

## FEEDING LIVE STOCK.

## RESULT OF EXPERIMENTS AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Intelligence and Good Judgment Required—The Principle of Feeding as Applied to Pigs—Interesting Letter by the Farm Superintendent of the College.

This important subject has not received the consideration it should have had from many of our farmers. To feed stock successfully, requires intelligence and good judgment in adapting the food to the kind of animals, and to the different stages of development.

Young cattle should be fed bulky and easily digested food, food suited to the production of bone and flesh, such as clover, either cured or green, roots, bran, crushed oats, etc. Young stock, fed on such food regularly and moderately, develop into strong, healthy animals.

A diet for young animals containing an excess of rich concentrated food tends too much to the production of fat, renders an animal liable to disease, and is likely to check or stunt its growth. Animals should be fed according to the object desired. For breeding purposes, it is important that both male and female be fed on food that will produce bone, muscle, and flesh, instead of fat.

The live stock at the Ontario Agricultural College were fed during the past winter as follows:

## CATTLE.

On the 6th of November, 1894, 16 steers rising 3 years old, were purchased in the Guelph market at 3 1/2 cents per pound, the average weight per animal being 1157 pounds. They were fed largely on rape until Christmas, receiving in addition, night and morning, a mixture of cut hay, chaff, pulped roots and ensilage, about 25 pounds per day; also 2 pounds of crushed barley and oats, with 1 pound of bran per day; the cost of feed per day for each animal being about 7 cents, including the rape.

During January, February and March they received no hay. The food fed to them was a mixture of chaff, ensilage and pulped roots, 50 pounds per day, fed in 3 meals, at 5 a. m., 12 noon, and 6 p. m., the cost for each animal being 8 cents per day, including 4 pounds grain and bran. With these rations from the 6th of November till the end of March, 144 days, they gained an average of 265 pounds per animal, or 1.64 pound per day. Allowing 49 pounds each for shrinkage, the net gain was 1.56 pound per day for 144 days.

For April, the average gain was 50 1/2 pounds per animal, or say 1 1/3 pounds per day. Cut hay and clover were added to the second mixture mentioned above.

During May, the increase was only 26 pounds per animal, say 5 1/2 pounds per day, while the feed was 4 pounds pea meal and 2 pounds bran, with cut hay, chaff, ensilage and pulped roots mixed together, 50 pounds per day to each animal; the cost of this food being about 10 cents each animal per day.

From the 1st of June, the feed was cut clover, ensilage mixed, 45 pounds each per day, with ground grain (barley, rye, wheat, and bran, 7 pounds), the cost being 12 cents for each animal per day. The average gain in weight for each animal was 1 pound per day. In these estimates, clover hay is valued at \$7 per ton, chaff nothing, ensilage \$2, and roots \$2.50 per ton, mixed grain 1 cent per pound, and bran \$12 per ton.

The milk cows were fed the same as the steers in winter, except that they received an addition of 20 pounds of mangels per day when giving milk. It will be observed that the greatest gain for the food consumed was in the first five months, while the steers were fed on the coarse, bulky, and easily digested food.

The last three months they were fed at a loss, while they were raising feed the stronger and more concentrated food.

The steers were sold to Messrs. J. A. Leaman & Co. of Halifax, Nova Scotia, at 5 1/2 cents per pound live weight, and shipped to them on July 26.

## RESULTS.

Nov. 6, 16 steers averaged 1157 lbs., total 18,512 lbs., at 3 1/2 cents, \$647.22  
July 26, 16 steers averaged 1555 1/2 lbs., total 24,890 lbs., at 5 1/2 cents, 1368.95  
Gross gain.....\$ 721.03

## FOOD CONSUMED.

Nov. 6, to the end of December, 55 days, at 7 cents per animal, \$ 3.85  
January, February and March, 89 days, at 8 cents per day, 7.12  
April and May, 61 days, at 10 cents per day, 6.10  
June 1 to July 26, 55 days, at 12 cents per day, 6.60

Total cost of food for each animal.....\$ 22.67  
Total cost of food for 16 animals.....\$ 362.72  
Total gain for 16 animals..... 721.03  
Cost of food..... 362.72

Net gain for 16 steers.....\$ 342.31  
Net gain for each animal.....\$ 21.39

The manure is taken as equal to the cost of the labor for feeding, etc. Had the stock been sold in May, as is the custom, there would have been a much larger profit, as will be seen from the above figures. They were kept until July that the large number of farmers who visit the college during June and July might see the result of this method of feeding.

## PIGS.

The principles of feeding pigs are similar to those applied to other live stock, viz., animals kept for breeding purposes should be fed on food that will form bone, muscle and flesh, instead of fat. The brood sows at the college farm are fed twice a day on boiled roots, either turnips, mangels, sugar beets, or potatoes, mixed with bran and middlings. The young pigs are fed the same kind of food three times a day. As we have no milk for our young pigs, for three or four weeks after weaning we mix flax seed in their food as a substitute for milk, about 1-2 pound per day for each litter of 8 or 10 pigs. The cost of the food at the age of four or five months is 2 1/2 cents per day for each animal, and the increase in weight is over 1

pound per day. After five months until sold we substitute pea meal for middlings.

The following will show the results from four lots of cross-bred pigs, that were sold to Messrs. J. A. Leaman & Co. and shipped with the steers on July 26:

Lbs  
Feb. 13, 7 animals from Tamworth sire and Berkshire dam, average weight at 4 months.....117  
March 13-5 months.....154  
April 13-6 months.....204  
May 13-7 months.....255  
June 13-8 months.....301  
Feb. 25, 5 animals from Tamworth sire and Chester White dam, average weight at 4 months..... 96  
March 25-5 months.....131  
April 25-6 months.....167  
May 25-7 months.....226  
June 25-8 months.....267  
Feb. 28, 8 animals from Yorkshire sire and Poland China dam, average weight at 4 months.....102  
March 28-5 months.....137  
April 28-6 months.....186  
May 28-7 months.....235  
June 28-8 months.....283  
April 27, 4 animals from Berkshire sire and Yorkshire dam, average weight at 4 months..... 90  
May 27-5 months.....138  
June 27-6 months.....177

There was little difference in the quality of food consumed by the different crosses; and the food was limited to what they ate within half an hour of feeding. The Chester White dam suffered from fever for about a week after farrowing, so that her pigs were badly stunted at the start, from which they did not recover until between four and five months old. The pigs were inspected by two of the most prominent pork packers in this Province, and the Tamworth crosses were pronounced the most suitable for their purpose.

In order to have roots to boil for the pigs during the year, we grow about two acres of sugar beets. They will keep until the 1st of August, when the new crop of mangels is ready to feed. For a time we boil both tops and roots. By this system of feeding, the best quality of pork can be produced for 2 cents per pound live weight.—William Rennie, Farm Superintendent.

## Suggestion for Entrance to a Walk.

Many homes are approached by side-walks across the lawn or yard to the side or back door. Where these walks enter the grounds it is possible to arrange shrubbery in a way to make the entrance artistically effective. The

## ARTISTIC GATEWAY.

chief point to be borne in mind is that the gateway should be flanked on either side by shrubbery or small trees. The path should also curve as it enters one's grounds, and if the shrubbery is carried along a little way on the outer side of the path, the entrance will be hidden entirely from the grounds—a very attractive feature.

## Value of Tillage and Fallows.

L. N. Bonham, writing in the Breeders' Gazette, says: Jethro Tull of England claimed that tillage is manure, because by frequent tillage he was able to produce good crops. Science tells us why tillage is manure, or rather helps the crop as manure does. Tillage, like the fallow, adds nothing to the soil. It is simply a means of unlocking the fertility found by chemists in the rocky particles of the soil. Now, as neither tillage nor fallows add anything to the soil, but simply make more of the dormant phosphoric acid and potash available, we can say in fact that they are but means of depleting the soil more rapidly.

This is a view of the matter which the culture cranks, if they may be called such, lose sight of. Mr. Bonham's statement is beyond any question true; and high tillage without manure, while it may largely increase the crops for a time, undoubtedly tends to deplete the soil. Soils naturally rich in the mineral elements will stand this for a long time; but it is not good farming. High tillage should act as a supplement to manure and leguminous crops, not as a substitute for them.

## The Brown Swiss Cow.

Prof. Morrow, late of the Illinois Experimental Station, is one of the most careful and conservative investigators. Speaking of the common tendency to extreme opinions, or strong expression, he says:

There must be a considerable modification of terms in judging different breeds. That which would be called small or fine in one, might be called large or coarse in another breed. The Brown Swiss cow Brien, which has given the largest quantity of milk and of fat ever given at any public test, lacked much of the ideal milk form in many respects. She had, however, in remarkable degree, one great essential to great excellency as a dairy cow—the ability to eat and digest a large quantity of rich food.

## Steer Feeding Experiment.

In the steer feeding trials at the Massachusetts Station the chief coarse fodders fed were corn stover, corn fodder, corn ensilage, and hay and clover. In the case of both yearlings and two-year-olds the greatest daily gain was made when the coarse fodder consisted of corn ensilage, and the cheapest gain in every case was where corn in some form—stover, fodder or ensilage—formed the bulk of the rough feed. This seems to be no longer a matter which is open to question. Within the corn belt proper, and even to its northern borders at least, that plant is undoubtedly the cheapest and best foundation for any cattle ration.

## ODOROMA is the best mouth tonic in the world.

## POULTRY NOTES.

If chickens roost upon narrow perches before their breasts become firm and hardened it is likely that they will have crooked breast bones. Therefore, while they are young, let them sit to their boxes, or have a coop without any poles.

Milk in any form is good for laying hens; it contains all the elements of egg food in almost the proper proportions; and no food will make hens lay like wheat in some shape, with a regular ration of green cut bones. Then keep them comfortable and busy.

The days are at hand when the early pullets and the hens which moulted first will begin their song of production, a song which is ever music to the ear. See that they have the combustible material to raise sufficient steam to keep the machinery at work and bring forth the product.

In the variety of farm products poultry may become a source of income at all seasons of the year; but, aside of this, the farmer should have more chickens to save the butcher's bill, and to afford him a change from pork, cattle, horses or pigs. We do not produce enough; the city markets are rapidly growing.

Ask the average farmer if he gives any time or attention to his poultry, and he will tell you no; the women folks gather the eggs and raise a few young ones, but they do not pay. Of course they do not, nor would the male, horses or pigs if looked after in the same slipshod manner; but they will never listen to your preaching.

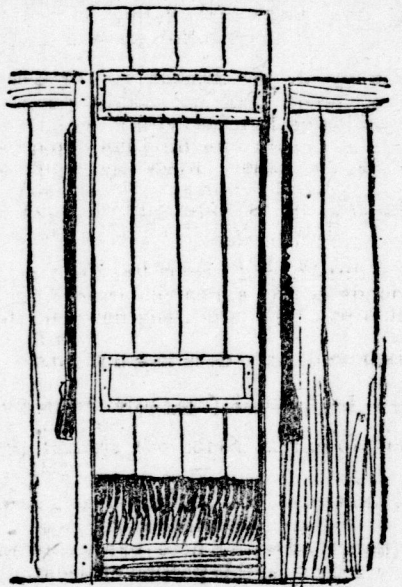
Fowls need lime, but it is the better way to give them foods rich in this material. Chopped clover contains both lime and nitrogenous matter. Peas are also rich with it, and wheat is a lime food. The wheat should be given after ground, lest it be too concentrated, and fatten the fowls instead of making them lay.

Old-time ideas are hard to down, but it is waste of food keeping a cock with hens from which it is not desired to breed. They will lay and thrive better without his attentions, and sterile eggs will keep better than fertile ones, which fact is especially important if pickling is resorted to.

We shall not contend that a flock of poultry would be the salvation of the farmer in these depressed times, but when English farmers are convinced that there is more to be made from their fowls than the provision of pin money for their wives and daughters, it is time we were giving the subject more consideration.

## Hanging a Stable Door.

In windy climates some other way of hanging a stable door than swinging it on hinges is greatly desired. A device to do this is shown in this engraving, and can be made from the following description. For a doorway three by eight feet, make a batten door in the usual manner, weigh it, and procure two square sash weights that to-



A SECURELY HUNG STABLE DOOR.

gether will just balance the door, or make the door to balance the weights. Purchase about eight yards of sash cord and two large sash pulleys. Place in position a frame made of two by eight inch plank having the pulleys near the top, and fit the door so that it will slide up and down without wearing the cord. Fasten the sash cords at the bottom of the door near the batten. On each side of the door square pieces to hold the door in position. The weight may slide up and down on the sides of the frame, which may project out far enough for the purpose, or be bored in to protect them and the cord from the weather. This method costs less than the common overhead hangers, is very durable, can be used for doors or shutters, and any farmer who is handy with tools can easily put it into practice.

## Potato Patches on Vacant Lots.

Some of our city cousins seem to make pretty fair farmers, if we are to judge by what they say in the newspapers. Most of our readers will remember that during the panic a couple of years ago Mayor Pingree of Detroit started the idle laborers of his city to growing potatoes on vacant lots. The idea was adopted by various other cities, and the plan was found to be such a good thing that it has been continued. Those who applied were allowed to use certain bits of land and upon them enough was raised to go far toward keeping poor families from starving. The plan worked so well that it has been continued. This year over 60,000 bushels of potatoes were thus grown in Detroit alone. Last year an investment of \$3,000, the crop netted \$12,000; this year the city's \$5,000 investment brings in a six-fold return. On some of the vacant lots the potato yield has been 250 bushels to the acre. This, of course, is direct competition with farmers, but that is too small a way to look at it. The point that we should see is that it is a help to the poor, many of them too poor to buy even potatoes. And then there is also the big lesson of economy in using the waste places.

## Conditional.

The Man—Will you love me when my money's gone?  
The Maid—Yes, if you will let me spend it for you.—Louisville Truth.

## A Fact Worth Knowing.

Consumption, La Grippe, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung diseases are cured by Shiloh's Cure.

## Plague of Jocularly.

## Men Who Make Fun of Everything.

Humor Good in Its Place, But Needless Levity to Be Condemned.

The last months of the life of Professor Boyesen were prolific of literary work. Among the interesting papers published since his death is one bearing the above title, in the North American Review. Professor Boyesen here tells us that, some years ago, at an annual exhibition in Columbia College he requested his students to write brief accounts of their lives. To his astonishment more than half of the class took this request (though it was printed on the examination paper with the regular questions) to be a joke. Of the thirty-two responses which he received, seventeen were in a jocular vein. One youth wrote that as he had his eyes fixed on the White House he did not like to handicap the future biographer by pinning him down to any unyielding framework of facts which might prove embarrassing to the manager of his campaign. Another young gentleman declared that he had from the cradle been a monument of goodness and stupidity, and related several touching incidents of his childhood which parodied the good boy of the Sunday school story. What impressed Prof. Boyesen more than anything else in connection with this unexpected burst of jocularly was that with two exceptions all the names of the jokers indicated American parentage, while with three exceptions the names of those who gave serious responses indicated foreign origin. Commenting on this episode, Prof. Boyesen says:

"As an exhibition of the national character, I regard this result as exceedingly striking. I had observed many times before, the tendency of Americans to take a facetious view of life, and extract the greatest possible amount of amusement out of every situation. But I had never quite believed that the tendency was so pronounced and universal as the above-cited proportion would seem to indicate. And yet, as I look back upon an experience of 26 years in the United States, I am confirmed in the opinion that the most pervasive trait in the American national character is jocularly. It is by that trait, above all, that Americans are differentiated from all other nations. It is apt to be one of the first observations of the intelligent foreigner who lands upon our shores, that all things, ourselves included, are with us legitimate subjects for jokes. An all-leveling democracy has come to destroy the reverence which hedges certain subjects with sanctity, guarding them against the shafts of wit.

"Never shall I forget the shock I felt, the first time I was made aware of the spirit of headless levity which spares nothing sacred or profane. More than twenty years ago, when I was introduced to a venerable clergyman—a kindly and cultivated man, but a trifle pompous in his manner—my instructor remarked that the reputed reason why the reverend gentleman had lived to be so old was that 'he was waiting for a vacancy in the Trinity.' Boyesen doubts if such a joke would be laughed at anywhere but in the United States. He alludes to certain humorous anecdotes prevalent in Germany and Scandinavia, in reference to St. Peter, the Saviour, and 'Uncle Harrold,' showing that they are far from being in their essence blasphemous. Similar American jokes, he finds, on the other hand, to be the product of over-sophistication and of a reckless determination to be funny, in connection with a total want of reverence.

"I have often wondered what was the primary cause of the jocularly which encounters everywhere within the borders of the United States—and which is verily the only trait that the entire population has in common. Even the European immigrant who at home would scarcely have made a joke once a year and himself gradually inoculated with the national virus, and surprises himself by attempts at wit which are probably more gratifying to himself than amusing to his listeners. Having observed this phenomenon in the case of several Norwegians, who were surely far from being humorists in the old country, I came to the conclusion that the climate was in some way responsible. That our dry, calculating atmosphere arouses a high degree of cerebral activity is quite obvious; and humor is a form of mentality which demands a greater complexity of brain and greater expenditure of cerebral force than a mere unvarnished statement of fact. This alone may go far toward explaining a manifestation which, if I had not so frequently witnessed it, I should have pronounced absurd. Easier circumstances, which incline one to a more cheerful view of life, may also be taken into account, and the democratic spirit which makes every man his neighbor's superior is, perhaps, also a co-operating factor. And this invention may be, there is no disputing the fact that the national humor is infectious."

Prof. Boyesen believes that the starting decay of eloquence in the United States, since the days of Webster, Calhoun and Clay, is largely due to our growing inability to be serious about serious things. He says, in conclusion:

"Though I should be the last to deprecate a fair seasoning of humor in our toilsome and troublous lives, I can not but think that the seasoning with us takes the place of the dish and the dish the seasoning. We invert the proper relation. And this inversion entails some serious and disadvantageous consequences. In the first place, it kills conversation. Instead of that interchange of thought, which with other civilized nations is held to be one of the highest of social pleasures, we exchange jokes. We report the latest jests we have heard, and repeat the latest comic stories. At a certain season certain stories and jokes have a particular vogue, and you hear them at every dinner-table and at every club you enter. They get to be, at last, an intolerable bore; and yet, whether you hear them the tenth or the hundredth time, your sense of politeness compels you to feign merriment. You have to know a man very well before you can venture to 'ring the chestnut bell' on him. No observation I made on returning from Europe in 1879 was to me more startling than the discovery that in the United States there is, properly speaking, no conversation, i.e., conversation of the kind that you enjoy in the best French and Italian salons. It is so much easier to enliven, in fact, an effort whatever to rehearse ready-made anecdotes and facetiae; and to a hard-worked commercial people it is, I doubt not, a great relief to be able to fall back upon this conversational armor, already stamped and polished, which makes no draft upon our intellectual capital."

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The members of the Salvation Army endure trials, hardships and persecutions, as did the valiant Apostle Paul in his time. Many of these faithful Salvationists labor on from day to day, suffering from thorns in the flesh, no doubt of a like character to that endured by the great preacher to the Gentiles; but, a merciful and wise Ruler has, through science, provided for his afflicted and diseased servants.

Mrs. H. Harbour, of Winnipeg, Man., a faithful veteran of the great Salvation Army, was for a time obliged to give up active work owing to the agonies and sufferings of heart disease, kidney trouble and general weakness. Knowing well that her great work demanded a strong and vigorous body, she wisely determined to use Paine's Celery Compound, after hearing what it had done for tens of thousands in Canada. The great price was paid to herself, as well as to her brother and sister soldiers. Mrs. Harbour's experiences with Paine's Celery Compound induced hundreds of other Salvationists to seek a new physical life from the same great medicine.

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## Carlyle, Scott and Sleep.

In nothing is the contrast between these two men, Scotchmen both, Carlyle and Scott, more strikingly shown than in the matter of sleep. Nothing short of a "treacle sleep" in which he could lie "sound as a stone" for hours could satisfy the great author. His nervous system was a very serious thing, and if any inroad from without or within were made upon them, anathemas and "waes me's" would be sure to follow; while constant nights of waking and groaning would be met by Scott with scarce a grumble, or but a playful one. A dog, whose yelping had disturbed his slumbers, moved Carlyle to the jocosely saying that he had the animal by its hind legs within reach of a stone wall. "Bilious and headache this morning," notes Scott, under the influence of a like affliction occurring in the very midst of his sea of troubles. "A dog howled all night, and left me little sleep; poor cur!" with an outpouring of sympathy towards the unconscious troubler of his repose: "I dare say he had his distresses, as I have mine."

But as DeQuincy said of Mrs. Siddons, for whom he seems to have cherished an almost impassioned admiration, that the worst of her presence was it seemed to dwarf that of everyone else, even of otherwise more presentable people, so to read of Scott makes most others, even of the noblest and best, appear small by comparison—Temple Bar.

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