The Monitor's Agricultural Department.

For the Use and Benefit of Farmers.

Correspondence, Suggestions and Inquiries welcomed to these columns.

The New Idea in Fairs.

As the season of fall fairs draws near, directors of agricultural societies will be on the lookout for new and attractive features to be added to the programme of events. A good many societies are making an earnest endeavor to improve their fairs by the introduction of educational features, and at will not be out of place to once more drew their attention to the exhibition at Whitby, which the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture are striving to make a model for others to follow.

The Whitby model fair will of course have the advice of expert judges, who will explain the reasons for their decision in the ring, and give addresses on the best types of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. In this way the judging is made an educational feature, instead of being merely an allotment of premiums by men who are often incompetent or biased in their judgment. The awarding of prizes at a fair is a comparatively unimportant matter as compared with other considerations. What is really desirable is that fairs should be the means of disseminating information and of fixing correct ideas in the minds of those who are producing food stuffs, and on them the prosperity of Canada depends. The advantages of the expert judge system have become so apparent that this year over 150 fairs in Ontario are to be supplied with judges by the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Another feature of the Whitby Fair which is worthy of adoption by all agricultural societies, but which only some half dozen have yet taken up, is the series of illustration plots on the fair grounds. These plots are in excellent condition at Whitby, and will form an interesting and instructive exhibit of the best varieties of grasses, clovers, millets, sorghums, corn, fodder and pasture crops, turnips, mangels and sugar beets. By studying the plots farmers will be able to learn just what crops and what varieties are best adapted to their farms, thus bring home to particular conditions of soil and climate the general conclusions arrived at by the Experimental Farms.

The Whitby Fair Board will this year attempt to combine amusement with instruction by holding a gymkhana, or series of games on horseback. It is a lamentable fact that horseback riding is almost unknown in Canada, and that the saddle is rarely seen on a Canadian farm. We raise hundreds of good saddle horses for which there is a great demand at high prices, but these horses are sold by the farmers practically unbroken, and the middleman finishes them for market and gets the cream of the profit. This is why an attempt is being made to interest our people in the pleasures of the saddle. The events to be put on in the gymkhana at Whitby to demonstrate skill in the saddle are as follows.—polo pony competition, walking race, obstacle race, potato race, hounet and skirt race, ginger ale race, polo pony scarry, nomination race, and high jumping competition. The gymkhana events will be interspersed with children's games and athletic competitions to keep the interest from flagging. The managers are determined to have a good, clean fair, where all the boys and girls can go to spend a pleasant and instructive day without any injurious influence.

But it is not intended to allow the amusement feature to overshadow in any way the educational part of the programme. Demonstrations of agricultural processes will be very much in evidence. A model kitchen and dining room will be shown in operation with exhibitions of cooking simple dishes and addresses on economy. Desirable and undesirable types of fowls will be shown, with lectures on the fattening of chickens for the British markets, and exhibitions of killing, plucking and packing for export. Practical demonstrations of the proper packing of fruit for export will be given by expert packers, and every effort will be made to minister to the wants of those who are looking for information that will prove of practical benefit.

That the children may be instructed as well as amused, prizes will be offered to the teachers and pupils of a public school section making the best exhibit of flowers grown in the school grounds; grain in the straw; clovers and grasses; roots and vegetables; fruits; wild flowers and leaves of trees, pressed and mounted; weeds and weed seeds; beneficial and injurious insects; and native woods. This year prizes are also offered for the best essays on the wild flowers, grains, grasses, weeds, insects, and birds of the locality. This plan has proved effective in inducing children to begin the fascinating study of Nature, directed towards the elements of general agriculture, economic botany and entomology, etc. Every fair board would find it advantageous to put on some of these prizes for school children's exhibit. Full particulars of these may be obtained from Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, who is devoting a great deal of energy to the improvement of Canadian fairs.

Yours very truly,
W. A. CLEMONS.
Publication Clerk.

Hog Notes.

With hogs, as other stock, the cost of keep increases with age.

It is not the best of economy to feed all sizes of hogs together.

A mixed ration will make cheaper pork than corn alone.

In no case should pigs be allowed to become muddy in their nests.

Know that every hog comes to his feed at every feeding.

Pigs will thrive better on a variety of feed, including slops, than on any other ration.

If the pit is of feed, try to ascertain the cause. Try a change of rations.

A brood sow will thrive better, keep healthier, and bring better pigs if she has plenty of exercise.

If the farmer cannot grow any clover, it will be best not to attempt to keep many hogs.

It is hardly possible to improve any of the standard breed of hogs by a single cross.

While a good, thrifty condition is essential in a breeding boar, an excess of fat is detrimental.

An abundance of good feed, mixed with a good deal of care and attention, will make a young pig thrive.

A sow with a mean, cross temperament is always hard to deal with, and her disposition often causes the loss of a litter.

A ground floor, especially in winter, is preferable, for the reason that the soil retains the heat and is much warmer than plank.

While it is not always best to give the boar the range of the pasture with the rest of the hogs, he should have plenty of room for exercise.

For a breeder, the short-built, compact sow is objectionable, because she cannot assimilate sufficient food to maintain a large litter.

To secure good, strong constitutions the animals should have a strong, firm bone and in size to be in proportion to the general size of the animal.

Bran, oats and oil meal, with good pasturage, makes a good summer feed for growing pigs, even up to the time to begin feeding to fatten.

Corn meal mixed so poorly that it mazes a very poor slop. It settles to the bottom of the barrel or bucket so quickly that it is hard to handle with any satisfaction.

Some Hints for Young Fruit Growers.

The young orchardist, who has a new orchard to lay out, has many advantages over the older men in the business in that it will not be necessary for him to carry on any costly experiments. He has before him the examples of the successful fruit grower and is enabled to avoid all the mistakes that have strewn the way to success with wrecks and losses. He knows just what varieties to put out for profit, just what kinds will do best in his particular locality. Planting, pruning, cultivating, are now reduced to a science and we know just what to do. But in making these discoveries there have been endless experiments and countless failures. The new man is sure of his footing. His neighbors have shown him the way and he has the opportunity to establish an orchard that his neighbors can never hope to approach. And it will well repay one who is thinking of embarking in the orchard business to study the conditions of the neighborhood where he intends to locate and to visit some of those who have fought their way to success in that section and get some practical hints from them. And so liberal are our fruit growers as a rule, that they willingly give away knowledge that it has cost them hundreds of dollars in time and loses to acquire. There are yet ample opportunities for success in fruit raising and while there may sometimes be seasons of depression, the fruit acreage will continue to increase and a paying market be found for the product. But it is imperative that the man, new to the business avail himself of the experience which has already been acquired and he will then avoid da al mistakes. He should first decide as to what section he intends to locate in, then what varieties do best there.—Cal. Cultivator.

—Every farmer boy wants to be a school teacher, every school teacher hopes to be an editor, every editor would like to be a banker, every banker would like to be a magnate, and every trust magnate hopes some day to own a farm and have chickens and cows and horses to look after. We end where we began.—Saine County (Kan.) Index.

The Ploughman.

He draws a jagged wound across
earth's tender breast,
And drops to warm embrace the
grains of corn.
With salve of sun and rain the wound
is gently dressed,
Then—miracle of God—a crop is
born.

—Edwin Carlisle Litsey.

Why I am Proud to be a Farmer.

"Why am I proud to be a farmer?" The reasons are so numerous that it would require much space to set them all down, they are so conclusive that they prove, beyond doubt, that to be a farmer is something to be justly proud of. Many a boy, grown discontented on the farm, seeks the attractions and activities of the city. Thousands of them would have been better off had they remained on the homestead. Let me tell you why, and in doing so I shall have answered, in my imperfect and cursory way, the question which our esteemed hostess, Dame Durden, has propounded.

1. Farming is an independent life. Come bad times or good the man who tills the soil is always sure of three square meals a day and a good soft bed to sleep upon at night. He is not the slave of a foreman, an overseer or a boss. He is his own master. Although he works hard, he has the liberty to take a day off when he feels like it, and nobody docks his pay.

2. It is a pleasant life. There is abundance of hard work on the farm, but so there is in every other legitimate kind of labor. But how glorious to work in the open fields, under the bright, blue sky, where the air is always pure and the kind breezes fan his perspiring brow! 'Tis sweet to look upon the fair and open face of heaven, as the agriculturist is every day privileged to do. The life of the farmer is fed by the bounty of earth and sweetened by the airs of Heaven. Could it be aught but a pleasant life? It is pleasant to know that, no matter how hard the times may be, his wife and little ones are beyond the reach of hunger. He can draw on his granary or his stock pens, and their hunger is appeased.

3. It is a profitable occupation, and a careful man, if he understands farming, can in a few years make himself independent. All he has to sell to-day commands a good price, and there is no surer road than that which follows the farmer's furrows. Mother Earth always amply repays her sons, the men who till the soil.

4. It is invigorating work. There is no other occupation that breeds such strong and sturdy men as farming. The pure air that expands his lungs, the bright sunlight that falls upon his head, the free, open life in the fields, all tend to develop his muscle and his manhood simultaneously. The best and bravest fighters whom Canada sent to South Africa came from the farms of the east and the prairies of the west.

5. It is the greatest of all industries, because it is the basic industry. God Almighty first planted a garden. Emerson tells us, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land. Over ninety per cent. of the population are employed in agricultural pursuits. When men forsake the farm for the crowded mart and factory, depression sets in. Only as the great mass of the nation stick to the tilling of the soil can that nation be sure of stability and progress.

6. It is a noble and exalted calling. Holy Writ pays a generous tribute to the tillers of the soil. Ancient kings were not above holding the plow. Farming is the forerunner of all industries and arts; it paves the way to development and the spread of civilization. Daniel Webster once said: "When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of civilization."

7. The best men have come from the farm. It is there that the boy is provided with a sound, strong constitution that is inestimable to him to outstrip his city cousin in the race of life. He unconsciously draws into his own being some of the wide expansiveness of the fields, some of the calm and quiet dignity of the woods, some of the sanity of the rocks and lofty ruggedness of the hills. Many of the men who stand at the head of our railway, financial and industrial concerns to-day were born on a farm.

8. The farm is the best place to raise a family. Nowhere else can children be so free from contaminating influences. Nowhere else are the little ones so rugged and strong. They are free from the temptations and allurements of the city streets. By giving them a plot of ground, a calf or a colt, and allowing them to retain the profits therefrom the farmer can teach his children a practical lesson in the necessity of work and the value of money. Thus habits of thrift will be formed. The moral and religious tone of the countryside is far above that of the best-regulated city.

9. The farm supplies the tables of the world. Were farmers to cease selling their products, the wealthiest as well as the poorest residents of village, town and city would starve. Upon the toil of the farmer depends the sustenance of human life.

These are the primary reasons why I am proud to be a farmer, while many secondary reasons could be advanced. Surely the above are claims no one can gainsay! Proud to be a farmer? Who would not be? Then, here's to the strong, manly, independent, big-fisted and big-hearted Canadian farmer, to his good, industrious, thrifty wife, and to the happy, rosy-cheeked children that sport about his knee in winter or hide his garden tools in summer. May kind Heaven prosper them all!

LEMAN A. GUILD.

Kingston, Ont.

The Proper Treatment for a Sprained Ankle.

As a rule a man will feel well satisfied if he can hobble around on two crutches two or three weeks after spraining his ankle, and it is usually two or three months before he has fully recovered. This is an unnecessary loss of time, for in many cases in which Chamberlain's Pain Balm has been applied, a complete cure has been effected in less than a week's time, and in some cases within three days....For sale by S. N. Weare.

Standard Time.

ITS ORIGIN AND THE ARRANGEMENT OF ITS DIVIDING LINES.

Standard time is a system arranged by the railroads of the United States and Canada originally. The purpose was to do away with the multitude of different "times" used in business, which affected the railways and in operating the lines. The territory in which these railways lay was divided into belts running north and south, and about 15 degrees wide, from east to west; in every division of the country all business was to be done on the same time. In the Maritime Provinces of Canada and a part of Maine the time used was that of the sixtieth meridian west of Greenwich. In the rest of New England and as far west as Pittsburg and Buffalo, the time fixed was that of the seventy-fifth meridian, which is the time of Washington. The next belt westward was ninetieth meridian time, which is about the local time of New Orleans, and then comes mountain time, which is nearly that of Denver. Still farther west is Pacific time, which is that of the one hundred and twentieth meridian. Standard time divisions are not just 15 degrees from east to west nor are their boundaries regular. They are mapped out to suit the railroads, and the changes are usually fixed at points which are junctions for great railways or divisional terminals on the same lines. Sun time is supposed by most people to be the astronomical time of every place from day to day, but it is really an averaging or equalizing of exact local time, for the movements of the earth are too irregular to permit the convenient use of astronomical time, just as it is determined by the position of the heavenly bodies.

C. C. Richards & Co.

Dear Sirs.—For some years I have had only partial use of my arm, caused by a sudden strain. I have used every remedy without effect, until I got a sample bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT. The benefit I received from it caused me to continue its use and now I am happy to say my arm is completely restored.

R. W. HARRISON.

Glamis, Ont.

Exhibition's Opening Day.

The opening day at the Nova Scotia Exhibition at Halifax this year will not be the mere formal affair that it has been. The exhibition will be formally opened as before, but immediately thereafter will commence what will be one of the greatest features of the whole exhibition—the horse show—given under the auspices of the Halifax Riding Club. The horse show for 1903 will be of particularly great interest, in view of the fact of the very large number of entries from points outside the City. The vaudeville performance and protechnical show will be in full force at night.

They Make you Feel Good.

The pleasant purgative effect experienced by all who use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and the healthy condition of the body and mind which they create makes one feel joyful. For sale by S. N. Weare.

—"I have never met," he said, "more than two really lovely women." "Ah!" she said, looking up innocently into his face, "who was the other?"

—Minard's Liniment cures dandruff.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Parish of Bridgetown.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rev. E. Underwood, Rector.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, BRIDGETOWN.

Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.
Sunday Services: 1st Sunday in the month 7.30 p. m. All other Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.
Holy Communion: 3rd and 5th Sundays at 11 a. m., 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a. m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BELLISLE.

1st Sunday in month, 10.30 a. m. (The Holy Communion is administered at this service.) All other Sundays at 3 p. m.
Sunday School: 1st Sunday in month at 9.45 a. m. All other Sundays at 1.45 p. m.

YOUNG'S COVE.

1st Sunday in the month at 2.30 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. E. Daley, pastor. Bible Class and Sabbath-school at 10 a. m.; preaching service at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday and Friday evenings of every week.

GORDON MEMORIAL CHURCH (Presbyterian).—Rev. H. S. Davison, Pastor. Public worship every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p.m. Sabbath-School and Pastor's Bible class at 10 a. m. Congregational Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 7.30 p. m. All seats free. Ushers to welcome strangers.

PROVIDENCE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Benj. Hills, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a.m and 7.30 p.m.. Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30; Epworth League every Friday evening at 7.30. Strangers always welcome.
Granville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m and 3 p.m., alternately. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m.
Bantville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., alternately Prayer-meeting on Thursday at 7.30 p.m.

SALVATION ARMY.—S. M. Munroe, Captain. Public meeting every Sabbath at 7.00 a. m. and 11.00 a. m.; at 2.30 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. Week services Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings at 7.30 p. m. Soldiers meetings on Wednesday evenings at 8.00 p. m.

The Household.

HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

The free use of watercress is said to effect a permanent cure in many cases of asthma.

Spots will often yield to chloroform when if gasoline were used a mark would be left on the goods, as is often the case with delicate silks and satins. Blood stains will disappear if first dipped in kerosene before washing in soap and water. Muriatic acid will take out iron rust. Where a fabric that is too delicate to be put in the washtub receives blood stains, wetting well with lukewarm water and rubbing firmly with a clean cloth will dissipate the stains if persisted in.

For cleaning nickel plating, mix ammonia and whiting together and apply with a cloth. This mixture may be bottled and used as necessity requires.

For cleansing oil paintings raw potato is sometimes used. Clean the picture first rapidly with lukewarm water, dry, then go over the surface twice with a raw potato or two. As the potato soils, present a fresh surface. Rinse in clean water and dry with a soft cloth.

To set the color in black stockings, tights, etc., place the garments in a solution of one gallon of warm water to two tablespoonfuls of beef gall. Let them remain till the water is cold squeeze, shake and dry out of the sun. Do not use a wringer. Another way of treating black stockings (cotton) is to wash them in warm soapsuds and rinse in water to which a little vinegar has been added. This has the effect of mercerizing the stockings, so that they will keep their color till worn out.

SCRAMBLE OF EGGS AND TOMATOES.

4 eggs.
1 cupful stewed or canned tomatoes.
6 slices stale bread.
1½ tablespoonfuls butter.
½ teaspoonful finely chopped onion.
½ teaspoonful salt.
1-6 teaspoonful pepper.

Toast the bread and keep it in a warm place. Put the butter and onion into a saucepan; stir until the onion colors slightly; add the tomatoes and when boiling, drop in the eggs. As they cook loosen them from time to time with a fork, taking care that the colors of the tomato, the white and yellow of the egg are as distinct as possible. When done sprinkle with salt and pepper and turn over the toast. Serve immediately.

TO KEEP EGGS FRESH.

German newspapers state that it is possible to keep eggs fresh for any length of time by simply immersing them in a ten per cent. solution of silicate of soda, commonly called "liquid glass." This produces the formation of a coating which renders the eggs perfectly air-tight. The eggs so treated retain their fresh taste for many months. The best proof of the efficacy of this treatment has been furnished by this fact that such eggs, after having been kept for a whole year, were hatched, and the chickens were strong and healthy. The preserving solution is best prepared by dissolving one pound of liquid glass in four quarts of cold water. The eggs are then immersed in this solution, which should be kept in a glazed earthenware vessel, and the eggs are kept in the solution for a short time. But one of these preserved eggs is to be boiled, the shell must be first perforated in order to prent cracking.

RULES FOR THE SICK ROOM.

Here are a few rules for the sick room that are worth remembering:

Never allow a patient to take the temperature himself. Many patients are more knowing than nurses where there is a question of temperature.

Never put a hot water bottle next to the skin. Its efficiency and the patient's safety are both enhanced by surrounding the bottle with flannel.

Never allow a patient to be waked out of his first sleep, either intentionally or accidentally.

Never imagine that a patient who sleeps during the day will not sleep during the night. The more he sleeps the better he will be able to sleep.

Never hurry or bustle.

Never stand and fidget while a sick person is talking to you. Sit down.

Never sit where your patient cannot see you.

Never require a patient to repeat a message or request. Attend to it at once.

Never judge the condition of your patient from his appearance during the conversation. See how he looks an hour afterward.

Never read a story to children if you can tell it.

Never read fast to a sick person. The way to make a story seem short is to tell it slowly.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A glass of very hot water sipped slowly will warm the body quickly, as well as the feet and hands.

If rubbed with fresh lemon or orange peel, knives and forks will be thoroughly freed from the taste of fish.

Sweet white clover gives a pleasant perfume to sheets and pillow cases. Pull while the sun is shining on it and put in cheesecloth bags.

Although the odor of lavender is agreeable to most people, the flies do not like it; it's probably too clean a smell for their taste. If a room is sprinkled with an equal amount of water they will vacate it.

It is a good plan, while crocheting wool, to place the ball of wool in a china basin; the basin being smooth inside, it does not pull out, and unwinds quite easily, and so saves much trouble of getting entangled and soiled by rolling on the table, floor etc.

USES OF TURPENTINE.

Did you ever stop to think how many uses turpentine has and that you cannot afford to be without a large bottle full in the pantry?

For croup, cold, sore throat in any form, it has no equal, especially when mixed with lard or vaseline to prevent blistering. Often a severe cold may be cured by rubbing the chest with a mixture of turpentine and lard. Or still another way is to wring flannel cloths out of hot water and turpentine.

In cases of colds, burns and cuts, turpentine, if applied immediately, will prevent soreness. It will remove paint from clothing when everything else fails, drive away moths and ants from chests and closets, and it considerably lightens the task of gouscleaning.

Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor.

Is the only remedy of standing that is guaranteed to cure corns and warts, without pain. Insist on having "Putnam's;" it's the best.

Jokers' Corner.

A SUMMER ESTIMATE.

Martha.—"Well, how was the missionary meeting?"

Mary.—"Oh, I never tasted such angel cake and sherbet in all my days!" Detroit Free Press.

—Josherly.—"That cat's a sprinter, He can do 100 laps in 20 seconds."
Bosherly.—"On a race track?"
Josherly.—"No, on a milk saucer."

WHY THEY MARRIRD.

"Harold, what made you first think of marrying me?"

"Well, it will do no harm to tell you now. I saw you sharpen a lead pencil once. You did it neatly and without soiling your fingers, and I said to myself that a girl who could do that would make me a good wife. Tell me when you first thought of me as a possible husband."

"Well, it won't do any harm to tell you now. I saw you watching me when I sharpened that pencil. I said to myself, 'Maybe that's his test of a girl.' So I took unusual pains with the job."—Chicago Tribune.

KNEW WHAT IT WAS.

John Barry, the son-in-law and successor of "Billy" Florence, who for many years kept the roadhouse at the southern terminus of Macomb's dam Bridge, was called upon the other day to testify in relation to a contract wherein the question involved was the number of cubic yards handled in some depressed lots in the vicinity. Upon the stand he seemed to know very little about the matter, and his idea of a cubic yard was so vague that it was suspected that he hardly comprehended the term. In order to facilitate his comprehension the judge said:

"Now, look here, witness. Assume this inkstand to be three feet across the top this way, and three feet this way, and three feet in height, what should you call it?"

Johnny puzzled a while, and then replied:

"I should call it a very large inkstand."

VOUCHED FOR HER.

In a certain mountain town liveh a little boy of four who was very much frightened at the thought of a bear—in fact, it was the only animal or thing he was afraid of—and his mother in trying to keep him from running into the street and playing in the irrigating ditches, and wandering away to a little unkempt park, told him he must not go, for there were bears there. This frightened William, and the following day he sat on the doorstep in a very quiet and thoughtful mood. When asked by the village clergyman, who was passing by, why he did not go out and play, William replied: "I must not go out of the gate, for there are bears in the road and down in the park." The minister laughingly replied: "No, there's no bears anywhere around," but William insisted that there were, as his mamma had told him that there were. The minister said, "Let's go in and ask mamma about it," and mamma had to acknowledge that she had simply told William that to keep him from running away from home. When alone with the little boy, the mother said: "William, mamma is sorry that she told you a story about the bears, and I guess we had better ask God to forgive her," whereupon William said, "Mamma, you had better let me ask God, for maybe he wouldn't forgive you."—Eva Pierce Finch, in Leslie Lippincott's.

SHE FOLLOWED INSTRUCTIONS.

A lady once employed a girl to assist her in her housework. One day the mistress wanted to make a pudding, and having bought plums, she explained to the girl how to stone them. She picked up a plum and took out the stone. Thinking the girl knew how to do them, she put the plum in her mouth, and left the kitchen. The servant came into the drawing room half an hour later and said: "Please, mum, I've finished." The hostess departed for the kitchen and beheld a plate full of stones only. "Where are the plums, Jane?" she asked "I've eaten 'em, mum, as you showed me!" was the maid's reply.

THE BARBER'S RELIGIOUS EXPERIWNCG.

A New York daily, that pretends to be up-to-date in other things, trots out an anecdote with such an ancient flavor that it did seem as though it had been placed on the shelf a quarter of a century ago. The paper brings down the story and dusts it off for the purpose of introducing Senator Hoar as one of the central figures. It relates the experience of a colored barber in a church society with which he had been connected, and runs thus:

"Senator Hoar used to be shaved by a man named Dickson whenever he went to Boston. One morning he opened the conversation by saying: 'I believe you are a member of the African church on —— street?'

"'No, sah, not at all, sah,' was the reply, made with much dignity.

"'Ah, I thought you were when I was here last.'

"'But not dis yeah, sah.'

"'Ah, have you resigned?'

"'Well, sah, it was dis way: I jined dat church en good faith and de fust yeah I give ten dollahs o'ds the stated gospel en all de church calls me Brudder Dickson. De second yeah my biznuss fell off, en I give five dollahs; an all de church people dey call me Mister Dickson. Do dis razzer hurt yo', sah?'

"'Not at all; it is very easy.'

"'Thankee, sah; well de third yeah I feel so pohly dat I don' give nuthin' at all fur preachin', en all de church people dey pass me by en say 'dat old niggah Dickson.' After dat I quit 'em.'"

—A gentleman who was about to marry a beautiful widow of thirty almost quarrelled with her about the church in which they should have the ceremony performed. The lady became somewhat indignant, and said, "I have always been married in the parish church, and I tell you I always shall be."

Valuable Advice to Mothers.

If your child comes in from playing coughing or showing evidence of an approaching attack of Grippe, Sore Throat, or sickness of any kind, first thing get out your bottle of Nerviline. Rub the chest and neck with Nerviline and give interbal doses of ten drops of Nerviline in sweetened water every two hours. This will prevent any serious trouble. No liniment or pain reliever equals Polson's Nerviline, which is a necessity in every household. Large bottles cost only 25c.

—Minard's Liniment cures burns, etc.