

THE POET'S CORNER

John And Joe. John has been before the sun. His cows are milked and his horses fed. Joe is somewhere out with his gun. Or lying soundly asleep in his bed. Tall wood are waving in Joseph's field. Small and meagre his corn appears. Small and meagre will be the yield. When it comes to husking the shining ears. John pays cash when he has to buy. He never gambles or drinks or bets. He never has the tick till his score runs high. Then judges his farm to pay his debts. And each contraction or new device. Of traps and pulleys or catching foals. Joe buys the matter how steep the price— To buy and rot with his other tools. John's garden gives the best to eat. He's seldom bothered with doctor's bills. Joe lives mostly on bread and meat. Stomach bitters and patent pills. John works hard with muscle and mind. Side by side with the world he stands. Joe is fast falling behind. Losing his grip with both his hands. This relation is strictly true. Be sure to tell you a lie. John and Joe live neighbors to you. You know 'em just as well as I. Whether you dwell where Nature fair Blows with roses and pale with snow, John and Joe are sure to be there. Just as I tell you especially Joe. —G. M. DODD.

FUN AND FANCY

Editor's Young Wife—My dear, you must pardon me for coming down in a wrapper this morning. Editor—Don't mention it, my love. Some of our most valuable exchanges come to us in wrappers. A story is going the rounds of the press about a man who, upon waking up one morning and finding thieves had stolen his entire saw mill, thanked heaven that the robbers had left his water-power. We are told that the Siberian railroad will connect Nipirak, Chita, Irkutsk, Tomsk, Tobolsk and Ekaterinburg. We think that if these names were connected and had a handle adjusted to the rear end that they would make a first-class meat-saw. Miss Gladys—You appeared abruptly with your errand a while ago. You must not come so suddenly into the room when Mr. Smithers is spending the evening with me. Bridget—Saidnt! And is might be that Mr. Smith. Confirmed Bachelor—But we are both older and wiser now, 'nest-o'-put it. Old Lady—Do you actually mean it, Mr. Sharpley, that the boats from New York to Boston go by Sound? Sharpley—Positive fact, madam, no question about it. Old Lady—Goodness gracious! what a queer motive power! What will they do next? Not Available—Credley (reading a letter from Harper Brothers)—Say, Billy, you know I asked you yesterday if "Ask It," the title of my new poem, rhymed with "basket," and you said yes. Callington—No, Credley—You were dead right! I did. A Florida hotel-keeper, retiring at the end of an unprofitable season, remarked: "It is with a feeling of sadness that I retire from active control, but the house is left with a gentleman, abler than I am, financially, to handle it. The gentleman is well known in this community. He is the sheriff. Dudley (who is not as big a fool as he looks)—Did you, al., give my card to Mith Bonclapper? Servant—Yes, sir, Dudley—What did she say? Servant—She told me tell you, sir, that I was not in the kitchen—Ah, indeed? Please tell her that I said I wish glad I didn't call. A Southern exchange says:—A fellow wasn't call him a man—came in yesterday and said: "Here's \$2. I want you to go ahead and puff my cotton; say I will make the best crop in the county this year, and by your level best on my side. I have got an object in view." We don't ask him what the object was, and we didn't take his \$2. Before we would go into the lying business for \$2 we would sell the office towel for a baseball bat and the old Washington land press for a gridiron.

Literature in Luck

Of the years several literary men have been situated. Prof. Huxley found a cheque for 4,000 pounds sterling in one of his morning letters—the bequest of a British admiral. Charles Roade was remembered in the will of a more than one. The generous recognition of genius are, however, trifling in comparison with the offer of an American millionaire to Martin Tupper, of "Proverbial Philosophy" fame. "I am one of the richest men in New York," he said to the author, "and I know authors must my best books (naming them) to honor any cheque on me you may like to draw." And when the offer was declined the millionaire's house, his yacht, and his carriage were placed at Mr. Tupper's disposal.

Do Not Forget It.

It is a fact that Nerviline cannot be surpassed by any combination for the relief of pain. The reason is a good one. Nerviline contains the best, most powerful and the latest discovered remedies. It is a magic pain cure. Rheumatism, stiff neck, neuralgia, colic, in fact all pain, internal, external, and local, are subdued in a few minutes. Go at once to any drug store and get a trial bottle. It will only cost you 10 cents, and you can at a small cost test the great pain cure, Paton's Nerviline. Large bottles only 25 cents.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

LESSONS FROM EVERYDAY LIFE ON THE FARM.

Practical Suggestions on Breeding Swine. Breeding for Pork and Breeding Pure Bred Pigs Are Two Different Things, and Call for Different Management. In breeding pigs it is a wise plan to know just what you want to produce before you begin. Breeding for pork and breeding pure bred pigs are two very different things, and require, in some respects, different management. Decide first, then, which will prove in your market most profitable; it often happens that cross bred pigs pay best. It is a different matter, unless the farm is a large one and there are convenient facilities for the care of the animals, to raise both pure bred and cross bred pigs. It is generally conceded that the product of a first cross are good feeders and good growers, and while the pork producer may not find it to his interest to confine himself to one line of pure bred stock, it is nevertheless well to his interest to raise just as much attention to the selection of the females from which he intends to breed as the breeder of pure bred swine. There may be just as much improvement made by careful selection among the broods as among the pure bred, always providing a pure bred boar, himself well formed and possessing all the points of a good pig, including good, vigorous constitution, is used. Indeed, by not confining himself to any one pure bred of pigs, the pork producer largely widens the range of his choice, and can make his sows often to greater advantage than otherwise, another point of difference. It is most important that the pure bred male should have strongly impressed upon him, by successive generations, all the characteristics of his breed, whereas in breeding for pork the males require but the characteristics necessary to make good pork at an early age, yielding the best returns at the least cost of production. Breeding pure bred animals requires to be skillfully conducted; a scientific knowledge is not an absolute necessity to the breeder of pigs for pork. Oats, Rye or Barley for Winter Pasture. Barley is generally more highly esteemed for grazing than either rye or oats, being considered more nutritious and generally relished by stock, but it requires a much richer soil than either. For ordinary farm lands rye will furnish the greater amount of pasturage at a less cost than either of the other two. One half bushel per acre is the smallest seeding that would do; a bushel would be better if the soil is pretty good. As a rule, twice as much oats as barley, or three times as much barley as rye, are required as of rye. Barley is better suited for sowing rich lots about the farm yard, and the rye is best for the poorer soil. It is killed by severe weather. The best time to sow is early in September, manuring heavily with any good ammoniated fertilizer. Cotton seed meal is excellent for this purpose. On very rich soil four to six bushels of barley, or two bushels of rye, may be profitably sown per acre. The pasture will then come on much earlier than the grazing is better. It is very good practice to sow oats early in the fall, say September and October, and graze them during the winter, when the ground is not wet, and until the stock is taken off, the oats will make a good crop of grain.—Southern Cultivator.

Experiments with Oats and Corn.

Professor Latta, of the Indiana experiment station, in a recent bulletin reports on experiments with oats and corn during the past five or six years. He says: "In our culture the important things are thorough and deep preparation of the ground, and keeping the surface clean and mellow, without breaking the corn roots in dry weather. Barn manure produces a much earlier and more abundant yield than any other manure. It is better than commercial fertilizers. If used fresh it should be applied to the corn crop. Broadcast and drill seeding of oats have been compared, the broadcast method under similar conditions. On broken or foul ground broadcasting would probably be preferred. The thick seeding of oats has given the best yields thus far, but a thick stand makes the crop more liable to rot. The thicker stands of corn have given good yields, but the corn is reduced in size and the labor of gathering increased thereby. With an equal stand, cultivated one way or another, it is found that in rows each way so as to permit some cross cultivation, heavy yields of good quality might be produced. Rotation of crops is the most feasible and most effective preventive of insect ravages. A judicious crop rotation equalizes the demands on the land, prevents mixing of crops, increases the yield, provides a variety of feed for live stock and is thus means of maintaining the fertility of the soil."

Feeding Young Animals.

The life of any young animal, according to Professor Shelton, of Kansas, ought to be divided into two periods: the period of growth and development, and the period of fattening. Of course the best food is milk, but as that is not generally accessible, the next best thing is bran, which is a very common and abundant source of nutrition. We can have ground oats or linseed meal, but corn alone is deficient in the necessary elements requisite for the rapid growth of pigs, calves and that class of animals. But when we come to food grown here there is no class of food that does so well as Indian corn. All experiments show that there is no grain equal to corn for accumulating fat on animals. If, however, you want lean meat, you have to feed nutritious food—clover, beans, peas and all of that sort.

Potato Contests.

The editor of Rural New Yorker made a wager that he can this season grow potatoes at the rate of 700 bushels per acre by the Rural's trench system, and Mr. Atkinson, of The Farm and Home, has accepted the wager. The stipulated forfeit of \$50 is to be paid to some charitable institution. Mr. Eli Minch, of New Jersey, proposes to beat this record by the same method and with high manuring. He uses both stable compost, etc., and commercial fertilizers. Mr. Alfred Rose, Penn. Y., N. Y., comes forward with a challenge to potato growers generally, offering a wager of \$500 against \$500 that he will produce a yield of potatoes at the rate of 1,000 bushels to the acre.

Scrapping Moss and Loosening Bark of Fruit Trees.

In scrapping moss and loosening bark of fruit trees, use a moss and take care not to injure the lower bark, advises one authority.

Fruits as Food and Medicine.

Of all the fruits with which we are blessed, the peach is the most delicious and digestible. There's nothing more palatable, wholesome and medicinal than good, ripe peaches. They should be ripe, but not over ripe and half rotten; and of this kind they may make a part of either meal, or be eaten between meals; but it is better to make them part of the regular meal. It is a mistaken idea that no fruit should be eaten at breakfast. It would be far better if our people would eat less bread and grease at breakfast and more fruit. In the morning there is an acid state of the secretions and nothing is so well calculated to correct this as cooling, acid fruits, such as peaches, apples, etc. Still, most of us have been taught that eating fruit before breakfast is highly dangerous. Now the apple originated and did not know, but it is certainly a great error, contrary to both reason and facts. The apple is one of the best of fruits. Baked or stewed apples will generally agree with the most delicate stomach, and are an excellent medicine in many cases of sickness. Green or half-ripe apples, stewed and sweetened are pleasant to the taste, cooling, nourishing and laxative, far superior, in many cases, to the abominable doses of salts and oil usually given in fever and other diseases. As we apples are dried and stewed are better for constipation than liver pills. Oranges are very acceptable to most stomachs, having all the advantages of the acid alluded to; but the orange juice alone should be taken, rejecting the pulp. All small seeded fruits, such as blackberries, figs, raspberries, currants and strawberries, may be classed among the best foods and medicines. The sugar in them is nutritious, the acid is cooling and purifying, and the seeds are laxative. We would be much the gainers if we would look more to our orchards and gardens for our medicines, and less to our drug store. To cure fever or act on the kidneys, no febrile or diuretic is superior to watermelon, which may with very few exceptions, be taken in sickness and health in almost unlimited quantities, not only without injury, but with positive benefit. But in using them the water of juice should be taken, excluding the pulp; the melon should be ripe and soft, but not over ripe and stale. The same may be said of lemons, pomegranates, and all that class. Lemonade is the best drink in fevers, and when thickened with sugar is better than any other in the midst of the things in many cases of cough. Tomatoes act on the liver and bowels, and are much more pleasant and safe than blue mass and "liver regulators." The juice should be used alone, rejecting the skin. It is curious, but true, that the table of the day laborer in town, who does not own a foot of land, and whom the country man contemptuously declares "live from hand to mouth," is more abundantly supplied with vegetables and fruits than that of the farmer in the midst of his broad acres. The latter gives a variety of excuses for his neglect; and at a neighbor's, with his mouth full of his second help of delicious green peas, will declare a garden "don't say," and as he backs up his plate for another portion of strawberries in hortense, will wonder how his host can find time to "potter with small fruit," regardless of or indifferent to the fact that no acre on his farm will yield him so much good living, and do so much to promote his health and happiness, as a quarter-acre garden spot, intelligently tended.

Indisposed Farm.

"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and found it a sure cure for summer complaint. I was very sick and it cured me entirely." Alexander W. Grant, Moose Creek, Ont. 4

Receipt and Practice

Little Eunice, between three and four years old, had to be punished one day, her mother prefacing the operation with the remark that she was sorry to do it; she only did it because she loved her so much, etc. At night, after the little girl was in bed, she called her mother to her, threw her arms around her neck and said: "Mamma, we love one another, don't we?" "Yes, dear." "You don't like to punish me, do you?" "No, I do not." "You would rather punish your own self, wouldn't you, mamma?" "Yes." "Well, then, mamma I wish you would."

Not a Book Agent

Mr. Goode, druggist, is not a book agent, but has the agency in Goderich for Johnston's Tonic Bitters, which he can heartily recommend for any complaint to which a tonic medicine is applicable. This valuable medicine has been with most astonishingly good results in cases of general debility, weakness, irregularities peculiar to females, extreme paleness, impoverishment of the blood, stomach and liver troubles, loss of appetite, and for that general torpor or feeling that nearly every one is troubled with at some part of the year. Don't forget the name Johnston's Tonic Bitters \$5c. and \$1 per bottle. Goode's drug store, Albion block, Goderich, sole agent.

Even so small an area has infinite possibilities to be made into rich reward when they are educated up to the right standard; that thinking which leads us to seek less to hoard money for a possible "rainy day," than to enjoy life's pleasures and privileges every day.

A Profitable Life.

Few men have accomplished the same amount of work and good in this world as the celebrated Dr. Chase. Over 500,000 of his works have been sold in Canada alone. We want every person troubled with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Headache, Kidney or Urinary Troubles, to buy a bottle of Dr. Chase's Liver Cure, it will cure you. Medicine and Receipt Book \$1. Sold by all druggists.

WINE GRAPES.

A Short Talk on the Subject by a Well Known New Jersey Horticulturist. Mr. W. Pearson, of Vineland, N. J., seasonally remarks in Orchard and Garden that a variety of grape apparently worthless in one region may be valuable in another to which it is adapted. He says on this subject: Mr. High commends the Catawba. Here in Vineland I planted ten years ago 800 Catawbas. I have taken care of them, and now have but two of them left alive, and never succeeded in maturing a cluster of Catawba grapes. In New York state the Concord is quoted as a hardy grape. It used to be so in New Jersey, but now in Vineland at least it is worthless; totally destroyed by mildew and black rot. Mr. High commends the Bacchus. I have discarded it as no good. It was, for health and good eating, but has almost a national reputation; yet in certain localities in Vineland I have seen the vines totally ruined by mildew and rot. Grapes may rot one year and not rot the next. I tried the Noah, and some years ago it rotted and mildewed so that I was tempted to dig it up. But last year it was a fine crop, and better than usual, causing a total loss of the Concord, the Noah was a model of health and fruitfulness in both leaf and cluster. For twelve years this Concord grape has given me annual crops of good fruit, yielding from twenty to one hundred pounds per vine. To test it severely I planted a vineyard of Concord and Concord, the two sorts being set alternately along the rows. Last September it was interesting to see these two varieties, with vines interlacing along the rows, and the Concord grapes crowded with sound and healthy clusters. Yet it seems that with Mr. High the Concord "mildewed and rotted badly as any of us."

For Me, I regard it (as J. Sacksteder, of Indiana, says of it) "more valuable than all the Labrador of the whole country." I have set 20,000 vines of it this spring, and have contracted for the Concord grape juice I can make at \$1.50 per gallon.

It may seem strange to some that I have taken out Concord and Niagara to make room for the Concord.

There is one curious point in respect to the ripening of oats that has never been accounted for. The fact that new oats are unfit for horses is a well known one. They loosen the bowels of the animals, make their flesh watery, or, as it is often expressed, "soften them down." In a word, they render animals unfit to work, and in general put them "out of condition." How or why the new oats produce these effects does not appear to be known, but in the course of a few months after harvest, and especially after cold weather has set in, the oats undergo a change of some kind, either of after ripening or of fermentation, and are therefore fit to be fed out to horses. The difference between new and old oats, Professor Storor suggests, depends probably upon a change in the chemical composition of the oat, and so, so far, is not completely digested by horses when eaten whole. Professor Storor calls attention to experiments, the results of which make it appear that crushing or grinding oats, and therefore breaking the power of the crushing, owing to the fact that the whole oats are not entirely digested, the professor questions whether larger quantities of oats might not be profitably crushed the oats immediately before feeding them out.

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How a Dude Caught Cold.

A slim young man in the height of fashion was violently sneezing in a street car, when a companion remarked, "Aw, Chawles, dear boy, how d'ye catch that dreadful cold." "Aw, dear fellow, left my cane in the lower hall to-day, and I sneezed into it." "That's a dreadful cold, it chilled me almost to death." "If Charles had used Dr. Harvey's Red Pine Gum his cold would not trouble him very much. For sale at J. Wilson's prescription drug store. 14

What Things Are Told.

Early Snowball can't flower will give satisfaction where any variety will grow. Carrots should be thinned and weeded; left to stand two inches apart for the stump rooted varieties, and four inches apart for Danvers. Plants of different species require different elements of nutrition, and by substitution of one for another, you get the benefit of the elements not used by the first crop and left in the soil. No place in the garden needs more thorough cultivation, more frequent stirring of the surface soil, more rigid and close weeding than the patch of celery plants. Stir them up and keep them growing vigorously. One thing seems to have been quite well demonstrated, that larger quantity of potatoes, as well as potatoes of a better quality, can be raised with chemical fertilizers than with manure.

Raspberry and Blackberry Plants.

"Raspberry and blackberry plants," says a writer in Orchard and Garden, "will soon take entire possession of the land and form an almost impenetrable thicket, which will be worse than useless. The new growth of the one-year-old plants should be nipped off when about two feet high and that of older plants when three feet. The suckers which appear between the rows and hills of the varieties which are propagated in this manner must also be removed. If a little care is used and a favorable time is selected this new growth may now be successfully transplanted. If not wanted for this purpose the suckers should be pulled. The man who does the work will need some old clothes and some thick gloves or mittens. Pulling is an easier, quicker and more effective way of removing the suckers than cutting them either at or just below the surface of the ground.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

10000 PRESENTS

To FIRST APPLYING, WHILE THEY LAST. We will send by mail on application a box of 10,000 presents. The presents will be by the name of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. of Lowell, Mass. Cut the red circle from the label and send it in a letter stating how you wish to receive your presents. If you are a subscriber to the Signal, you will receive your presents free of charge. If you are not a subscriber, you will receive your presents for 10 cents. Address: J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Huron Land Agency.

NEW LIST OF LOTS FOR SALE. CALL AND SEE THEM.

They have a larger sale in my district, than any well known druggist, than any other pill on the market, and give the best satisfaction for sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, etc., and when combined with Johnston's Tonic Bitters, Johnston's Tonic Liver Pills will perform what no other medicine has done before for suffering humanity." Pills 25 cents per bottle. Bitters 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. Sold by Goode, Druggist, Albion block, Goderich, sole agent. [c]

To Smokers.

We do not by any means encourage smoking even among healthy adults, says a New York exchange. If a man has not acquired the habit, he is very foolish if he takes it up. To those of our readers who do and will smoke we endeavor to be of service by pointing out how they may indulge with the least injury to health. Never smoke on an empty stomach. Many cannot do so, and none ought to try, for then the unpleasant effects of tobacco are the most quickly developed. When one smokes he should keep the air about him as pure as possible. A good rule for all to follow would be to go out of doors when they indulge in the weed. But that is not always convenient nor pleasant, therefore the room occupied should be well ventilated. Never smoke in a room with children, in another room, the importance of which but few recognize. Without doubt more than one child owes its weak, puny constitution to the thoughtless habit of its father poisoning night after night the air it breathes. The anxious principles of tobacco smoke are taken up by the blood, thin down the blood and you interfere with elimination of the poisons held by it. Therefore, do not drink freely while smoking heavily nor for an hour or so after. Smokers should remember the effects of their habit on the brain! That suffers the least injury when it is exhausted. Therefore, men whose labors are largely mental should smoke very lightly, if at all, in the early part of the day; when they are tired, then an indulgence will do them good. If ever smoking is justified it is under such conditions. The form in which tobacco is used is of no little importance to consider. Cigarettes are out of the question; they are condemned in fact. For the majority of people cigars are the least injurious; some suffer less from pipe smoking. The latter seems the best suited for those who have irritable throats. While two-thirds of a good cigar is being burned but little nicotine is thrown off in the smoke. The poison appears to be condensed before the fire, so that in the yet unburned portion a constant accumulation of it takes place. Counterfeits are always dangerous, more so that they always closely imitate the ORIGINAL IN APPEARANCE AND TASTE. The remarkable success achieved by Nasal Balm as a positive cure for Catarrh and Cold in the Head has induced unprincipled parties to imitate it. The public are cautioned not to be deceived by nostrums imitating Nasal Balm in name and appearance, bearing such names as Nasal Cream, Nasal Balsam, etc. Ask for Nasal Balm and do not take imitation dealers may urge upon you. For sale by all druggists or sent post-paid on receipt of price (50c and \$1) by addressing Fullford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

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To Save Life

Frequently requires prompt action. An hour's delay waiting for the doctor may be attended with serious consequences, especially in cases of Croup, Pneumonia, and other throat and lung troubles. Hence, no family should be without a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has proved itself, in thousands of cases, the best Emergency Medicine ever discovered. It gives prompt relief and prepares the way for a thorough cure, which is certain to be effected by its continued use. S. H. Lattimer, M. D., Mt. Vernon, Ga., says: "I have found Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a perfect cure for Croup in all cases. I have known the worst cases relieved in a very short time by its use, and advise all families to use it in sudden emergencies, for coughs, croup, &c." A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middletown, Tenn., says: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me." "I cannot say enough in praise of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," writes E. B. Bradford of Palestine, Texas, "believing as I do that, but for its use, I should long since have died."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 50c per bottle, \$1.00 per dozen.

As a direct result of Canada's splendid display at the Colonial Exhibition in London, it is said that the Canadian head-quarters, and the most enterprising of people, are inquiring as to the real state of our agricultural industry. While we are prepared to welcome all honest tillers of the soil, it is sincerely to be hoped that those inquiries do not entirely emanate from philanthropists, who have it in their mind to unload the poverty-stricken occupants of Trafalgar square on our shores. Coming so late in the season they certainly bear an ominous look. We trust the government may be induced to pay some attention to this matter and to bear in mind that a city bred pauper is not only sure to be useless on a farm, but also impudent, and perhaps even worse—criminal. It is far from intention to imply that all these poor people are bad characters. There may be a large proportion who are honest and willing to work, but all that we imagine that more desirable emigrants can be found among the eight-shilling a week laborers of the agricultural districts of England than the London poor and unemployed.

The best regulators for the stomach and bowels, the best cure for biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, and all affections arising from a disordered liver, without exception Johnston's Tonic Liver Pills. Small in size, sugar coated, mild, yet effective. 25 cts. per bottle sold by Goode, druggist, Albion block, Goderich, sole agent. [a]

It is impossible to give more than general rules as to the best place for keeping fruit. Jellies and preserves will bear a warmer place than canned fruit; but each housekeeper must decide by experience as to the best place in her own house. It should be a dry, dark place, where the fruit can be easily watched.

"He Never Suffered Again"

No "hardly ever" about it. He had an attack of what people call "biliousness," and to smile was impossible. Yet a man may "smile and smile, and be a villain still, still he was no villain, but a plain, blunt, honest man, that needed a remedy such as Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which never fail to cure biliousness and diseased or torpid liver, dyspepsia and chronic constipation. Of druggists.

INVENTION

has been utilized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed by the country without separating the workers from their homes. This is the "Invention" of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. of Lowell, Mass. It is a simple, easy, and profitable system, and one that will give you something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, without any capital, and will give you right away, than anything else in the world. Grand and free. Address: Taux & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

10000 PRESENTS

To FIRST APPLYING, WHILE THEY LAST. We will send by mail on application a box of 10,000 presents. The presents will be by the name of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. of Lowell, Mass. Cut the red circle from the label and send it in a letter stating how you wish to receive your presents. If you are a subscriber to the Signal, you will receive your presents free of charge. If you are not a subscriber, you will receive your presents for 10 cents. Address: J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Huron Land Agency.

NEW LIST OF LOTS FOR SALE. CALL AND SEE THEM.

They have a larger sale in my district, than any well known druggist, than any other pill on the market, and give the best satisfaction for sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, etc., and when combined with Johnston's Tonic Bitters, Johnston's Tonic Liver Pills will perform what no other medicine has done before for suffering humanity." Pills 25 cents per bottle. Bitters 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. Sold by Goode, Druggist, Albion block, Goderich, sole agent. [c]

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