judge a man by the criticisms of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him. A good example may be a disease, but it is seldom contagious.

LITERATURE A FAILURE. "Did you have a profitable meeting at the Minerva Club?" "No; that big Madam Edson sat right in front of me, and I couldn't see the president's new hat was trimmed at all."

A Strong Statement But a True One Regarding the Wonderful Merits of

Dr. Chase's Ointment As an Absolute Cure for Piles.

An honest druggist will always recommend the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment as the best remedy for Piles. He knows that the best physicians endorse Dr. Chase's Ointment, and from what his customers tell him, he knows that Dr. Chase's Ointment is the only preparation offered for sale that is a positive and permanent cure for this horrible disease.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is an absolute cure for piles, and has never been known to fail to cure the worst forms of this torturing disease, which has baffled medical skill for ages. This statement may sound rather strong to persons who do not know the superior merits of Dr. Chase's Ointment, but it is perfectly true, and heartily endorsed by the grateful testimony of thousands of men and women who have been cured by its use after years of suffering, and after trying many preparations and consulting the best doctors.

Some remedies afford temporary relief. They give a false hope, but they never cure. Sometimes a surgical operation will cure piles, but that is the old way—the cruel, expensive, and dangerous way. Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain cure for piles, no matter whether blind, itching, bleeding, or protruding. Usually the first application affords relief, and it is very seldom that more than one box is required to make a complete and permanent cure.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is so delightful cooling, soothing, and healing for piles that it is almost magical. It is truly a marvelous work of the actual torment that has been dispelled by the use of this great discovery of Dr. Chase.

Could there be a stronger guarantee of what it will do for you? Dr. Chase's New Receipt Book, 60 pages, 500 pages regular price, 10 cents. Address: Dr. Chase, 100 N. 2nd St., St. Paul, Minn. This coupon, EDMONDSON, BATES & CO., CHICAGO.

It is rather discouraging to a man to have to wait until after he is dead in order for the world to find out how good he was.

Healthy, happy children make better men and women of us all. A little care and a little planning before birth is often more important than anything that can be done after. On the mother's health, strength, and the future of the children, the mother and her children must bear strong and healthy children. Most of the weakness in women is due to improper care. Proper care and proper medicine will cure almost any disorder of the female organism. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been tested in thirty years of practice. It is healing, soothing, strengthening. It is perfectly natural in its operation and effect. By its use, thousands of weak women have been made strong and healthy. It has been made the mothers of strong and healthy children. Taken during pregnancy, it makes childbirth easy and almost painless and insures the welfare of both mother and child. Send 21 cents in money or stamps to World's Dispensary, Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1906 "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

A man never fully understands the meaning of court costs until he has been the defendant in a breach of promise suit.

A GRAND TRUNK ENGINEER SWEARS BY DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

Mr. Geo. Chambliss, for over 35 years engineer on the Grand Trunk railway between Toronto and Allandale, says: "The constant duty with my work gave me excessive pain in my back, rackings, my kidneys. I tried various remedies until I was recommended by my friend, Mr. Dave Conley, to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Two boxes have completely cured me and I feel to-day a better man than ever. I recommend them to all my friends."

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ALL HEADACHES from whatever cause cured in half an hour by HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS 10 cents and 25 cents at all druggists.

A WAR ON WOMEN

What Our Good Friends the De-troiters are Making. Barring Them From Teaching in the Public Schools—Must Become Full-fledged Citizens.

Canadian school teachers, who in considerable numbers are looking with longing eyes in the direction of Detroit, will find a hard road to hoe before they reach the land of corn and wine and wield the rod of pedagogy over the heads of the Detroit pupils. It has dawned upon the teachers across the river, that Detroit offers more lucrative inducements for the diffusion of learning than do Windsor and other towns of their native haire.

As was stated in yesterday's Free Press, the discovery of this ambition on the part of Canadians has just been made known to the school board and other members of the school board, who are fighting to finish the idea of hiring Canadian teachers. They hold that there is not enough room for the "foreign" school year, and pound the "ologies and 'isms" into the mind of Young America.

Those members who will oppose the hiring of foreign teachers will have to introduce a measure "abolishing the alien clause as it now stands is altogether too loose to cover the case as exclusively as is intended. Rule 163 says: 'No person except a citizen of the United States, or one who shall have declared his intention of becoming a citizen, shall be eligible for employment by this board.'"

This rule practically lets the bars down almost as low as though there were no rule at all in regard to the matter, for it is only a small job for a Canadian woman to come over here and declare her intention of becoming a citizen. What inspectors, principals and colleagues will have to do is to revise the rule so that it will require full-fledged citizenship to get a position in the schools.

Inspector Marr said yesterday that he was not adverse to giving the school girls the right to teach, but he was of Canadian or other extraction, so long as they have become full citizens. He reiterated his statement that President Henderson has promised positions to Canadian girls, who had declared their intention of becoming citizens, and is ready to prove what he says to the satisfaction of President Henderson or anybody else.

There is at present at least one Canadian girl in Detroit, who, having received an education in the Detroit high school in free of charge, now applies regularly at the office of the secretary of the board for her pay as a teacher. The girl came to Detroit two years ago and tried to get into the high school, without paying the regular tuition, but she was refused admission. This committee changed in complexion the next year, and she was successful in getting her year's education free of charge in some way. After she had finished her education, she applied to the board for the return of the amount she had paid for her first year's tuition. This is the only known case of an un-naturalized Canadian teacher in the Detroit schools, and some members of the board say that they will take care that there are no more.

President Henderson denies that he is trying to fill up the Detroit high school with Canadian teachers, and furthermore stated that the two young Canadian ladies referred to by Inspector Marr were the only ones that had applied to him in regard to positions in the Detroit schools, and that he had told them that they must become citizens to get their chances with all other applicants.

Many of the combinations of colors are still a prominent characteristic of all new smart French millinery. In most cases it requires all the skill of the trimmer to make the result other than a failure. The new combinations for admiration resting upon the very different quality now so frequently put forth—a plea for toleration if not for admiration—that its beauty consists in its unique ugliness. "Ugliness" is a very many of the "smart" hats look, and whether it be that which is fashionable or not, further recommendation is unnecessary. The new combinations of colors are still a prominent characteristic of all new smart French millinery.

Applied externally cures Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Chilblains, Itch and pain of any kind. Taken internally cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, etc. Price 25c.

We become conscious of our hearts at the same time we do of our teeth when they begin to ache. Milburn's Rheumatic Pills are the only reliable and satisfactory remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout and Neuralgia. Price 25c, all druggists.

It is better to accept some statements than to bother hunting up some proofs. A FAINT HEART. "Papa is so timid about my marriage, dear. He—What does he say?" "He says he is afraid he won't be able to support you."

Long hair on a man is very apt to cover a multitude of cranks ideas. There is a big difference between a workman and a working politician. PINE-OIL. The time was when Europe there was much opposition to its use, and much was written against it. Mr. Henry Davill, writing to his son, Mr. Coventry, in 1878, called it "a base Indian practice." Another writer about the same date, says it is "a filthy custom," and adds: "Man seem to lose their stature and comeliness and women their beauty."

A BRITISH SOLDIER

Tells how Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Conquer Disease. Like the conquering armies of Britain, which are marching to victory in every quarter of the globe, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are everywhere triumphing over sickness, weakness and suffering, and freeing those who are bound by the shackles of disease.

Mr. David Walsh, of Carleton Place, Ont., a man who has served with distinction and credit in the British army, and is now an employee of the C. P. Railway, says: "While in the army I got broken down, and my nervous system was completely shattered. 'I was much troubled with liver complaint, loss of appetite, etc. My rest became broken and was disturbed by vivid dreams. This had been going on for 14 years, although I took great many remedies to escape from the troubles which afflicted me.'"

"However, I got no relief until I started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I used together with Laxa-Liver Pills, and now after having used a few boxes, I am better than I have been for years. My nerves are restored to full force and vigor, I eat and sleep well, and my entire system has been toned and strengthened."

"Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a positive and perfect remedy for Weak, Palpitating Hearts, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Weakness, Dizzy Spells, Smothering Sensations, St. Vitus Dance, Debility, Female Complaints, etc. Price 50c a box, or 2 for \$1.00, at all druggists. T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont."

"Laxa-Liver Pills," says John Doherty, 25 North Street, St. John, N.B., "cured my Constipation and distress after eating. Their action is natural and effective."

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best remedy for Rheumatism, Stomach and Liver, Oil City, Ont. Joseph Snow, Norway, Me. Chas. Whitten, Mulgrave, N. S. Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N. S. Pierre Landry, St. Pokenouch, N. B. Thomas Watson, Sheffield, N. B.

The Ohio man who banged himself with a towel simply wiped himself out of existence. Remarkable Rescue. Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., states the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs, she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. Her husband, a hopeless victim of consumption, and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, she bought a bottle and used it, and her lungs were cured. She has since been a healthy woman, and is as well as ever. Sold by all Druggists, large bottles 50 cents and \$1.

Some people flatter themselves when they are unable to get others to do it for them. The Appetite of a Goat. Is saved by all poor dyspeptics whose Stomach and Liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25 cents at any Drug Store.

A philosopher says that theorists are fools. This theory of his proves it. ANXIOUS MOTHERS find DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP the best medicine to expel worms. Children like it—worms don't.

We talk wisely of the inconsistency of men, and are woefully disappointed if one of them proves us right. HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL. Applied externally cures Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Chilblains, Itch and pain of any kind. Taken internally cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, etc. Price 25c.

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The Unpopularity of Tea. At the time tea was introduced into Europe there was much opposition to its use, and much was written against it. Mr. Henry Davill, writing to his son, Mr. Coventry, in 1878, called it "a base Indian practice." Another writer about the same date, says it is "a filthy custom," and adds: "Man seem to lose their stature and comeliness and women their beauty."

Sold at C. H. Gann & Co.'s drug store.

NEW LUGGAGE FOR MEN.

A Hat Case Holding Four Hats and Cases for Shoes on Trees. The newest thing in men's traveling hat boxes is one made to carry four hats. The old and common style of leather hat box with flaring sides, made to carry a silk hat, has long been familiar, as has also become what may be described as the two-story hat box, made to carry a derby as well as a silk hat by adding a narrow, straight-sided section rising above the flaring part of the box. There is also a hat box made for silk hats that is square-cube-shaped.

The four-hat box, made to carry a silk hat, a fedora, a derby and a straw hat, is in the form of a deep dress suit case, and fitted with two bowls, as the hat holders are called, one to hold the silk hat and the fedora, and the other the derby and the straw; the bowls are removable, so that on occasion this case may be used for the purpose of a suit case or to carry shirts in.

Men's trunks have long been made with suitable compartments for shoes, and there are made to hold hats, especially for traveling use designed especially for the carrying of the traveler's boots and shoes only. There are now made sole leather cases fitted to carry shoes on trees. These are made in two sizes, a four-pair case and an eight-pair case, long since popularly established in use for the purpose of a traveling bag as well as for which it is called. It is easily taken up as a traveling bag by women alone. There are now made dress suit cases of lighter weight, having a lighter frame and made of lighter leather, that are especially designed for women.

A Providential Escape. In "Manitoba Memories" Rev. George Young relates an experience of his boyhood which, he says, formed the turning point in his career and led him eventually to choose the life of a missionary in the north land. "Early one stormy morning when I was a boy," says Mr. Young, "I was feeding the cattle in the basement of a stable when a terrific windstorm struck the building and crushed it like an egg-shell. Hearing the crash of the falling and breaking timbers, I fell on my knees in terror and began to pray."

"In a moment, as it seemed, the storm passed and stillness prevailed. I was completely unaffected by the broken timber and the noise of hay and grain which had been stored in the upper part of the barn. I was in utter darkness, too, and at first completely dazed. Finding myself unharmed, however, I recovered my senses and began to dig into the hay to escape."

"After a long struggle I worked myself free from the hay and stood in the midst of the wreck. 'It was afterwards ascertained how narrowly I had escaped being crushed to death by the falling timbers. Had I been standing at the moment I must have been killed. The space wherein I had knelt was about a yard square, and the only place where I could have escaped instant death. 'Much was made of my remarkable escape, which I have always regarded as a direct interposition of Providence, and in consequence I have devoted my life to the Master's service.'"

Women and Agriculture. The Countess of Warwick is about to make an interesting experiment, and one that is likely, if it meets with success, to have an appreciative effect upon agriculture in England. Lady Warwick's idea is that it would be useful to form settlements of women in different parts of the country for the cultivation of the land, and thus enable them to add to their incomes by the sale of fruit, flowers, vegetables, poultry, eggs, honey, etc., the produce of their gardens for work. There is little doubt that a moderate means of livelihood can be obtained in this way, but in the present state of keen competition success fails chiefly, if not entirely, to the trained "capable" and organized worker. Those women, therefore, who propose to embark seriously in such an enterprise must first qualify themselves for the work. The Countess of Warwick hopes to open in October in connection with Heading College will be an institution where such qualifications may be obtained. It will be founded for the definite purpose of enabling women over the age of 16 to obtain a thorough training (theoretical and practical), in the higher branches of agriculture, viz: poultry, fruit growing, and packing for market, especially bush fruit, tomatoes, mushrooms, etc., and poultry keeping, and dairy work. The Council of Heading College have consented to give the necessary course of instruction, and to recognize the Countess of Warwick's house as a place of residence for women students.—London Times.

Good Manners Proclaim the Gentleman. Good manners are a social obligation, and a young man should never make light of them nor pass them over as unworthy of notice. The extreme manners of the top are daily and necessarily, but the way a well-bred man departs himself is always worth a young man's closest study. Good manners mean comfort for others and the recognition of little social graces, which to pass over is to degenerate into rudeness. One's deportment comes from within. Few men are born without an intuitive knowledge of what is wrong or right in deportment. It is simply experience that develops the quality. To be good-mannered generally means to have consideration for women of every rank in life, and that is a quality which young men cannot possess too strongly.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Misunderstood Man. "Nobody can learn all there is worth knowing in this lifetime," said Mr. Meekton, wisely. "And a man ought never to assume that his education is finished. I'm going to keep right on ahead with mine. I'm going to study astronomy."

His wife looked at him sharply, and then in a cool hard tone exclaimed: "Leonidas, you'll have to think up some better excuse than that for staying out all night."

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Coughs That Stick.

You don't seem to be able to throw them off. All the ordinary remedies you've tried don't touch them. The cough remedy for you is Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It loosens the phlegm, allays the irritation, heals and soothes the inflamed lung tissue.

MA. WM. FERRY, Blenheim, Ont., says: "I can recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup as the very best medicine for coughs and colds, sore throat and weak lungs."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Never fails to Cure.

GOING EAST. Corrected Sept. 21, 1898.

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