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The above rates are subject to discount to yearly advertisers of 10 per cent. Legal and Special Notices, 10c. per line each insertion. A discount of 10 per cent. on contracts of 100 lines and over.

JOS. J. CAVE, PUBLISHER

Professional

A. GRANT, M. D., Physician, Surgeon and Ac. Counsellor, 101 and Beaverton cor Main and Beaverton Streets, Beaverton, Ont.

F. MADILL, M. A., BARRISTER, SOLICITOR &c., Beaverton, Ont. Money to Loan.

WEEKS & NOBLE, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. Private and Company Funds to Loan at lowest rates. Sale and other Negotiations. Offices: A. J. Sinclair's old store, Cannington, and Campbell's Block, Woodville.

GEO. F. BRUCE, CLERK, sixth Division Court, Co. of Ontario (Conveyancer, &c. Commissioner for taking Affidavits &c. Issuer of Marriage Licenses Agent for Freshfield Loans and Savings Co. MONEY TO LOAN. Office—Corner Main and Main Street, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO

GEO. SMITH, ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR. Residence and address: Beaverton, Ont.

W. H. GROSS, DENTIST, LINDSAY, ONTARIO. Liquid Laughing Gas, the purest, safest and best administered free from artificial heat and required. Go to Gross, Lindsay for perfect fitting and durable teeth.

B. MADILL & CO., BANKERS, MONEY TO LOAN on First-Class Security at 6 per cent.

J. BARNES, WOODVILLE AND BEAVERTON. Our new pump gives us excellent facilities for the prompt and satisfactory manufacture of all kinds of Common and Force Pumps, Hose, Cisterns and Pumps.

WEEKLY at BRECHIN. The undersigned well-known pump-maker will be in Brechin every Tuesday for the purpose of taking orders and repairing all kinds of pumps.

JACOB BARNES, DR. SMITH, DENTIST, Uxbridge. Graduate in L.D.S. Royal College of Dental Surgeons also honor graduate in D. D. S. (University of Toronto). Owing to large increase in his practice here, Dr. Smith will be at the "Hamilton House," Beaverton, on the first Saturday of each month. All appliances for painless operating and gold work.

DENTISTRY! GAS, VITALIZED AIR. DR. NEELANDS, Dentist, Lindsay, Extends teeth without pain by Gas-Vitalized Air administered by him for 25 years. He studied the gas under Dr. Oulton, of New York, the originator of gas for extracting teeth. Dr. Oulton writes Dr. Neelands that he has given the gas to 177,229 persons without an accident. Local Anesthetics also used for extracting. Beautiful Artificial Teeth inserted. Dr. Neelands visits Beaverton, (Hamilton House) the 2nd Tuesday of every month. Call in person if possible.

Old collectors regard the collecting of old Greek coins as their most formidable task, not because of their rarity, but because fully 1,900 independent cities had a distinctive series of coins.

PRACTICAL FARMING

Sharpening a Cast Iron Plow Point.

Many farmers are not aware that when a cast-iron plow point has become very blunt it can be sharpened into a new and useful condition. This can be done by using a file on the point, and then grinding it on a stone. The point should be ground to a sharp edge, and then polished with a fine stone. This will give it a keen edge and make it last longer.

Keeping Pasture Springs Pure.

Too many of the sources of the water supply of our pastures are contaminated by cattle wading in the springs and dropping their excrement into the basin in which the spring is situated, into which all loose manure is washed by the rains of summer. Such contamination of water supply is highly undesirable for any stock to drink from, and most decidedly undesirable for the use of dairy cows. There is almost always a descending stretch of ground, or a descending open ditch, from pasture springs, which permits the seeping of the water supply pure. The spring should be completely enclosed and roofed over, and the water conveyed by a pipe to a tub or trough below, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Such a plan not only serves to keep the water pure at all times, but also to keep it cool in summer and warmer in winter, if the spring is used for the winter watering of stock.

Feeding Barley Straw.

Barley straw, when the crop is secured in good condition, should come from the threshing bright colored and well broken up by the action of the threshing cylinder. If the boards are wholly or partly moved, no danger need be apprehended in feeding to any stock. This removal is easily done at threshing time by allowing the chaff from the sieves to fall to the ground, or by leaving a one-and-a-half-inch space at the joint in the straw carrier through which the boards and chaff fall to the ground. In either case only the straw passes to the stock. The boards and chaff are readily eaten by stock, and if run through the cutting box, dampened and sprinkled with a pint of meal to a bushel of chaff a very palatable feed is obtained. Sheep relish the bright barley straw, but it should be fed from a rack with closed sides with an opening only at the bottom, otherwise the boards become thoroughly imbedded in the wool about the head and neck. Cattle and other stock that are fed on the straw in the open air often get a piece of board between the eyelid and ball, causing intense pain and serious inflammation. This impediment is easiest removed by throwing a little powdered salt in the eye, causing a copious watery discharge to carry off the troublesome particle. In feeding value barley ranks next to oat straw, and in most cases is superior to it, especially if the oat straw is of a heavy growth, or affected with rust, as is often the case.

The Beginnings of Chicken Life.

Always take out the little chicks under the hens as soon as they are dry, and even sometimes before they are quite dry. While the hen is hatching, the little things are very liable to be crushed. Their little peep is so faint that the hen does not know when the time has come to take care of them. In an incubator, the chicks are kept in a box, and the hen is not allowed to see them. This is a very important thing to know. That it pays in marketing butter to put it up in neat packages. Some people are willing to pay for the appearance in butter as well as in other things. That it does not pay to sell the best cows from your herd because you can get a few more dollars for them than for poorer ones. We do not pull up big plants to give the little ones a chance. That unless dairymen are testing their cows individually they can't tell whether each animal is paying a profit or entailing a loss. However, it is a very important thing to know. That it pays in winter to give the dairy cow water that has the chick taken from it. We know a dairymen who provides lukewarm water for his cattle, warmed by a hot air heater in the basement of his barn. That there should be a choice of feeds, and that none are better than bran, middlings, linseed or cotton-seed meal. A good winter ration may be composed of malt sprouts and middlings fed out hay. That if it is possible, a water-tight gutter should be built beneath the stable floor to contain the liquid manures from the cow stable. An iron grate may be built so that the hind feet of the cows may stand upon it, and through which the droppings may fall into the gutter, which should be cleaned out so often as once a week in summer and daily in winter to prevent freezing.

For Over 50 Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething, and has cured them and broken up their colic with a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth, at once, and a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums and reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Write for a sample to "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," No. 123, N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Kitchen Garden.

The Canadian farm is in too many instances lacking in a good kitchen garden. The average Canadian farmer does not like to work in a garden and for this reason most of kitchen gardens on the farms in this country are allowed to grow up to noxious weeds rather than being devoted to the products of wholesome and appetizing food. It is customary to devote the kitchen garden to fruit, vegetables and flowers; but unless one has ample space I do not think it wise except for small fruits, berries and the like, and these should be so distributed as to be both useful and ornamental. Thus, hedges of blackberries, raspberries and strawberries might be made to hide unsightly views, and to break the force of north and west winds without shutting out the sunlight. There are many flowers that never seem so much at home as among their cousins the vegetables; I refer to the hardy bulbs, most of the annuals and such old favorites as the cabbage rose, the cornflower, the hollyhock, the ragged pink and many others which bloom but once in the season, but whose beauty and charming loveliness take us back to memory of us all, that it almost seems like being recreant to a sacred trust to refuse their admittance or neglect to care for them. The great beauty of the kitchen garden consists in its being a vegetable in parvo; in other words, an unending source of pleasure and suggestion, and in it have so many happily many of the spare moments afforded in the raising of a family of seven boys and the care of a large house. Indeed it has been about the only thing that has kept me sane, so dear to the memory of my boys have had, and I believe that the rod might be judiciously spared and work in the garden substituted, not however as a punishment, but to teach them to love work. Add to this motherly words of exhortation, characterizing the utility and the pleasure derived from it, and I warrant Satan would find fewer idle brains in which to concoct mischief. If I were beginning with my brood I should religiously lead them into the garden. The problem constantly presented to us is, how to make every inch of ground bring forth its due share; it is marvelous indeed how much old mother earth will yield if she is tickled in the right way. Just at this season lay in a thick warm coat from the barnyard, then in the early spring time dress her down with a layer of straw, and her appearance and for business, and your table will be supplied bountifully with the best and certainly with the most healthful and appetizing of food all the year round. Now is the time, long before work can be done in the open ground, to make hot-beds to bring forward your plants ready for work as soon as Jack frost is out of the way and the garden in working condition.

JACK THE RIPPER

The Possible Discovery of the Whitechapel Fiend.

The Suspected Man is a Hopeless Lunatic in Broadmoor Asylum—Laborious Record of His Past Life—His Peculiar Habits—Significant Remark When Arrested—The Crime for Which He Was Held—His Life in the Asylum.

The London Sun claims to have discovered the famous—or infamous—"Jack the Ripper," the central figure in the greatest murder mystery of the century. His name, where he worked, what he worked at, his personal habits, and, more important still, his personal movements during the period within which the series of murders took place, have all been ascertained by patient work and searching inquiry. The man is now a hopeless lunatic in Broadmoor asylum. But at, and previous to, the period referred to, he was an idle, somewhat dissolute fellow. He was dissolute, that is to say, in the sense that he kept bad company. He was a dissolute fellow, but never a drunkard. He was a dissolute fellow, but he was not steady in any of them.

What is an Earthquake?

Strangely enough, the true conception of the nature of an earthquake shock is of very recent origin. It is only within the past ten years that the science of the measurement of earthquakes has been based on a sure basis, and it is hardly more than a generation since the first steps were taken in this direction. From the time of the ancients until the middle of our own century the phenomena of earthquakes were regarded as a series of disconnected and unconnected events. But if any one will look over the pages of Humboldt's "Cosmos" (published in 1844) which summarize the then existing knowledge on this subject, he will find almost no sign that earthquakes were to be studied as other mechanical motions. The efforts of the great Neapolitan earthquake of 1857 were so studied by Mr. Robert Mallet, a distinguished engineer, and his most interesting work, in two profusely illustrated volumes, is, perhaps, the first in which learned and active men regarded the problem from its mechanical side. His study of the destruction due to the earthquake was intended to lead to the knowledge of the intensity of the individual blows or impulses. But in fact an earthquake is not made up of disconnected and unconnected events. It is a continuous series of intricate twistings and oscillations in all possible directions, up and down, east and west, north and south, and of the greatest irregularity both in intensity and direction. Frequently it is quite impossible to find among these any single impulse at all adequate to do the damage which is actually observed. This damage is not done by a blow; it is done by the combination of many small motions and twistings taking place in many directions. On the other hand, the fundamental misconception of the nature of an earthquake, most of the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Mallet are not valid, and his methods generally do not lead to correct results. But nevertheless, the spirit in which the question was approached was the true one, and it is one of the founders of the modern science of earthquake measurement. This science had its birth in the city of Tokio only a few years ago. Within the last dozen years the University of Tokio has brought together a great number of learned and ambitious men learning to constitute its faculty. I shrewdly suspect that in many cases they had few prescribed duties, and that the instruments and laboratories for research were often lacking, at least in the earlier years. This hand of learned and active men could not fail to be incited to the study of the very frequent earthquakes in Tokio and the vicinity (when we take all Japan into account there are on an average two shocks daily), and it is chiefly to the members of the Seismological Society of Japan that we owe the science of earthquake measurement.—Century.

Pat's Inzenuity

An Irishman on one occasion passed a grocer's shop, and seeing a pile of cheeses on the counter, and noticing the shopman had left the shop, thought it a good opportunity to get a cheese for nothing. He therefore stepped lightly into the shop, and taking a couple of cheeses, placed one on each side of the scales. The shopman, hearing the noise, came from the back shop and asked Pat what he was about. "Oh," said Pat, "don't annoy yourself; I only wished to know if your cheese of mine is the heaviest." "Like your confounded cheek," said the shopman angrily, "if you don't take your cheese out of this at once I'll set the police on you." Pat lifted the cheese, and smiling at the trick he had performed, bade the shopman a respectful good-day.

No Help for It

Mr. Binks—"I don't like the looks of that young man who calls to see Clara." Mrs. Binks—"He looks exactly as you did when you first came to me." "Was I any such dudu as that?" "Yes, you were, and yet I married you, in spite of all my parents' good say; and I am afraid that, in spite of a, as you say, our Clara will now be just as big a fool as I was." "Och," said Pat, "take out the seeds, and cut in small pieces. Steam until soft, mash fine, and add salt, pepper and butter. Several varieties of squash are good out in slices and baked in the oven. Eat with butter, just as you would baked sweet potatoes." Among the most astonishing freaks of tornadoes are the stripping of feathers from fowls and of clothing from persons. As these effects cannot be produced by the wind, they are ascribed to electricity. Handel and Bach were contemporaries. Born about the same time, in houses almost in sight of each other, devoted to the same branch of the same art, and each famous, and justly so, in his profession, these two great men never met.

Paper is made from waste hops in Germany.

Private excursions are conducted in the following six countries: In Bavaria, by hanging; in Brunswick, at; in Hanover, by gullotine; in Switzerland, in two cantons, gullotine; in Great Britain, hanging, and in the United States, hanging.

Horticultural Notes.

Bamboo is put to more uses than any other plant. Very few orchards are what they might have been with proper pruning.

Aluminum does not rest or tarnish.

A Mule driver in Morocco wears five-pieces a day. The black diamond is so hard that it cannot be polished. Moist earth is said to be nature's cure for wasp stings. Japanese farm animals are shod with straw sandals. The best marksmen are usually those with grey or blue eyes. A spider's eyes are not in his head, but in the upper part of the thorax. Less than one-tenth of the arable land of the Russian Empire is cultivated. One of the curious things about the Gulf Stream is that no whales are found in it. Of the 1,500,000 inhabitants of New York, only 700,000 are of American birth. The French Government reserves to itself the right of using white paper for postage. Queen Victoria has taken 447 prizes at English cattle shows for products at her stock farm. In Norway persons who have not been vaccinated are not allowed to vote at any election. Since 1840 the world's production of meat has increased 57 per cent., that of grain 420 per cent. The Trans-Siberian Railroad, begun in 1891, is expected to be completed in 1900. There are almost four times as many Americans living in England as there are in France. In China the name Chang is pronounced "Jong," with the long sound on the "o." This may account for the nickname "John," as applied to Chinamen. There are eight edible and twelve poisonous varieties of mushrooms in the United States. All apples keep best in a temperature pretty near freezing, and particularly in an even temperature. A Buffalo barber has put out this sign: "Hair cutting—Ordinary mortals, 15 cents; football players, 50 cents." In the British Museum, according to the catalogue just issued, there are 2,700 complete Bibles in all languages. The plant known to us as "love-lies-bleeding" is eaten as a vegetable in China. The young shoots of the mahogany are also served as table. It is stated that a railway train travelling at the rate of one hundred miles an hour could not be pulled up in a distance less than two miles. The wives of Siamese noblemen cut their hair so that it sticks straight up from their heads. The average length of their hair is about an inch and a half. The failure gazetted in the United Kingdom last year reached a total of 10,658 the greatest number recorded for the past ten years. A reward of a £1,000 has been offered by the Government of New South Wales, payable on the discovery of alluvial gold-fields in that colony. It is stated that a pall of water containing a handful of hay, if placed in a room where there has been smoking, will absorb all the odour of the tobacco. A fortune was missed by Harry Manson, who died recently in New Haven, Conn. He invented the device by which gunnars are bored, but neglected to patent it. The total number of visitors to Kaw Gardens last year was 1,743,386, which, with the exception of 1890, when it reached 1,839,906, was the highest ever recorded. The bell of Big Ben, Westminster, London, weighs 14 tons; the bell of St. Paul's Cathedral new clock, set going on the 16th of January, has a weight of 5 tons. Since the foundation of the French Hospital in Shaftesbury-avenue, near Charing-Cross, in 1807, it has had 8,156 in-patients and 208,890 out-patients. The Austrian poor law gives every man sixty years old the right to a pension equal to one-third of the amount per day which he has earned during his working years. Ross Bonheur, the famous artist, is given special permission to wear masculine attire. She affects the dress of French working-men. The long growth of raspberries and blackberries should be shortened one-third or more if the growth was unchecked during the summer. Two Chicago men who were forced to walk after paying their fares on a street car, a short time ago, have brought suit against the railway company. Flowers in a state of excellent preservation have been found on Egyptian mummies 5,000 to 6,000 years old. Some are exhibited in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, at the present time. Argentina has a "Wheat King"—an Italian immigrant of the name of Guzman—whose land is in the south of the Province of Buenos Ayres. His last harvest crop of wheat was grown on 69,720 acres. This year the 900th anniversary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's, Wolverhampton, England, is to be celebrated. The presentation of this Collegiate Church, granted by Sigebert, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 994. The Registrar-General at Somerset House in 1873 as having places of worship in England was 125. The number last year was 270. The officers of the German army are to have a new cloak, the novelty of which lies in the fact that by an ingenious device the cloak may be made thick or thin. It is adapted for winter or summer use. "Wheezers" is the name applied to the squeaking street organs which play only mournful tunes. They are usually operated by apparently decrepit old men, and are made purposely to touch the sensibilities of the sympathetic. Perhaps one of the very oldest monuments is the tablet at Farningdon Church, Berks, in memory of a soldier who had his left leg taken off by the above ball, an actual cannon ball being inserted at the top. Cherubini copied all his own scores, and with such care that his manuscript looks as though printed. He even copied all the orchestral parts, for, as he said, "there is also something to be learned in copying music." The United Kingdom imported in the first six months of last year 62,786 tons of hay, and in the latter half of the year no less than 290,284 tons. It should be noted that of this quantity 63,508 tons came from various parts of the British Empire. Contrary to the general belief that Ireland leads the world in its fondness for "graties," statistics show that the people of Germany and Belgium are the greatest potato eaters; the consumption in these countries annually exceeds 1,600 pounds per head of population.

DIGGINGS FROM MANY MINES.

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BORN IN LONDON.

This man was born in 1863 in London. His father was a cooper, and his mother, as he said to have treated badly. In the case of the father, the morbid element appears in the ill-treatment of his wife, the neglect of his child, and finally in his flying from his responsibilities and in his contracting a bigamous marriage abroad. The boy was employed in several offices, but in none of them for a long time, and in nearly every case his dismissal came from some such irregularity as one would expect in the case

Things to Know.

Every farmer should depress his memory: That there need be no fear of over production of good butter. That while manure is good food to use, it is not essential. That the best butter is made from cream ripened uniformly. That kindness in the treatment of the dairy cow is dollars and cents to the dairyman. That overcrowding the cows in the stable is a direct bid for tuberculosis in the herd. That the dairymen who undertakes to do what the housewives working along wrong lines. That it is bad policy to allow liquid manure to leach away from the stable and barnyard. That winter dairying will pay the man who gives it his best attention, but not otherwise. That it does not pay to feed two dairy cows and get a profit in milk which should be received from one. That some good absorbent should be used in the cow stable to fix the ammonia in the liquid manure. Land plaster is good. That cows should have their feed regular three times a day, and the morning feed should be given early, as cows are early risers. That if his farm is in a run-down condition he should give his immediate attention to dairying, because in producing butter less of the soil is removed. That it is the excess over maintenance that pays a profit to the dairyman. A cow should receive 65 or 70 per cent. more feed than her maintenance requires. That it pays in marketing butter to put it up in neat packages. Some people are willing to pay for the appearance in butter as well as in other things. That it does not pay to sell the best cows from your herd because you can get a few more dollars for them than for poorer ones. We do not pull up big plants to give the little ones a chance. That unless dairymen are testing their cows individually they can't tell whether each animal is paying a profit or entailing a loss. However, it is a very important thing to know. That it pays in winter to give the dairy cow water that has the chick taken from it. We know a dairymen who provides lukewarm water for his cattle, warmed by a hot air heater in the basement of his barn. That there should be a choice of feeds, and that none are better than bran, middlings, linseed or cotton-seed meal. A good winter ration may be composed of malt sprouts and middlings fed out hay. That if it is possible, a water-tight gutter should be built beneath the stable floor to contain the liquid manures from the cow stable. An iron grate may be built so that the hind feet of the cows may stand upon it, and through which the droppings may fall into the gutter, which should be cleaned out so often as once a week in summer and daily in winter to prevent freezing.

For Over 50 Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething, and has cured them and broken up their colic with a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth, at once, and a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums and reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Write for a sample to "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," No. 123, N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Kitchen Garden.

The Canadian farm is in too many instances lacking in a good kitchen garden. The average Canadian farmer does not like to work in a garden and for this reason most of kitchen gardens on the farms in this country are allowed to grow up to noxious weeds rather than being devoted to the products of wholesome and appetizing food. It is customary to devote the kitchen garden to fruit, vegetables and flowers; but unless one has ample space I do not think it wise except for small fruits, berries and the like, and these should be so distributed as to be both useful and ornamental. Thus, hedges of blackberries, raspberries and strawberries might be made to hide unsightly views, and to break the force of north and west winds without shutting out the sunlight. There are many flowers that never seem so much at home as among their cousins the vegetables; I refer to the hardy bulbs, most of the annuals and such old favorites as the cabbage rose, the cornflower, the hollyhock, the ragged pink and many others which bloom but once in the season, but whose beauty and charming loveliness take us back to memory of us all, that it almost seems like being recreant to a sacred trust to refuse their admittance or neglect to care for them. The great beauty of the kitchen garden consists in its being a vegetable in parvo; in other words, an unending source of pleasure and suggestion, and in it have so many happily many of the spare moments afforded in the raising of a family of seven boys and the care of a large house. Indeed it has been about the only thing that has kept me sane, so dear to the memory of my boys have had, and I believe that the rod might be judiciously spared and work in the garden substituted, not however as a punishment, but to teach them to love work. Add to this motherly words of exhortation, characterizing the utility and the pleasure derived from it, and I warrant Satan would find fewer idle brains in which to concoct mischief. If I were beginning with my brood I should religiously lead them into the garden. The problem constantly presented to us is, how to make every inch of ground bring forth its due share; it is marvelous indeed how much old mother earth will yield if she is tickled in the right way. Just at this season lay in a thick warm coat from the barnyard, then in the early spring time dress her down with a layer of straw, and her appearance and for business, and your table will be supplied bountifully with the best and certainly with the most healthful and appetizing of food all the year round. Now is the time, long before work can be done in the open ground, to make hot-beds to bring forward your plants ready for work as soon as Jack frost is out of the way and the garden in working condition.

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