musc Went

rolled

Th nesse full (COMPOSTING MANURE.

How This May Be Accomplished Without Loss of Fertilizing Material.

Loss of Fertilizing Material.

Raw manure is not in condition for the market gardener's purposes except in rare cases. It may do for sweet corn and comes in play for heating hotbeds or forcing melons, but for general garden crops it must be composted and made as fine as possible. There need be no loss of fertilizing materials or elements if the compost heap is properly made, as shown compost heap is properly made, as shown in the illustration. Pile it up in a square heap with perpendicular sides and flat top, four or five feet high and as wide as long, as may be required, advises Greiner in his "How to Make the Garden He further directs:

Let it come to a heat and fork the mass over from time to time until it is in the desired condition. It takes time and labor, adding to the original cost, and in



COMPOSTING STABLE MANURE

deciding on the price he can afford to pay for raw manure originally the gar-lener will have to take this feature in onsideration.

These heaps may be made during au-

tumn and early winter right on the arable land, and the material will generally be ready to be spread upon the soil where wanted when the time for planting it with spring crops has arrived. It is absolutely necessary that these heaps be of considerable depth, not less than four feet, in order to prevent the rainwater from leaching clear through and washing away valuable food elements.

The compost heap while in process of

construction is the most appropriate dumping place for vegetable rubbish of the carcasses of animals (larger ones cut in pieces), house and kitchen ones cut in pieces), house and kitchen alops and other waste materials. Refuse matter of this kind often adds greatly to the value of the compost. For general garden crops this manure, when in the right condition (well rotted),

is applied broadcast and thoroughly mixed all through the soil, generally by plowing under in lap furrow style and by thorough harrowing.

The Average Age of Queens

The Average Age of Queens.

1. How many seasons should a queen
be kept laying?

2. What is the average
age of queens if left alone? was a query
answered not long ago in the columns of
The American Bee Journal.

C. H. Differn relied as follows: 1. A queen begins to fail after the second year, and the most successful honey pro ducer will see that his queens do not get much older than that. 2. If left entirely alone, they would probably average about 3 years.

G. W. Demaree said: 1. I now after long experience leave that to the bees They will make fewer mistakes along this line than I am likely to make. 2. I clip the wings of my queens, and in this way I keep pretty nearly up with them. The average is about 8 years. Many queens are superseded at 2 years old:

many more at 3, and nearly all at 4.

Mrs. Jenny Atchley of Texas answered:

1. Taking everything into consideration, it might be best to keep queens only years, and, to answer the second part of the question, I will say that 2 years is about an average life for queens in this locality, but good queens often do good service even the fourth year. 2. It really would be hard to average up, as so much depends upon circumstances.

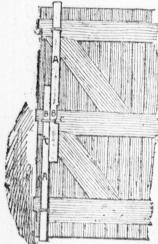
Door Fastening.

Here is a sketch of a door fastening that was originally illustrated and described by an Ohio genius in The Ohio Farmer. He says:

When doors are required to be fastened at the top and at the bottom, I have seen nothing that excels it. When the In the illustration is shown a new and I the illustration is shown a n doors are closed, they cannot possibly open of themselves by either wind or storm, and when open there is nothing to catch should they blow shut.

The cost is comparatively small. It

consists of two seven-eighths inch lath, of elm or other light lumber, 3 inches



DOOR FASTENED AT THE TOP AND BOTTOM. wide at A A, 21 inches wide at B B, and 2 inches wide at C C. A iron clip slightly larger than the lath at a point of contact holds them in position on each arm of door. The middle clip is slightly aph of door. The middle city is signed, more than 4½ inches wide. The cut represents position of lath when doors are closed. To open, pull up lower lath till notched C catches and holds on middle clip, then push the upper lath to the left and let it trop down on B. To close, vice versa. The point of excellence is that the lath must be raised up before they can either be opened or

She—Len't that a lovely sunset? H — Yes, it is. It reminds my of some I have rainted myself.

WHEAT TESTS.

Seventy-five Varieties Grown In Compara-tive Test at the Ohio Station.

These wheats were grown in 1893, and in order to detect inequalities in the soil every third plot was sown with Velvet Chaff (Penquite's), this variety having been used for several years as a standard in similar tests.

Past experience has shown that in such work as this neighboring plots of the same variety of wheat may be expected to show a variation of one or two bushels per acre either way from the average, and hence in this test those va-rieties yielding within two bushels per acre of the average of the Velvet Chaff plots between which they lay are regard-ed as having given wreatifully the same

plots between which they lay are regarded as having given practically the same yield as the Velvet Chaff.

The following 25 sorts gave such yields, those marked (*) having given similar yields in the test of 1892 at Columbus: Lehigh, * Sibley's New Golden, * Tasmanian Red, Miller's Prolific, Sheriff, Ontario Wonder, Fulcaster, * New Longberry, Extra Early Oakley, * Silver Chaff, Royal Australian (synonym of Clawson), Oregon, Crate, * Rock Velvet (synonym of Velvet Chaff), Bearded Monarch, Fairfield, * Hickman, * Buckeye, Jones' Winter Fife, American Buckeye, Jones' Winter Fife, American Bronze, Willits, Beal, Early White

Bronze, Willits, Beal, Early White Leader, Pickaway.

The following 37 sorts yielded in 1893 two to seven bushels per acre more than the neighboring plots of Velvet Chaff, the neighboring plots of Velvet Chaff, 16 of them giving similar yields in 1892; Valley* and its synonym (Reliable*), Egyptian,* Lebanon,* Rudy,* Poole, Early Ripe,* Gypsy, Nigger, Surprise, Wyandot Red,* Mediterranean, Hindoostan,* Tasmanian Red,* Democrat, Deitz,* Red Fultz and its synonym (German Emperor), Witter, Geneva,* Diehl Mediterranean* and its synonyms (Golden Cross* and Yuba). Tuscan Island,* Mediterranean and its synonyms (congen Cross* and Yuba), Tuscan Island, *
Mealy, Golden Prolific, * Martin's Amber, Landreth (synonym of Martin's Amber), New Monarch, Miami Valley, Missouri, Blue Stem, Early Red Clawson,* New Michigan Amber, Badger and

The following 14 varieties yielded from one and a half to four bushels less than the Velvet Chaff: Russian Red, Fultz, Rocky Mountain, Wisconsin Triumph, Improved Rice, Theiss, Longberry, Fultz Blue Stem, Yellow Gypsy, Jones' Square Head, Bailey, *Roberts, *Johnson* and Big English.

Sixteen of the above named sorts of wheat have now been grown by the sta-tion in comparative test for nine years tion in comparative test for nine years in succession. Omitting fractions, the average yield has been as follows: Valley, 37 bushels; Red Fultz, 35 bushels; Egyptian Nigger, Diehl Mediterranean and Poole, 34 bushels; Royal Australian (Clawson), Tasmanian Red, Democrat and Velvet Chaff, 33 bushels; Silver (Chaff and Magtin's Amber, 39 bushels) Chaff and Martin's Amber, 32 bu Fultz, Theiss, Mediterranean and Landreth, 31 bushels.

Mangel Wurzels.

The value of roots as feed for stock is universally acknowledged, and there is perhaps no root for cattle feeding which so much in value can be produced



GOLDEN GIANT MANGEL

for the same amount of labor as the mangel. Familiar varieties of this root are Yellow Intermediate, Carter's Mam-

stinct variety, which, it is clai decided improvement over the old Yellow Intermediate, being larger, more even in shape and of a yellow russet color. It grows more than half above ground, as shown in the cut, so making it easy to lift and gather. It is a productive variety and an excellent keeper. Thanks are due to Messrs. Johnson & Stokes for the cut here presented.

Desirable Crosses.

Following are a few crosses which The Poultry Keeper says will be found desirable, according to the purposes desired.

For good vigorous layers, possessing average size, with hardiness and beautiful plumage, cross a Brown Leghorn cock with Partridge Cochin hens, and the next season rate the pullets from such cross with a Belfast Red or Black Breasted Red Game cock.

For capons mate a colored Dorking cock with dark Brahma hens, and the product is the most compact, heavy and salable capon of any cross, being of ex-cellent table quality, large size and

For market chicks cross a Plymouth Rock on Brahma or Cochin hens, and the next season mate the pullets from the cross with a Wyandotte cock.

For producing a very large fowl cross a Houdan cock on Light Brahma hens and mate the pullets of the cross the next season with a Plymouth Rock cock. For early maturity cross a White Leg-horn cock with light Brahma hens or a Black Hamburg cock with Langshan

hens. For fowls that quickly fatten cross any two of the large breeds and continue such crosses from other large breeds on the produce.

For winter layers cross a Dominique cock with Light Brahma hens or a Hou-dan cock with Langshan hens. Next season cross the progeny with a Wyan-dotte or Plymouth Rock.

THE NEXT STEP FORWARD.

Milk and Cream Will Have to Be Steril-

ized or Pasteurized. The next step forward for the wide awake dairyman and milk dealer will be the sterilizing of all milk and cream before it is sold to the consumer opinion will demand it, and those who begin the practice first will reap the

most benefit pecuniarily.

As to the process itself of pasteurizing,
correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman

Whether the creaming is done in a Whether the creaming is done in a Cooley creamer or by a separator, the treatment will be just the same, only I am confident that more cream would be gained by a separator than by any deep setting at 52 degrees for only 12 hours. Also, using a separator, as we do here, it is perfectly safe in the hottest weather to use both night's milk (having been cooled to below 70 degrees) and morn-ing's milk mixed and separated together. As soon as the cream has run from the separator into common shotgun cans 20 inches by 8 inches, these are set in a hot water tank or tub, in which the water always must be deeper than the cream in the cans, and the water be kept at a temperature from about 170 to 180 degrees F. The cream cans, being only

about two-thirds full, will swim safely.
While heating, stir cream rather con stantly to avoid overheating of the part nearest the water. Use for stirring a dasher somewhat like the one used in old fashioned dash churns, but made of tir fashioned dash churns, out made of the dashing plate and having no holes in the dashing plate on the end. Be sure to have this dasher substantially made that it may not leak in the handle, thereby letting milk or cream into the seam where it will soon decay and cause ruin of your gream. I mention this apparently needless precau-tion, as I have seen by experience how easily such a leak will occur and can hardly be noticed before it has caused

If constantly stirred, the cream may be If constantly stirred, the cream may be safely heated to 160 degrees. The higher it is heated the better it keeps. When heated higher, it will begin to get the cooked taste, which is objectionable, but it will keep still longer and stand more exposure when heated nearer the boiling point, and also when kept longer at a high temperature. Assoon as cream is heated to 160 degrees, cool it down in as heated to too degrees, cool it down in cold water, again stirring constantly. To save ice use first naturally cold water, such as you may have from well or spring; then put coolers in ice water

and cool down to 50 degrees.

Thus treated you can ship your cream with absolute safety in jacketed cans any reasonable distance. If the cream on arrival at its destination is cooled again to below 50 degrees, it will keep sweet for 24 hours at least even without sweet for 24 hours at least even without freezing. The pasteurized cream not only keeps from souring, but it keeps its flavor perfectly fresh for several days. We have run our ice cream parlor in this city this summer and have constant-

ly used pasteurized cream, and ice cream three days old, and even allowed to melt, was as fresh in flavor as when made. From cream not pasteurized it may keep sweet, but will get an old taste.

Other creameries have tried my method with perfect success.

What is here stated for cream holds good also for whole and skimmed milk.

We have now a pasteurizing apparatus on the way from Germany, and as soon as I have tested the same I shall give my opinion. Those handling large quantities of milk and cream for sale will need an apparatus, but in handling only a few hundred gallons daily my way of using common coolers answers the purpose very well.—J. Moldenhower.

Cow Feed In Europe.

The best dairy cows in Europe are fed largely on roots—Jerseys and Guernseys on parsnip, and those of the regions of on parsnip, and those of the Dutch and the Baltic, whence come the Dutch and Holstein cattle, are largely feed on the beet. This succulent food fed to the dam while bearing her young not only Baltic, whence come the Dutch and presses this tendency on her unborn progeny. This is the reason why a milking strain of cows in the hands of a poor feeder and manager will so soon degen-erate into scrubs. If pinched by cold and lack of food in winter, or fed on dry, fattening food at that time, a corcannot keep up to her best.

Two interesting applications of solidified carbonic acid have been made in dairy work. One is to a simple process for the preservation of butter. The butter is placed in an iron vessel or can pro-vided with a pipe and tap, by means of which the carbonic acid is injected under a pressure of six atmospheres, driv-ing out the air, and in this condition the butter will remain perfectly fresh for four or five weeks or longer. In the second application the carbonic acid is forced into whey, which is thus converted into an agreeable, effervescing beverage, available for use for fully six

The Iowa experiment station finds that the loss of butter in churning, washing and working is less by 50 per cent in sour cream than in sweet. This seems a sufficient argument in favor of letting the cream ripen before it is churned.

In some dairies and creameries—would there were more of the same kind!—the milk is sent from one department to another over a little cable, thus saving the time and backs of the human workmen.

Professor Robertson says he thinks it possible in the future to make cheese without the aid of rennet, but he certainly knows of nothing that will do it at present.

There is no harm in the beef raiser's trying to get all the milk he can from his cows and make them pay their way in that line as well. But there is harn in his trying to say that a beef cow is

While discussing a cheaper article it only adds insult to injury to call big gas bills a cheap affliction.

T. C. Thornhill, optician, jeweler, watchmaker and engraver, general repairing. A call solicited. 402 Talbot street.

R-I-P-A-N-S TABULES

REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIPANS TARILES are the best Medi-duc known for Indigestion, Billouaness, Roudnebe, Constitution, Bynepesia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Ind Complexion, Dysentery, Offonsive Breath, and all dis-orders of the Stonach, Liver and Bowels.

KEARNEY'S



vents Falling Out and Imparts to the Bair a Beautiful

It being a purely Vegetable Compound it may be used freely without injury to the most delicate scalp. Every Bottle Guar anteed. \$1 PER BOTTLE

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Ask your druggist for it. All the druggist clease take notice and send for particulars.

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Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named. the systemand are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

yor femorats on the world.

1- Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations,
1- Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations,
1- Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colle.

3- Teething; Colle, Crying, Wakefulness
1- Diarrhen, of Children or Adults
1- Coughs, Cods, Bronchitls
3- Neurntigia, Toothache, Faceache.
1- Hendaches, Sick Hendache, Vertigo.
1- Usypepsia, Billiousness, Constipation.
1- Suppressed or Painful Periods.
1- Whites, Too Profus Periods.
1- Whites, Too Profus Periods.
1- Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.
1- Sait Rheum, Eryspelas, Eruptions.
1- Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains
1- Malarina, Chilis, Fever and Ague.
1- Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.
1- Whooping Cough
1- Kidney Discasses
1- Nervous Debility.
1- Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed.

1- Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed.

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For further information apply to Edward and Drudas streets, or W. Y. Brungen & Son, 414 Richmond street, agents of the line for London, Ont.

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From New York to Liverpool via Queens
town. Fast Express Mail Service,

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UMBRIA. Saturday, Oct. 7, 4 a.m.

LUCANIA. Saturday, Oct. 7, 4 a.m.

AUHANIA. Tuesday, Oct. 7, 10 a.m.

ETHURIA. Saturday, Oct. 2, 2 p.m.

CAMPANIA. Saturday, Oct. 2, 2 p.m.

CAMPANIA. Saturday, Oct. 2, 10 a.m.

UWBRIA. Saturday, Oct. 3, 10 a.m.

LUCANIA. Saturday, Nov. 1, 7 p.m.

LUCANIA. Saturday, Nov. 1, 7 p.m.

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a.m. (calling at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. only
making close connection with the throug
trains at Fort William. The 4:55 am. trai
from London, makes direct connection at
Toronto Junction with the express for Owe
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Hamilton Steamboat Company PALACE STEAMERS

Macassa & Modjeska Commencing June 10, leave Toronto 7:30 and 11* a.m., 2 and 5:15* r.m. Leave Hamilton 7:45* and 10:45 a.m., 2:15 and 5:30* p.m. *Calls at Cakville, weather permitting.

F. ARMSTRONG, J. B. GRIFFITH,
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ALLAN LINE Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, Calling at Moville.

REDUCTION IN CABIN RATES. From Montroal at daylight, Oct. 14 Not calling Oct. 22 Oct. 22 Oct. 22 Oct. 20 Not calling Nov. 12 Rov. 12
Rates of passage—By Parisien, \$50, \$90, \$70;
by Sardinian, \$50, \$55, \$60; by other steamers,
\$45 and \$50. Second cabin \$30, extra accommodation \$35, steerage \$24.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES

GRAND TRUNK-Southern Division

CORRECTED May	
MAIN LINE-Go	ing East.
211-1-1-22	ARRIVE. DEPAR
Reading Express (A). *Wabash Express (A) (D)	3:35 a.m. 3:40 a.n 3:45 a.m. 3:50 a.n 12:10 p.m. 12:20 p.n 10:55 a.m. 2:20 p.n 3:10 p.m. 3:15 p.m. 4:20 p.m. 4:25 p.n
MAIN LINE-GOI	ng Wast

ARRIVE. | DEPART 5:14 a.m. 5:20 a.m 6:45 a.m. 10:20 a.m 10:15 a.m. 11:30 a.m. 11:20 a.m. 11:25 a.m. 12:30 p.m. 2:15 p.m 6:50 p.m. 9:50 p.m. 7:30 p.m. Pacific Express (A)... Sarnia Branch.

ARRIVE. | DEPAR Limited Express (B).... Accommodation 8:03 a.m.
Atlantic Express (B) 11:50 a.m.
Accommodation 2:10 p.m.
Reading Express (B) 3:10 p.m.
Reading Express (B) 6:35 p.m.
Accommodation 8:15 p.m.
Eric Limited (B) 11:55 p.m.

Sarnia Branch. ARRIVE. | DEPAR | ARRIVE | DEPART
| Chicago Express (b) | 6580 a.m
| Accommodation | 7590 a.m
| Reading Express (b) | 1020 a.m
| Eric Limited (b) | 1230 a.m
| Accommodation | 1133 a.m
| Pacific Express (b) | 7300 p.m
| Pacific Express (b) | 7500 p.m London, Huron and Bruce.

9:55 a.m. 8:15 a.m 6:40 p.m 4:55 p.m St. Marys and birat.ord Branch, Toronto Branch.

| Hamilton Depart | 1:00 | p.m. | p.m

* These trains for Montreal.

1 These trains from Montreal.

1 These trains from Montreal.

2 These trains from Montreal.

2 These trains from Montreal.

2 These trains from Montreal.

3 Funs daily, Sunday included, but makes no intermediate stoy as on Sundays.

(a) No. 20 carries passengers between London and Faris only.

(b) This train connects at Toronto for all points in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia via North Bay and Winninger. E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, the "Clock" corner Richmond and Dun-das streets.

LONDON & PORT STANLEY RY Taking effect Monday, Sept. 25, 1893.

Geing South. Going North. Leave Pt. Stanley. | 5.05 | 11.00 | 51.10 | ... |
Arrive St. Thomas. | 8125 | 11.20 | 530 | 9:50 |
DepartSt. Thomas. | 8130 | 11:30 | 5:40 | 9:50 | Arrive London...... 9:10 12:10 6:20 10:4t All trains stop at intermediate stations when assengers at or for.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Coing Enst. | a,m. | a,m. | p,m. | p,m. | | 4:05 | 8:06 | 12:45 | 4:50 | | 4:03 | 8:66 | 1:42 | 5:45 | | 5:48 | 10:00 | 2:48 | 6:48 | | 9:25 | 11:10 | 6:05 | 8:05 | | 8:10 | 12:00 | 4:50 | 8:50 | | 11:08 | ... | 7:49 | 11:43 | Cortland, Me.. Boston.... Halifax, N. S... Trains arrive from the east at 11:05 a.m., 6:35 b.m., 8:06 p.m., 11:60 p.m.

DEFART-ARRIVE— p.m. 6.20 12:47 8:43 12:47 12:47 8:48 12:47 12

Trains arrive from the west at 8:40 a.m., 12:35 p.m., 4:45 p.m., 10:15 p.m. Thos. R. Parker, City Ticket and Passen ger Agent, 161 Dundas street, southwest cor ner Richmond and Dundas.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY LONDON TIME.

Canada Southern Division-Gring East Canada Scuthern Divis on-Going West Detroit Accommodation (except Eunday)... 6:40 s.m. 7:25 a.m Chicago and Western Express (daily)... 9:30 a.m. 10:40 a.m texcept Ennday).

Chicago and Western Express (daily).

Sigo a.m. 1650 a.m.

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent, SE ERIE AND HURON RAILWAY. Stations. Exp Exp Exp Exp Mix

Trains North. Stations. Exp Exp Mix

| Department | Color | ADVERTISEMENT CHANGES.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) must be handed in on the day previous to hat on which their appearance is desire