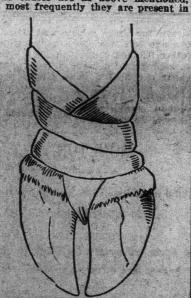
This disease is commonly known as boof-ail by the old farmers, and while it is a simple disorder and easily prevented or cured, at times it causes apprehension lest it might be an indication of a more serious disease. It consists of inflammation of the skin between the claws of the hoof, accompanied often by raw seres and purulent discharge, thus giving rise to the fear of what is known in Europe, but is happily unknown on this side of the ocean, as the foot and mouth disease, or contagious aphtha. It is quite possible that this less serious disorder may be contagious when the discharge comes in contact with the feet of cattle softened by standing in manure, or pasturing in muddy land, or on sandy or gravelly soil, by which the horn of the sole or the integument of the inner part of the cloven hoof may be worn or made raw or sore. So that it is not uncommon to find a whole herd suffering at times together, all being subjected to the same conditions by which the ailment is produced.

The causes are as above mentioned, but most frequently they are present in



A HOOF-AIL BANDAGE.

we the hoof, by a few stitches bethe leg, as shown. It is advisable
tive the animal a pound of Epsom
s dissolved in any suitable liquid,
this may be repeated the second day,
feed should be soft, cooling mashes,
of bran and linseed, until the feet
healed.

To prevent this annoying trouble the ables should be kept clean and dry, is yards should be well drained, and title should not be pastured on soft, uddy swamps.

Dairy Notes.

Each year it seems that a large namber of dairymen and farmers are beginning to believe that it is better to have their cows or a part of them come fresh in the autumn, and to give them their vacation or dry season before calving, in the hottest months, when the pastures are most likely to suffer from drought. Later, when autumn rains have renewed the growth in the pasture for a few weeks the cow will give nearly if not quite as much milk as she would have given when fresh upon the watery early grasses of the spring, and the milk will be richer, that is, contain a larger percentage of butter fat and other solids. She will go to the barn in good condition, and upon good, early cut hay with a grain ration, or upon ensilage and grain, she can be kept well up in production until spring, when she will again increase her flow.

To those who send milk to cities, the

increase her flow.

To those who send milk to cities, the larger price paid during the winter months should be a great inducement to adopt this practice. To those who make butter or cheese at home in their own dairies, there are many things to recommend this plan. It is easier to protect the milk and cream against excessive cold in a properly built dairy room than it is even where ice or cold spring water are plentiful, to guard against the effects of hot weather and frequent thunder showers. Good wintermade butter, like winter milk, usually commands the highest prices in the marker, and no ice is needed in its transportation. And not least is the difference between performing the labor of the dairy work in a room kept at comfortable temperature, and doing the same when it is impossible to keep cool enough to be comfortable.

It is easier to raise a calf during the

comfortable.

It is easier to raise a calf during the autumn and winter, when there is a comfortable barn and an abundance of skim milk to give it for the first six months, than it is to raise it when the milk sours before it can be skimmed, and when the little animal must be tethered out in the hot sun and tormented by flies and mosquitoes. Then in the spring it can be turned to pasture, well grown, strong and vigorous, in just the condition to profit by the succulent grass of the pasture.—American Cultivator.

The Peacock at Home.

The Peacock at Home.

The real home of the peagock or peafowl is in India. There they were and are hunted, and their flesh is used for food. As these birds live in the same region as the tiger, peacock hunting is very dangerous sport. The long train of the neacock is not its tall, as many suppose, but is composed of feathers which grow out just above the tall, and are called the tail coverts. Peacocks have been known for many hundred years. They are mentioned in the Bible; Job mentions them, and they are mentioned, too, in I. Kings, 10. Hundreds of years ago in Rome many thousand peacocks were killed for the great feasts which the Emperor made. The brains of the peacock were considered a great treat, and many had to be killed for a single feast.

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HIDEBOUND.

of the Many Allments to Which

The skin is one of the most important excretory organs of animals, for it is the fact that there is a larger quantity of waste matter passing off through the skin of an animal than through the skin of an animal than through the bowels, and yet very little thought is given to the functions and action of this part of it. The perspiration, as it is termed, from the skin, consists of a waste derived from the blood through that closely netted system of veins known as the capillaries, or the invisibly fine network of minute hair like vessels which connect the arteries with the veins, and so closely is this net-work intertwined in the skin that the point of the finest needle may not enter the skin without wounding one or more of them, and thus drawing blood from the invisible wound. The skin is penetrated by innumerable pores or openings through which this discharge is excreted. These pores are so small that from forty thousand to a hundred thousand of them exist in one square inch, and every moment these pores are passing from the capillaries the waste matter of the blood, the retention of which would cause diseases of various serious kinds. As an example of the useful function of the skin it may be mentioned that the stoppage of this excretion produces various pestilent fevers, such as typnod, and that these serious diseases may be cused by the mere restoration of the perspiration, by which such offensive matter is discharged as to be plainly detected by the odor of it outside of the house spiration, by which such offensive matter is discharged as to be plainly detected by the odor of it outside of the house in which the patient may be lying.

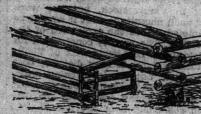
In the domestic animals this suspension of the action of the skin is immediately detected by the condition of the coat. This is raised, stares as it is termed; it becomes harsh and dry by the absence of the oily matter secreted by the skin in a healthy condition, and it is shrunken and h.A. for want of the natural means of cooling the system by

t is shrunken and hat for want of the natural means of cooling the system by the escape of the hest of the body when it is in excess. To this condition of the skin is given the expressive term hidebound. It is due to any disturbance of the digestive organs; or to the want of adequate nourishment, as well as by the reflex action of exposure to cold or the chilling by cold rains or winds without shelter, by which animals not well nourished and devoid of the healthy warm blood due to a good supply of food cannot maintain the requisite temperature of health.

The symptoms are a tightly drayn food cannot maintain the requisite (emperature of health.

The symptoms are a tightly drawn skin, the hair stands on end, it loses its healthful glistening appearance and is dull and rough. The animal shivers, stands listless and drawn together, with the back arched and the belly hrunken and the ribs visible. The function of rumination is commonly suspended, and the animal's appetite is weak and generally deprayed, craving coarse stuff which is without nutriment. Of course all these are only attending symptoms of the disease by which the animal is suffering, and nothing cam be done to alleviate these without going to the source of the general disorder which is in the disease without going to the source of the general disorder which is in the disease and the result of insufficient, sometimes, feeding. Relief is immediately afforded by the use of any warm nutritions food, with laxatives, as raw linseed eil, thorough brushing or other friction of the skin by which its action is excited; or any other treatment by which the source of the trouble is removed and the general condition is improved. Good nursing in short—is the remody which will restore the action of the skin and relieve all the other vital organs which so closely sympathize with its

with the warm and vaseline. This is diseased parts of the foot rip of cloth, which is held bandage passing between fastened around the level hay, and, pound for pound, worth fully hay, and, pound for pound, worth fully half as much as any good hay. Hence, instead of wasting the straw by building flat-topped stacks and allowing cattle and other stock to have free access to them,



WASTE IN FEEDING PREVENTED.

a yard is built around the stacks, and the straw fed out as regularly as hay or grain. A log pen has been made, as illustrated, that serves the purpose admirably. The logs rest upon a foundation of stone or wood, the lower log being 1 foot from the ground.

Some Hinis About Mating.

I would advise those who are hesttating on making selections for their
breeding pens meanwhile to spend more
time in their poultry houses studying
and contriving how to mate them, and
the result will be more certain and
satisfactory in the end.

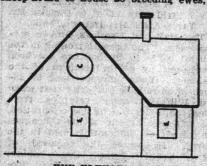
The question of mating your breeding
fowls for the best average results will
soon engage the attention of breeders
who have not been timely in this respect.
The delight of the amateur is to get
possession of a trio or pen of well-matched parti-colored birds, with which he
starts a brood or two of chicks that
he anticipates must come like the parents, because the old fowls possess the
same even hue in plumage and markings, accurately formed, and their general characteristics are so similar and
clearly defined in themselves.

It is this one difficulty more than anything else that puzzles the amateur and
proves a bar to his experiment with
such breeds, when the result of such
mating brings him a progeny unlike in
plumage and markings the sire and
dams. The cause remains a mystery
until his own experience gives him the
clew, or until he learns from the suggestions of other practitioners. Then
it occurs to him that to produce in the
progeny from any variety of parti-colored fowls, as the light and dark Brahmas. Partridge Cochins, Plymouth
Rocks or Wyandottes noticeably, the
same even line of plumage and markings that is possessed by certain chosen
sires and dams they must be judiciously
mated when he selects a breeding pen from his
own stock. Matching in color of any
of these varieties for the show room is
not strictly what skillful fanciers might
consider judicious mating for the breeding pen, and if one hopes for good results from such mating he will be disappointed.—Country Gentleman.

At this season the early-hatched male chiokens will begin to make nuisances of themselves among the flock by paying undesired attention to the older pullets, and to the hens, which at this season ought to be moulting and preparing for winter laying. Killing off the surplus cockerels, retaining only those desired for use next season, and keeping these in a yard by themselves, will, therefore, be entirely for the advantage of the flock. What is more to the purpose to the minds of many farmers is that the cockerel killed now and sold for a broiler will usually bring a higher price than later in the season, when there is always a glut of poultry on the market. Kill Surplus Cockerels.

In Which to Keep the Sheep, the Swine and the Farm Poultry.

J. A. M., of Prince Edward Island, writes as follows to The Country Gentieman: I frequently see inquiries about farm buildings, and convenient plans of laying them out, answered in your paper. Would you give me a plan, embodying their convenient location, of swine, sheep and poultry houses—the swine-house sufficient to house 5 breeding sows, the sheep-house to house 20 breeding ewes,



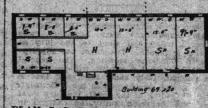
END ELEVATIONS.

END ELEVATIONS.

In the poultry house to accommodat? 100 hens, chiefly for laying, with yards for the sheep, swime and poultry, and a boiling-house, convenient for boiling roots for the swine, and convenient also to feed the boiled food to the hens? I do not know that I should require a root-cellar, as my house cellar would accommodate 1500 bushels of roots. I might, however, have a small root-cellar under the boiling-house, with some additional space added.

I should like these buildings situated near the dwelling-house, on account of the roots being mostly stored there. I de not know that it would be well to have all the houses connected together, but think it would be a decided advantage to have the hog-house and the hen-house associated, unless the hens would bother in the hog-house. I aim to feed my hogs on boiled roots for three-fourths of the year at least.

The Country Gentleman in reply says: Usually it is not a good plan to keep





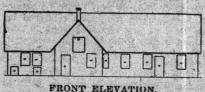
as not more than 50 hens should be kept in one flock. as not more than 50 hens should be kept in one flock.

If more room is wanted for preparing food and storing meal, the line which divides the walk-way from the hens on the left might be moved so that it would coincide with the pig pens. This would materially increase the size of the walk-way and the feeding-room and give ample space for storing meal and like products. The pens are 8 feet square over all, which makes them rather more than 7 feet in the clear.

The whole building could be diminished slightly, but it is bad economy to crowd animals where they are kept for long periods under cover in the winter season. The addition in front might be emiarged or diminished according to the special wants which are to be provided for. If the short walk-way is widened, the wing might be reduced either in length or in width.

The dotted lines show where fences might be built, extending as far as might be thought desirable, for the various exercising yards. The steep roof gives room for storing all hay and straw required for the sheep.

It is not known whether this building would naturally face south or north. If



FRONT ELEVATION.

the south, some additional provisions should be made for lighting one of the poultry compartments by means of a skylight in the roof. Large windows of some kind should be placed on the south side of the hen-house; but if the building faces north, ample provision can be made for large windows which open out upon the exercising yard. The building should be set far enough from the house so that the aroma of the big pen would not mingle with that of the kitchen.

The Combs of Fowls.

A careful observer of poultry needs no better sign of its condition than to watch the comb. A bright red comb shows that the hen or male is healthy and vigorous, and if a hen, she will probably be a good layer. After the egg supply has failed the comb will generally lose its color. In cold weather fowls with large combs must have extra warm quarters, as they are very easily frozen. It is frozen combs more often than anything else that makes Leghorns and Minorcas poor winter layers. As their name implies, they are natives of warm climates, as, indeed, most fowls are. They very rarely get into as warm quarters in winter as they could find anywhere in the countries where they had their original home.

Scorched Grain for Hens. Where hens are fed large amounts of corn newly husked, and not thoroughly dried, their digestive apparatus becomes disordered. This is often remedied by heating the corn to the point of scorching. Hens will eat this scorched corn quite readily, and they will be better for it. But partiy-burned oats, where the hulls are burned off and only the blackened grains are left, are even better than hulls are burned our and only the black-ened grains are left, are even better than scorched corn. This is really the best way to feed oats to hens. The hulls make the food more bulky than is best for them, as their crops are limited, and the light, chaffy grain does not give suf-ficient nutrition for the best egg pro-duction.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

LETTERS PROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Sun:

Sill—I have been very much interested of late in the correspondence and editoria verse expressed in the New Branswick parties of visual systems of the province. Opinion of the less of the province opinion of the less of the wheat growing sections of P. E. Island, and the work of the province opinion of the less of the province opinion opinion opinion of the less of the province opinion opinion opinion opinion of the less of the province opinion opin

the New Brunswick farmer has an advantage.

Neither is the question answered by showing the difficulties which have confronted the wheat grower in New Brunswicker. In that respect both are equal. The weevill and the rust here in the past interfered with the farmer on this side the straits to the rame extent they have his neighbor on the other side. It may be observed here that in either case the trouble lasted only a few years, and the island farmers, instead of being esten cut of business, actually starved out the weevil by sowing a special kind of wheat; Burely no one could claim that either the weevil or rust drove the farmers of New Brurswick out of wheat growing!

It may be true to some extent that the opening of the west and the consequent cheapeing of wheat and flour has led the people of New Brurswick to believe they could grow a more profitable erop and buy their flour. They may have some little advantage over the island farmer here, because of better market privileges, but very little. I think the island farmer makes as much as those on the main land from his oats.

their flour. They may have some little advantage over the island farmer here, because of better market privileges, tut very little. I think the island farmer mak's as much as those on the main land from his oats and potatoes, though he may sell a little cheaper. No! The island farmer does not go into wheat raising because other things do not pay, bur he raises it because he considers it profitable not only to use, but to sell. This ought to be more true of New Brunswick.

One reason, Mr. Editor, why I believe wheat is not much grown in New Brunswick as because the farmers of that prevince are not now and never have been in the truest sense wheat growers. They have done some experimenting and have largely failed for leck of knowledge. The island farmers for the most part are the sons of English and Scotch parents, who came out here as practical farmers, and were well experienced in the growing and the grinding of wheat. The influence is seen today. This is not so to the same extent in New Brunswick. The people to a large extent were not practical farmers to begin with, and many things have tonded to divert the mind from agricultural pursuits. The habit of raising buckwheat is an easy crop on a new farm seems to have increased until it has largely taken the place of wheat for domestic use. This is in sharp contrast to the custom here. It would be about impossible to buy a hundred of buckwheat in this part of the island. Wheat takes its place.

Add to this lack of knowledge and lack of interest on the part of the farmer the fact that it is badly ground, and I believe we have the whole secret of the decline in wheat growing in New Brunswick. There are probably exceptbas to the rule, but sposking from experience, the home ground New Irunswick flour is a very inferior article, and I believe the chief discouragement to the farmer to grow wheat is the very inferior and unsatisfactory quality of the manufactured article. Proper mills is certainly one of the great needs of New Brunswick farmers once get on the right trac

NEW BRUNSWICKER.

P. E. Island, Dec. 15th, 1897.

To the Editor of The Sun:
Sir—At a time when much is written by persons who have a practical knowledge of farming, as well as by those whose occupation is in other lines and who vainly suppose they know it all in reference to the profits arising to those who till the soil, it may not be out of place for me, who has been directly in touch with those who have followed farming in connection with other beiness for the past sixty years, to contribute my quota to the public through the press for the consideration of all concerned.

First, let me say that the soil and manner of farming, in the county of Carleton, in both of which I know the soil and have had experience in farming. In the former on the upland it would be, a waste of time and seed an well to sow wheat unless first given a heavy top dressing of manure. The same will apply to some sections of Carleton Co, but the large portion of the land by having a proper preparation would give a good yield of straw, while with a very light coating of manure or some fertilizer would grow the straw is large that the crop would be straw is large that the crop would be productive or remunerate the farmer for his work and expense, as the yield of wheat in the years previous to 1896 was so light that the farmers have as a rule since then sowed oats instead, the result being in favor of the latter. In neither case have we ever heard of the average result of oats and wheat being as low as is given for Kings Co. in 1890. A fair average yield of wheat and oats in Carleton Co. would be from 18 to 20 of the former and 50 to 60 bushels per acre of the latter. Taking the relative price of erch it would seem that the ledger balance of the stray is a superior of the latter. Taking the relative price of erch it would seem that the ledger balance

would be in favor of growing wheat, but only half of the story is told. We must look at the condition of preparing the ground for wheat with manure or some other fertilizer, the cost of which would not be less than 18 per acre, while the oat straw from an acre of ground would be worth the same amount to the farmer for feeding purposes. This would reduce the profit from the wheat and give am increase in favor of oats.

We notice the government have intimated that a bounty on wheat is looming up in the distance. Well, Mr. Editor, except the farmers adopt an improvement in managing their farm work erd the disposal of their products we cannot see any good result to the government except the getting of a few more votes to keep themselves in power at the public expense. Allow me to give an illustration, in doing so some we hope may go and do likewise. I will take the liberty to name three farmers who are making a large margin of profit oy farming by the improved method. Instead of selling their hay, oats and other products by the ton, bushel and pound they feed it all on the farm and sell it indirectly in beef, pork and butter. In doing this they keep their farms up to a high state of cultivation, showing that in farming as in financial matters they act on the principle of honesty by giving back to their farms all they take from it. In contradistinction to the method last referred to the farmers in this county as a rule grow large crops of hay and grain, press their hay, thresh their grain, and as soon as travelling permits haul it to market. This, I regret to say, is the rule, and the inevitable result is that their farms are running down, and where a few years ago large fields of heavy grain was to be seen now it is rather of a stunted growth, and without a change in management the heavy growth of crops and fertility of soil will be a thing of the past.

CARLETON COUNTY.

the 21st inst.: T. J. Dillon will take lassage on the Lake Ontario of the Feaver line for England, Scotland and Ireland. While away Mr. Dillon will make careful study of the requirements of the home market for various kinds of marketable products such as cheese, butter, turkeys, etc., etc., and will note the difference between shipments from this province and those from other countries. He will also dispose of the 10,000 cheese, and also the butter which he himself has shipped.

A CONVERTED HORSE-TRADER.

A certain man who had been a life-long dealer in horses joined the local church, and one evening while he was exhorting in the meeting he said: "If I have ever wronged any man, I am willing to pay him fourfold." He was aroused late at night by a loud rapping at the door, and he called from the window, asking: "Who's there?" "Blank of Ashland, who bought a horse from you," came in reply. "I heard what you said in prayer meeting last night, and came early, for I thought that by daylight there would be such a jam I couldn't get in sight of the house."

"I don't see why you girls are all so crazy after that tall young fellow," said the girl who had just arrived at the seashore. "He stutters."
"But just notice how long his arms are." "What of it?" "Why they make a girl think her waist is three sizes smaller than it is."-Chicago Post.

CARTER ITTLE WER

Positively cured by these

Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowslness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose, Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

The Seventh Installment of "Napoleon Smith" in This Issue of the Weekly Sun

Napoleon the Great was a great source of wealth and fame to numerous folk who lived subsequently to his demise. Of his numerous descendants none are more entertaining than

NAPOLEON SMITH,"

whose adventures are told in a faseinating manner by a well known author. The life and history of this modern descendant of the great French warrior and statesman are full of incident, and pointedly illustrate the ups and downs, of " the Field, the Camp and the Grove" in a fashion that will keep every reader of the Weekly Sun interested from the first line to

the last of this great serial. The search for the millions left by Bonaparte to Napoleen Smith, the thrilling events of his army life in America and France, his double wooing. and a psychological incident make up a story of surpassing merit.

" Napoleon Smith" will run for several months. Now is the time to subscribe for the Weekly Sun, the people's paper. Only one dollar per annum in advance.

PAILWAY MILEAGE.

OF Color Dec. 22.—The Railway Age in the following statement of new has a living the year 1897 has shown larger railway earnings and better obtainess conditions, the mileage of track actually laid is but little greater than that for the preceding year. The kwest point in twenty years in respect to realway building was reached in 1895, when only 1,803 miles of track was laid, and 1897 has done a little better, with 1,864 miles California stands first with 210 miles, laid on different raods, and no track was laid in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Indian Territory, Arizora, Wyoming and Nevada, and five others barely escaped from this category by getting credit for from half a mile to a mile and a quarter ext. At the commencement of 1898, the United States will have 184.464 miles of completed railway.

right. I'd meet yer here Chris-mas eve ter exchange presents. Goodby.—
New York Hennid. New York Henuld.

"I tried a bottle of Chase's Syrup of Linsed and Turpentine for a trou-blesome affection of the throat," writes Manager Thomas Dewson of the Standard Bank, now of 14 Melsimple, cheap and exceedingly good.

It has hitherto been my habit to consult a physician in troubles of this nature. Hereafter, however, I intend to be my own family doctor."

Union Lodge of Portland had a somewhat novel gathering on the 20th inst., whem M. B. Edwards and Fred. H. Hartt were raised to the full honors and responsibilities of Master Masons. Worshipful Master Coster ably conducted the initial ceremonies, assisted by Grand Master Walker and officers of the grand lodge.

The address by Grand Master Walker was particularly impressive. Before closing the lodge Worshipful Master Coster invited the visiting brethren to join the members in a banquet prepared for them in the hall adjoining the lodge room. At exacty low twelve about fifty Masons sat around a bountifully spread table and partook of the good things there set out. After satisfying the cravings of hunger the toast of all toasts was proposed by W. M. Coster, The Queen, followed by the Grand Lodge, to which Grand Master Thos. Walker, and Past Grand Master Thos. Walker, and Past Grand Master Thos. Walker, and Past Grand Master J. V. Ellis responded. Grand Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Dioker, sang a song, followed by Bro. Andrew Rannie with another song. The next toast, by Grand Master Walker, was the Union Lodge of Portland. responded to by W. M. Coster, followed with a song by Bro. J. T. Hartt. The next toast was the de Forest and another by Bro. J. T. Hartt. The next toast was the health of the new Masons, Edwards and Fred Hartt, who responded in bros. Ed. Sears and MacIntosh of Demerara were toasted and responded. Bro. General Warner was then called on and told an interesting story of Masonry on the battle field, as related Masonry on the battle field, as related by a brother officer in the northern army during the war of the rebellion. Grand Master Walker then proposed the bealth of visiting brethren, and called on Brothers Markham and Daniel to respond, which they did, both recalling memories of masonry as done twenty years ago.

Bro. Markham then proposed the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of England, which was most enthusiacti-

England, which was most enthusiacti-cally received, and God Save the Queen was heartily sung, thus closing a very

orces ious Cap

How a Trooper Hundred Pou

(For the Sun, b The Cape Colo tain the ordinar such as the High Southey's Range Guard, Grahams ban Mounted Ri bineers certain service and suff wars; but the wo South Africa mo irregular mounte emergencies by pay at the rais some old and Men who were up their lucrativ to the recruiti points, and so in with rapidity, and with rifle, sword successes the reguly attain, and ne unters' aid. And wars, also, the common of the to assegai and irregular trooper eral, colonel and the Imperial sub-garded as an or creature, and the onial captains, onial fighting se lies of which the The C. M. R. lished corps, who ernment has yet it, and answers Canalian militia mainly enlisted England, the old at Kingwilliamst at Uumtata. The years, there being class troopers. T to find himself a the first year being kit and equipment latter valued at

bine and revolver tary body, now pelled to do pol turing of horse The irregulars, haversacks all d copied from the as against the gl armed with Mar bayonet, the office same as the men off), and only di

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And until quite ing was a very po stant; for when call out the burgh war, storekeepers trembled for their skins, had to pay the nose for efficient the humors arising many. A man has as many as five tutes, each of who ed" into the Free would be from £25

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