Soils for Fruit.

All trees and plants are not partial to the same character of soil, and though they may live for a few years in uncongenial ground, certain varieties will never reach their greatest perfection unless their roots are thoroughly adapted to the soil in which they are placed. We may change the character of some soils, as for instance, a wet, retentive clay, by systematic draining, etc., but it is a difficult matter to convert a pure sand into a stiff, adhesive mould. Now this partiality to special soils extends even to varieties of the same species of fruit, as, for instance, the strawberry. The Triomphe de Grand, Jucunda and some others will attain perfection only in heavy soils, while the Kentucky and many others are specially adapted to light sands. The pear, in particular, is very partial to a strong, rather heavy soil; and the apple, plum and quince succeed better on a thoroughly drained, open and friable loam, with little, if any clay.

Moisture is an essential to success in the cultivation of quinces, strawberries and some exceptional varieties of other fruits, as the Newton Pippin apple. Grapes delight in a moist atmosphere, and their roots will ramble for a long distance in search of water. For these moisture loving varieties a good mulch during summer has been found highly advantageous, and nothing is better for the purpose than long strawy manure. Says Downine: "A pretty careful observation for several years has convinced us that a light, sandy soil is, on the whole, the worst soil for fruit trees." This leads us back to a former statement that most fruits will survive for a few years at least and prove reasonably remunerative on very light soils; but perfection can only be obtained on a heavier loam, according to the requirements of each particular species. Another point is, that although fruits, as a rule, are partial to stimulating fertilizers in the soil, the cherry will not thrive if in very rich land, or at least, a very few years will be the extent of its existence.

Hints on House-Clearing.

To make cleaning windows and paint more easy, get a large sponge, such as is used to wash carriages, and a chamois skin, and go to work. Use lukewarm soft warm water. Wash off the windows, glass and frames, thoroughly with the sponge, then with the skin wipe them off, and no rubbing up will be required. Proceed the same with the painted work about the house, and you who try it, will say your paint and windows never looked so well before, and you will exclaim, "How easy it was to clean this year!" Wring the chamois skin as dry as you can, each time you use it. One advantage of this method over the old way of cleaning, is that no lint is left on paint or windows. A handy thing to have for windows and casings is a half worn tooth-brush to take dust or dirt out of corners.

If you have white paint that has turned yellow, take a little saleratus on your sponge and rub over it, washing off with clean water, and you will be surprised to see how much improvement you have made. Saleratus is also good for taking grease from shelves, tables, floors etc. Spread it thickly over the spots, just dampen a little, and leave it for a few minutes, then scrub with soap and water.

When putting down carpets in rooms that are much used, after the floors are clean and dry, spread clean newspapers, or any kind of paper, over the floor, then take nice, clean straw, and spread it thickly over the paper, then put your carpet down. The straw will not make any disagreeable sound after a few days. It will let the dust through on to the paper, and clouds of dust will not follow the broom, on sweeping day. The carpet will last longer with this lining than with any other, and when you take it up again, you will bless your stars that you put down the newspapers for on them will be found the dust, and all you will need to do will be to take them up carefully, and put them on the pile of rubbish for the spring bonfire, and thus avoid filling your lungs with dust from sweeping, for very little will be up on the floor.

If there are places in the paper that are loose, make starch a little thicker than you would use for starching, and use it for pasting the paper. It is quickly made, and better than any other paste that can be used. It is also the best paste that can be used for scrap books. Try it. To fill up small holes in plastering, mix plaster of Paris in small quantities with water so it will spread easily with a wide bladed knife, and fill the holes. It will harden very rapidly. Put eight or ten thicknesses of paper on each stair under your stair carpets; it will save them greatly.—*Irene May, in Household.*

What is Coffee Made of?

The 'cherries' of what botanists term the *Coffee arabica* yield an infusion which has certain chemical properties. For many years this infusion was known as coffee. This became a popular drink in England, and as such had to bear its part in yielding a revenue to the Exchequer. And now Mr. Gladstone tells us that coffee is yielding year by year less and less to the revenue, while at the same time there is no reason for supposing that less so-called 'coffee' is drunk. Mr. Gladstone is also not unnaturally perplexed at the fact that the supply of duty paying tea continues steadily to increase while the supply of duty paying coffee continues steadily to decrease. Such has been the increase in the imports of tea that, although the duty has been reduced to one quarter of what it was, the revenue contributed is now four millions sterling, as compared with the five millions in 1851. On the other hand, the duty on coffee, which has been reduced only to one half of what it was, does not now yield one-third of what it did in 1851. If we endeavor to account for this great difference between the two beverages, we find at once that all these years tea has remind tea: no admixtures whatever, not even 'exhausted' teas, have been allowed. In other words the public have all along known that in purchasing tea they were purchasing what was practically the leaf of a certain plant. But with coffee all was different. Legalized mixture and adulteration, and even substitution, soon became leading characteristics of the trade. And in the long list of the curiosities of commerce there occurs nothing more startling than the fact that the English Government from time to time not only connived at but positively assisted this strange widening of the denotation of the term 'coffee.' At first, indeed, in somewhat pious horror, Treasury Orders prohibited the sale of chicory mixed with coffee. But in 1853 we find Government allowing of this mixture being sold, provided only that it were so labelled. Ten years later a Treasury Order was issued rescinding even this labelling proviso, and allowing any mixture of any ingredients to be sold as coffee. In other words, the public when they purchased coffee knew nothing of its ingredients, or its probable effects on the consumer's system. In short, the term 'coffee' was made to include powders, more or less soluble made up of such widely different materials as beans, malt, roasted grain, dried carrots, acorns, sawdust, and cunningly treated cabbage-stocks. This last February, thirty-seven purchases were made of samples of 'coffee' in London shops. Of these samples only two proved on analysis to be genuine coffee, and the average of the remaining thirty-five samples teaches us that more than two-thirds of what the British public buys as coffee is not coffee at all. It is true that a great proportion of the added matter is chicory; but a great proportion is made up of a variety of materials possessing entirely different chemical and physical properties and of entirely different original value to coffee. It is true, too, that, as the advocates of these admixtures point out, many of these materials are of the highest dietetic value; that malt, for instance, modifies the stimulating properties of coffee. But this is only to point out that these admixtures not only fail to supplement the elements provided in genuine coffee but actually serve to neutralize their effects.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Value of Willow Wood.

On account of its comparative incombustibility, the willow is eminently useful for the floors of buildings designed to be fire-proof. It grows to a large size and furnishes a great amount of lumber. There is a white willow growing at Stockbridge, Mass., which, at four feet from the ground measures twenty-two feet in circumference and extends its branches fifty feet in every direction. Tradition says it was brought from Connecticut in 1807 by a traveller, who used it as a riding switch. The Hon. Jesse W. Fell, in giving an account of experiments in tree-planting on an extensive scale in Illinois, says: "Were I called upon to designate one tree, which, more than all others, I would recommend for general planting, I would say unhesitatingly it should be the white willow." Professor Brewer says: "In England, where it is often sixty or seventy feet high in twenty years, there is no wood in greater demand than good willow. It is light, very tough, soft, takes a good finish, will bear more pounding and knocks than any other wood grown there, hence it is used for cricket bats, for floats to paddle wheels on steamers and brake-blocks on cars. It is used extensively for turning, planking, coasting, vessels' furniture, ox yokes, wooden legs, shoe lasts," etc. Fuller says: "It grows incredibly fast, it being a by-word that the profit by willows will buy the owner a horse before that by other trees will pay for a saddle." The basket willow, well cultivated will yield a net income of $150 a year to the acre. On the whole, therefore, it would seem that the various kinds of willow, the economic value of which has been hitherto entirely overlooked in our country, are eminently deserving of attention, and will amply reward those who cultivate them.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Phenomena of Seed Potatoes.

From the initial results of suggestions of a series of potato experiments at the New York State Experiment Station, started this season with several varieties, in different soils and under varied circumstances as to size of seed, conditions of planting, etc., Director Sturtevant draws these interesting conclusions, having dug up hills for examination from time to time after growth was well established:—

"We find that at no time has there been any definite relation between the appearance of the tops and the tuber formation at the roots. At no time could we ever feel certain that abundance of top meant abundance or earliness of tuber, or that small tops meant a deficiency of tuber. This conclusion is an interesting one, in view of the fact that upon the manured and unmanured portions of the field planted with varieties at no time has there been any appearance of superiority of the manured over the unmanured portion. Judging from the top alone, we might say, as many of our visitors have said, the unmanured portion of the field shows a decided superiority over the manured portion. Our earlier diggings showed the earliest and largest formation of tuber upon the plants derived from the shoots which were broken from the potatoes and covered as seed. This fact held good up to June 12, when growth seemed to cease and other plants took the precedence. Continued examination also gives origin to the following statements of results:—In every case the eye cut shall produce later formation of tuber and fewer and smaller tubers than other seed used. In the single eyes cut larger we notice an increase in earliness and prolificacy over the eye cut small. In the eye cut large and deep we obtained the greatest uniformity of plant and the earliest, largest and most abundant supply of tubers to the stalk.

"In those cases where half potatoes, split lengthwise, were used as seed we noticed a lack of uniformity in the product of the different hills, and examination has shown that where the vegetating eye was shortened in its depth, the yield was markedly inferior to that produced from the corresponding half of the potato where the vegetating eye was left at its full depth. These observations led the way toward a study into the reasons which produced these differences, and opened the question whether by the method of cutting the seed we could influence the results of planting. We therefore, by soaking slices of potatoes in carbine, succeeded in bringing out the interior structure through the staining of the tissues. This distinctly exhibited the tuber as a swollen stem, each eye being a terminal bud on a branch, the branches running into a central stem. We thus were able to assign a difference in the character of the seed used, whether cut with reference to the quantity of potato substances, or whether cut with reference to securing length of the stem inclosed within the potato substance.

"Whole potatoes used as seed seemed to give its results which were puzzling. In some hills but few eyes developed, in other hills a multiplicity of eyes and a forest of shoots. For sometime this fact seemed to admit of no explanation, but in attempting to destroy the vitality of eyes by boiling water and observing that these injured eyes threw up shoots in great abundance, even to the limit of twenty-five shoots to an eye as an extreme, it seemed to us as if the injury to the eye of the potato, either before or during planting, was sufficient to account for the great increase in shoots, and it now seems quite probable that potatoes whose eyes are absolutely uninjured rarely develop more than two to four eyes, while other potatoes whose eyes have been injured in part may develop a dozen or more eyes. Wherever eyes are developed in excess, while the tuber formation may be large, yet the resulting crop of tuber, through deficiency of size, on ordinary land, seems small. One interesting fact connected with this experiment of pouring boiling water upon a pile of potatoes is that it caused the formation of stems, underground stems and tubers within the substance of the potato. Should the result of these studies be verified, the saving to the farmer in seed through cutting the seed potato in a rational way, would not only be large in itself, but would be accompanied by a probable increase in the quality and in the quantity of his crop.'

Sweet-Minded Women.

So great is the influence of a sweet-minded woman on those around her that it is almost boundless. It is to her that friends come in seasons of sorrow and sickness for help and comfort; one soothing touch of her kindly hand works wonders in the feverish child; a few words let fall from her lips in the ear of a sorrowing sister do much to raise the load of grief that is bowing its victim down to the dust in anguish. The husband comes home worn out with the pressure of business, and feeling irritable with the world in general; but when he enters the sitting room, and sees the blaze of the bright fire, and meets his wife's smiling face, he succumbs in a moment to the soothing influences which act as a balm of Gilead to his wounded spirits, that are wearied with combatting with the stern realities of life. The rough school boy flies in a rage from the taunts of his companions to find solace in his mother's smile; the little one full of grief with his own large trouble, finds a heaven of rest on its mother's breast; and so one might go on, with instance after instance of the influence that a sweet minded woman has in the social life with which she is connected. Beauty is an insignificant power when compared with hers.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally. It acts directly upon the blood and the mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. For sale by J. A. Hacking.

Lord Dufferin.

A Constantinople correspondent writes: There never was a man with greater pride and less pretence than Lord Dufferin. He can come down properly upon any one who offends his dignity, while at the same time he is most careless as to appearances. Our noble ambassador thinks nothing of jumping into a seedy old cab or mounting a horse from the nearest corner when it is a question between a sacrifice of time and dignity. I recollect on one occasion last winter seeing the lean face with its glass eye and curled moustache emerge from a cab that had come suddenly to grief. His Lordship was evidently in a great hurry, for the next moment the tall, spare form was away on the back of a veritable Rosinante that just then chanced to pass. Not a thought did Lord Dufferin give to the gaping crowd, who were thunder-struck when the great Elchee rode off on a common hack, with its tail tied up in a twist to keep it clear of the mud. No wonder that pedestrians, stepped aside at the warning cry, "Larga! larga!" of the horse-boy running behind, with an umbrella of Sairy Gamp dimensions tucked under his arm, stood still and stared as if to assure themselves that no trick was being played with their vision. It was a sight that quite upset all preconceived ideas in the native mind as to the state and ceremony that surround the British nobleman, and must have occasioned the ghost of poor Lord Stratford, if it haunts the streets of Pera, many severe pangs. No out riders in front, "canvasses" following behind, no beautiful Arab horse with the neat trappings of modern equestrianism, but a spavined steed, with the dirty, rough blanket serving as a saddle-cloth hanging down on each side beneath the Elchee's coat-tails, and a single attendant working the animal along under the high pressure of a stout stick. But Lord Dufferin is none the worse Ambassador for being above appearances. It shows energy and force of character, two qualities very much wanted out here, in dealing with such shifty individuals as the Turks.

Sins of War Correspondents.

The sending of trivial news, the sending of false news, and the sending of news which will be telegraphed back for the benefit of the enemy, are three of the besetting sins of the war correspondent. The first he will cease to be guilty of when he has news that is not trivial to communicate. The second fault will as much as possible, be corrected by the censorship. Any information which has been kept back will be offered to the world when the campaign is over, and when errors can be criticised without enlightening the open and delighting the concealed enemies of the country. But there remains another temptation of the correspondent. He is the guest, and sometimes intimate occasionally, perhaps, the friend, of the officers whose performances he criticises. He is on board the "Canary," and how can he fail to give the commander of that gallant vessel at least his due share of praise? Meanwhile the "Cassowary," the "Cockatoo" and the "Chaffinch" have no correspondent on board, and probably win no special glory. The correspondent may find himself in the position of the critic who anonymously reviews poems that a friend has dedicated to himself. Who can expect fairness from such a critic? The chicken-and-champagne arguments, of which we have lately heard in connection theatrical managers, and which are certainly not unknown to constructors of channel tunnels, may possibly influence the war correspondent. His remarks are therefore accepted with some incredulity, and they cause jealousy among soldiers and sailors who keep no trumpeters. Praise, however well deserved, bestowed by the guest of the peers is lauded, must necessarily have the air of a puff. In short, the temptations of the war correspondent are innumerable; and the more he does his duty strictly, the less will some of his hosts and many of his readers appreciate his telegrams.—*From the London Saturday Review.*

Spoopendyke Starts a Fire.

"Mr. Spoopendyke!" called Mrs. Spoopendyke from the head of the stairs the other morning after the sardines had been disposed of. "Mr. Spoopendyke!" she called in a shrill, falsetto. The only answer from the bed was a loud snore.

"Mr. Spoo——"

"Well, holler again?" yelled Spoopendyke, springing up in bed. "What ails you? Think I'm deafout of one ear and can't hear out of the other? Think s——"

"Why, no, my dear, but I thought you might be asleep. You know I called you twice before you answered. I didn't think you heard me."

"Did hear you, too, but I thought it was a fishhorn. All it would take to make a steam whistle out of you would be a locomotive to put on you. Do you want anything?"

"The fire in the furnace has gone out," said Mrs. S.

"Oh, it has?" yelled Mr. S., and laid his nose against the cold wall. "What has it gone out for, to take a walk? 'Spose I'm going to get up and start it at this time of night?"

"But its six o'clock, and I've been up an hour."

Mr. Spoopendyke bounced out of bed, caught up his coat, and tried to get his feet into the sleeves.

Mrs. S. went down stairs to get the kindling. Presently Mr. S. came down and stalked to the wood-shed. A few minutes after he called to his wife to know where she kept her saw.

"Why, where did you put it when you had it last?"

"Oh, I dug a hole in the garden and buried it. Then I planted a cabbage over its grave. Don't think I swallowed it, do you? Oh, you've got it, have you? Where did you find it? Here, give it to me," and he grabbed it and sawed his fingers across the teeth to see how sharp it was. Every tooth left its mark. He dropped it on his toes with a yell of despair, and howled and danced around the room as if he had a small dog at his heels.

"Did you hurt yourself, dear?" asked Mrs. S. sympathetically.

"No, of course it didn't hurt. I'm just dancing to keep warm, just trying to work off my spirits, you know."

And with a terrible grin he grabbed the saw and started to file it. Just as the family was sitting down to breakfast Mr. S. walked in with a basket of charcoal and his saw.

"Come into breakfast," said his wife; "I have started the fire."

"Why, have you my dear? Where did you get the kindling?"

"I split a board I found in the barn."

"The deuce you did; you'll ruin me yet. Did you know that was black walnut, and I paid a dollar for it? Oh, you ought to have been a business man! All it would take to make a Jay Gould out of you would be a hatful of U. S. bonds and a few railroads."

And Mr. S. helped himself to a plate of beefsteak, and let the food stop his mouth.

An Impartial Editor.—Mr. Howells said once in an after-dinner speech that such was his stern impartiality as editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, that on one occasion he respectfully declined one of his own contributions.

'Have You ever had your ears pierced?' asked an old bachelor, who prided himself on his tenor voice, of a bright girl, who lived next door. 'I should think so! Hearing you sing every day!' was the bright girl's reply.

***By asking too much we may lose the little that we had before." Kidney-Wort asks nothing but a fair trial. This given, it fears no loss of faith in its virtues. A lady writes from Oregon: "For thirty years I have been afflicted with kidney complaints. Two packages of Kidney-Wort have done me more good than all the medicine and doctors I have had before. I believe it is a sure cure."

You cannot raise chickens from egg plants; you might as well try to raise calves from a cowcatcher.

John Smith is dead at last! He died in Waterloo Poor House. He was a native of Germany, and was sent to the institution from New Hamburg.

As a remedy for Sea Sickness, for any irritation of the stomach and bowels, for canker of the stomach and mouth, for piles and hemorrage, and for all varieties of bowel complaints, Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is nature's true specific.

To cure burns, dip the injured part in water, and then paint it with a camel's hair lead pencil that has been dipped in the essence of peppermint, the pain will be instantly relieved, and no scar will be formed.

The Wild Strawberry plant possesses rare virtue as a cleansing, cooling, astringent, antiseptic, and healing medicine, and when combined with other valuable vegetable extracts, as in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, it is an unfailing remedy in all Bowel complaints.

Proof Positive.—"How," said a country court judge to a witness, "how do you know that the plaintiff was intoxicated on the evening referred to?" "Because I saw him a few minutes after supper, trying to pull off his trousers with a bootjack." Verdict for the defendant.

The firm of J. & S. McEachen, Douglas, writes us June 1st, saying "There is not another preparation we can recommend with so much confidence as Burdock Blood Bitters, as it invariably gives the best of satisfaction." Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

A Curious Language.—An army officer is retired when he goes out of service, and a wheel is retired to go into service again. When a sheriff releases a prisoner he loses possession of him, and when he releases a house he regains possession of it, and this is a howling old language of ours, ain't it?

W. H. Crooker, Druggist, of Waterdown, under date of June 1st, writes that "Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cannot be surpassed, when all other remedies fail then it comes to the rescue, and I find the sales large and increasing." Wild Strawberry positively cures all Bowel complaints.

An Irish Girl who had applied for a position in which she was required to do general housework, was asked by the mistress, if she ever made fires. "Shure, that's a strange question for a married woman to be axin' me," responded Bridget. "Begorrah, mum, I niver did make fires, but I've no objection to be father t'achin yer husband.'

Davy & Clark, Druggists, Renfrew, write us June 3rd. "We have sold Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for a number of years, and find nothing equal to it, for the purpose for which it is designed." Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures all forms of Bowel complaints incident to Summer and Fall.

He Adhered to the Custom.—He was a new member, and when a congressman got up and delivered a eulogy on a deceased brother, the former indulged in loud laughter. When spoken to about the incongruity of his hilarity he innocently replied: "Well, I didn't know. All the congressional speeches I've seen in print were full of 'laughter' and 'loud laughter' and 'uproarious laughter,' and as his speech was about as funny as any of 'em, I thought it was my business to adhere to the custom and smile out loud.—*Norristown Herald.*

A Word of Caution.

As is usually the case, where an article of true merit has attained a world-wide reputation by its wonderful results, the celebrated Electric Bitters have come, certain unprincipled parties have endeavored to imitate them, and expect to induce an unsuspecting public to purchase their fraudulent wares. Ask your druggist for the genuine Electric Bitters that are guaranteed to cure, and take no others. Sold by J. H. Michener at 50c.

Biliousness.

A furred tongue, bad taste in the mouth nausea vomiting, variable appetite, alternate diarrhœa and costiveness, faintness, weariness, yellow cast of eyes and countenance, indicate serious biliary trouble. Jaundice is a dangerous disease, it is an overflow of bad bile in the circulation, any of these symptoms should be remedied without delay, and Burdock Blood Bitters is the remedy upon which you may surely rely.

On the Water as well as on the Land.

How is it possible to prevent a good thing from being known, is the question now agitating some few individuals in the Dominion. Therefore larger numbers, although not sufferers from rheumatic troubles, are of the opinion of Capt. Barry, of Kingston, owner of several lake vessels, and himself sailing master of one, who says: "I, too, have been cured of the rheumatism by St. Jacob's Oil, the great German Remedy: and I know of several others beside myself who have been cured of that dreadful ailment in the same manner: it is known upon the water just as well as upon the land, and is considered an invaluable remedy everywhere."

The most wonderful curative remedies of the present day, are those that come from Germany, or at least originate there. The most recent preparation placed upon the market in this country, is the GREAT GERMAN INVIGORATOR, which has never been known to fail in curing a single case of impotency, spermatorrhœa, weakness and all diseases resulting from selfabuse, as nervous debility, inability, mental anxiety, languor, lassitude, depression of spirits and functional derangements of the nervous system. For sale by druggists, or sent free by mail on receipt of the price, $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.00. Address F. J. CHENEY. Sole agent for the United States. Send for circular. Sold by J. A. Hacking.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Save in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This Save is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. H. Michener

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the lungs. In common colds and influenza the Pills taken internally and the Ointment rubbed externally are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic this treatment is easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills and Ointment purify the blood, remove all obstructions to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the overgorged air tubes, and render respiration free without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits. Such are the ready means of saving suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other complaints by which so many are seriously and permanently afflicted in most countries.

"Twenty-four years' experience," says an eminent Physician, convinces me that the only cure for "Nervous Exhaustion" and weakness of the generative organs is to repair the waste by giving Brain and Nerve Foods, and of all the remedies I have used Mack's Magnetic Medicine is the best. This remedy is now sold by all our Druggists at 50 cts. per box, or 6 boxes for $2.50, and on receipt of an order for 12 boxes, accompanied with $5.00, addressed to Mack's Magnetic Medicine Co., Windsor, Ont., they will forward the goods free by mail, and send their written guarantee to refund the money, if the treatment does not effect a cure. See adv't in another column.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted," as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.—4y.

If Catarrh has destroyed your sense of smell and hearing, Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure you. 75 cents per bottle. Sold by J. A. Hacking.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
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No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
☞ If you have either of these troubles
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
KIDNEY-WORT
Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S
IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR
A NEW DISCOVERY.
For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent article of dial color for Butter, superiorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.
But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this new *color as the best in the world.*
It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made.
And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.
BEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.
If you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense. (46)
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

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CATARRH CURE
IS RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.
CURES
Catarrh of the Nasal Cavity, Chronic and Ulcerative; Catarrh of the Ear, Eye or Throat. It is taken INTERNALLY. Acts directly upon the Blood and Mucous Surfaces of the System. It is the best Blood Purifier in the WORLD, and is worth ALL that is charged for it, for THAT alone.
THE
ONLY INTERNAL CURE FOR CATARRH
IN THE MARKET.
$100 We offer $100 for any Case of Catarrh it will not Cure. $100

WELLAND, Ont., March 23, 1882.
My little daughter was troubled with Catarrh for two years, and was so deaf she could not hear the ticking of a watch. She is now about cured. W. T. HOUSE.

WELLAND, Ont., March 20, 1882.
I hereby certify that I have used Hall's Catarrh Cure, and from the result of one bottle which I took, believe it will cure the worst case of Catarrh if it is used for a reasonable length of time. W. H. HELLEMS.

WELLAND, Ont., March 20, 1882.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Gents—Have old Hall's Catarrh Cure for the last year, and it gives entire satisfaction.
Yours truly,
H. W. HOBSON, Druggist.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE
Is sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines in the United States and Canada.
PRICE:
75 CENTS A BOTTLE. $8.00 A DOZEN.
The only genuine Hall's Catarrh Cure is manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
☞ Beware of Imitations.
Bottled for the Ontario trade by
H. W. HOBSON, Welland, Ont.
SOLD IN LISTOWEL BY J. A. HACKING

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gently but thoroughly all impurities, Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, Curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Diseases of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Eczema, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other Kindred Complaints yield to the benign influence of SURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size 61.
For sale by all dealers.
W. ROBINSON & Co., Proprietors, Toronto.

A CURE GUARANTEED.
MAGNETIC MEDICINE.

For Old and Young, Male and Female.
Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages, *Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness and General Loss of Power.* It repairs *Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain, and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs in either Sex.* ☞ With each order for TWELVE packages, accompanied with five dollars, we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the **Cheapest and Best** Medicine in the Market. ☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address.
Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50cts. per box, or 12 boxes for $5 or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by addressing
MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO.,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.
Sold in Listowel by J. A. Hacking, and all Druggists everywhere. 4y.

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ORGANS FROM $75 UPWARDS.
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Shaw's publications of Sheet Music, 50 per cent. less than ordinary retail price.
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WALLACE STREET, OPPOSITE SCOTT'S BANKING HOUSE,
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REPAIRING—Watches, Clocks Jewellery, &c., repaired promptly, and all work guarantee
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DRY GOODS,
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READY MADE CLOTHING,
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OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT
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at rock-bottom prices since the tariff has been taken off.
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HEAVY STOCKS AND LOWEST FIGURES. FLOUR, OATMMAL, CORNMEAL, &C
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The largest stock in town, and the choicest brands. All kinds of produce taken. Goods delivered to any part of the town.
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Wallace Street, Listowel.

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NEW MANAGEMENT.
The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that he has bought out the stock of
GROCERIES, TEAS,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE
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OF MESSRS. D. W. PALMER & CO
AT GREAT REDUCTION,
and is prepared to give bargains second to no other retail house in the trade; special attention is invited to my large
STOCK OF TEAS,
which I have marked down at very lowest figures. For quality and price, I defy competition in this line. The largest stock in town of
CANNED GOODS
25 CASES CANNED TOMATOES, TO BE SOLD AT COST.
10 CASES CANNED CORN, 100 PACKAGES SALMON TROUT,
50 PACKAGES WHITE FISH, 50 PACKAGES HERRING,
5 CRATES CROCKERY, IMPORTED FROM LIVERPOOL
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH OR TRADE.
All goods delivered to any part of the town free of charge, and on the shortest notice soliciting a liberal share of public patronage.
ADAM DAVIDSON.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANS offer lands in the FERTILE BELT of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory for sale on certain conditions as to cultivation, a
$2.50 PER ACRE.
Payment to be made one-sixth at time of purchase, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at Six per cent.
A REBATE OF $1.25 PER ACRE
allowed for cultivation, as described in the Company's Land Regulations.
THE LAND GRANT BONDS
to the Company, which can be procured at all the Agencies of the Bank of Montreal and other Banking Institutions throughout the country, will be
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on their par value, with interest accrued, on account of and in payment of the purchase money, thus further reducing the price of the land to the purchaser.
Special arrangements made with Immigration and Land Companies.
For copy of the Land Regulations and other particulars, apply at the Company's Land Commissioner, JOHN McTAVISH, Winnipeg; or to the undersigned,
By order of the Board,
CHARLES DRINKWATER,
SECRETARY.
Montreal, 1882. 13d

MONTHLY CATTLE MARKET IN LISTOWEL. The next Cattle Fair in Listowel will be held on
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THERE IS NOTHING SO PERMANENTLY beneficial to the sufferer as Norman's Electro-Curative Belts, Bands and Insoles. They immediately relieve and permanently cure
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YELLOW OIL
CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S
WORM POWDERS.
Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults.

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WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y
By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day