The Care of House Plants in Summe Months.

The Bare Fallow.

The Bare Failow.

EDITOR WISTERN ADVERTISER: In these days of small margins the farmer must economize so far as he can; not in one way, but in every way that is reasonable, if he is going to have a margin on the right side which is worthy of the name. This season, owing to the excessively dry weather in some localities, to realize a margin of profit will be impossible under any circumstances. He must not only economize in regard to labor and expenditure generally, but he must also economize in everything that relates to the modes of working his land. The greatest extravagance in which he indulges in this respect at the present time is probably the extent to which the bare fallow still forms a part of his system of rotation. He still clings to it in many localities as being indispensable both to the cleanliness of the farm and the successful growing of certain crops. The farmers of Ontarie will be loth to believe that they are expending needlessly on the bare fallow annually what would cost them more than \$1,000,000 by way of labor of man and team of all this had to be hired at current rates. It is my conviction, however, that such is the case, and that in all probability labor to the value of \$2,000,000 annually is expended in this way, rather than to the extent of \$1,000,000.

It is impossible to ascertain with accuracy the amount of land set aside an every and the succession of the same of the course of the amount of land set aside an every and the succession of the same of the case and that on all probability labor to the value of \$2,000,000 annually is expended in this way, rather than to the extent of \$1,000,000.

pended in this way, rather than to the extent of \$1,000,000.

It is impossible to ascertain with accuracy the amount of land set aside annually as bare fallow, as no statistics are collected under this head by the Burcau of Industries. The amount of land devoted annually to fall wheat is about \$800,000 acres. The estimate is probably a moderate one, which would put one-fourth of this acreage as grown upon the bare fallow. We have therefore 200,000 acres as the quantity of land annually cultivated in this way. The further estimate is not an extravagant one, as every farmer knows very well, which puts the cost of labor expended on the bare fallow at \$8 per acre. If the assumption is correct that 200,000 acres are summer-fallowed annually in this Province, the cost of the operation to the

Province, the cost of the operation to the farmer is, therefore, \$1,600,000 annually. My contention is that the larger portion of this expenditure is unnecessary. It is always unwise to be extreme. I do not take the ground that summer-fallowing should never be resorted to, but rather that it is seldom processary where farming should never be resorted to, but rather that it is seldom necessary where farming is properly carried on, and that the bare fallow, pure and simple, should at all times be avoided. Where summer-tallowing is a necessity, some form of crop should invariably be grown upon it for plowing under to enrich the land and benefit it in other ways.

variably be grown upon it for plowing under to enrich the land and benefit it in other ways.

Summer-fallowing may be necessary stometimes in hard clay sections where heed crops may not be grown with profit. It may also be necessary where land is both Youl and poor. In the former instance trye may be sown upon the land the previous August, pastured the same autumn, and plowed under the latter part of the following May, to the great advantage of the stiff soil, both mechanically and chemically. During the remaining portion of the season the cultivation may be the same as is ordinarily adopted with the bare fallow. In the latter instance rye may be sown in autumn and ple sed under in the end of May following. It may then be sown to buck wheat or raps, which will also be plowed under when ready. Such land will then be capable of growing a crop. The amount of land requiring such treatment is not very large, especially where farming is carried in at all as it ought to be.

Whire hoed crops can be grown, summer allowing is not a necessity. The ground

where heed crops can be grown, summer fallowing is not a necessity. The ground care be effectually cleaned while growing these crops. When done in this way no rabor bill is incurred, as the crop grown almost invariably more than meets the cost of producing it. All forms of heed crops are not equally well adapted to the cleaning of land. Fotatoes are probably the least useful for this purpose. Corn is good, ing of land. Potatoes are probably the least useful for this purpose. Corn is good, and rape is excellent. To be successful, however, attention should be given to weed later in the seaso

destruction later in the season than this is generally done.

It is a prevalent idea among farmers that the bare fallow imparts fortility to the land. This idea is probably grounded upon the fact that improved crops are generally grown upon such land. This, however, does not arise from any additional fertility imparted to the land by the bare fallowing process, but rather by the liberation of dertilizing substances already in the land through weathering agencies while the process of cultivation is going on. On the other hand, in wet seasons there is a serious loss of fertility, which to some extent arises from surface washing, but in a far greater degree from the leaching of nitrates out of the soil through the medium of the drainage water. This loss through leaching is almost entirely obviated in the season of vegetation by growing crop upon season of vegetation by growing crop upon the land, as has been demonstrated by ex-periments conducted upon this farm and elsewhere.

elsewhere.

I hope, therefore, that our tarmers will give their serious attention to the reduction of this form of outlay to the lowest possible limit. Our farms can be kept clean without resorting to the bare fallow pure and simple. Why then should we not and simple. Why then should we not govern ourselves accordingly? This farm is being cleaned in three years throughout its whole extent without the bare fallow and without missing a single crop. On the other hand, we often get two crops a year

where when the conditions of soil are at all similar.

When the bread-winner of a home is constantly employed he has no serions difficulty usually in providing abundantly for the wants of his family, but let him have alternations of work and idleness and the supplies soon diminish. So it is with our lands. Let us keep them constantly at work and our returns will be continuous. By so doing it will be better for our lands and better for us, providing we manage them on the improve d principles of a progressive agriculture. We cannot afford to let our lands lie idle in this time of small profits, even where the management is in the respects wise and prudent. Yours, etc.,

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, July, 1891.

[Note.—In many localities farmers yet refy upon the bare fallow as a means of securing a good fall wheat crop, but the writer

Some writer in the Stockman says he prover knew as bad case of chicken cholera.

Chicken Cholera.

Some writer in the Stockman says he never knew a bad case of chicken cholera a mayone could wish to see onground from which a moderately heavy yield of early sown millet was secured, the land fall plowed (twice), being manured during the winter. We have no hesitation in saying that a very large proportion of Ontario farms are not half worked. There is immense virtue in the Stockman says he never knew a bad case of chicken cholera may have. I keep on my farm from 150 to 300 chickens, and at times the cholera starts on them with a rush, but we shave no hesitation in saying that a very large proportion of Ontario farms are not half worked. There is immense virtue in the Stockman says he never knew a bad case of chicken cholera may be and case of chicken cholera.

Some writer in the Stockman says he revertions and conver the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

He (vaguely) — Wonder what those strange cries are, out toward the sunset? She was that looked as if she would die any moment.

I will give all the remedies we use for cholera: White oak bark tea is good, and so are sulphur burned where they roest; dry wheat flour on a board for them to peck.

provement of shape where needed. Shift as required.
Seed sewing. Calceolaria, Cineraria, Sweet Alyssum, Ten-week Stock, Mignonette, Pansy, Hollyhock, Delphinium, Dianthus, Centerbury Bells, Digitalis, Myosotis, Perennial Poppy, and other perennials and biennials may new be sown.
Roses. Pinch and use the knife freely on monthly roses, etc.
Shading. Plants in the house may be protected from injury by exposure to sun and dry air, by means of boards placed against them on the sunny side.
Sphangnum Moss. Now and in August while the swamps are dry is a good time to

against them on the sunny side.

Sphangnum Moss. Now and in August while the swamps are dry is a good time to secure the year's supply. Haul the moss to the high land, to be left until dry.

Slips of many house plants now strike very readily. Insert them in sand or soil. Keep very moist and somewhat shaded, and pot off as soon as roots appear.

Vases and veranda boxes need occasional soaking rather than frequent sprinkling. Let the moisture reach clear down to the very center of the mass of earth.

Trichinosis.

In view of the fact that veterinary inspectors have been detecting pork affected with trichinosis in Chicago the following from a Louisianna State Experiment Station oulletin will be of interest:

"Trichinosis is caused by a small Nematode or round worm called the Trichina Spiralis, which is one of the smallest of the intestinal parasites, and exists in two distinct forms, viz., the partially developed or encysted and the fully developed or intestinal. The history of the Nematode is as follows: In a partially developed attate it is found encysted in the muscles of the pig; here it is sexually immature, but when the human subject partakes of the flesh, imperfectly cooked, in the stomach the cyst wall or capsule is ruptured, the embryo escapes, and in 48 hours it becomes sexually matured. Cotiton takes place and about eight days after entering the stomach the young are born alive, commence to migrate, entering the muscular tissue of the abdomen chiefly, and there become encysted. During migration they cause a considerable amount of disturbance, which is sometimes fatal in the human subject. The symptoms in man are loss of appetite, abdominal pain, gastriwithout resorting to the bare fallow pure and simple. Why then should we not govern ourselves accordingly? This farm is being cleaned in three years throughout its whole extent without the bare fallow and without missing a single crop. On the other hand, we often get two crops a year while the cleansing process is going on; and what is being done here can be done clesswhere when the conditions of soil are at all similar.

When the bread-winner of a home is constantly employed he has no serious difficulty usually in providing abundantly for the weaks of his family, but let him hars.

wheat has been sown every year for nearly a quarter of a contury, and, without manuer of any kind, an average of over sixteen to hand-heed in the opting to keep it clean. My wife course a favorite thand-heed in the opting to keep it clean. We mention this not to encourage farming without taking special means through a paper of the plant of the course and growing leguminous that the proposed and the course and growing leguminous that the proposed and the course of the proposed and the proposed and the course of the proposed and the proposed and the course of the proposed and the proposed and the course of the proposed and the proposed and the course of the proposed and the proposed and the course of the proposed and the proposed and the course of the proposed and th quired for the improvement of shape.

Ageratum to be held in check if fine winter bloom is desired.

Agapanthus in flower need plenty of water.

Azaleas. Syringe frequently to keep off red spider.

Balsams, if wanted for window plants after fall, to be taken from the beds and atter fall, to be taken from the beds and set into large pots.

Begonias need an abundant supply of water and rich soil.

Browalias may yet be started from seed for winter blooming.

Chrysanthemums will be benefited by copious watering during dry weather. Use liquid manure freely. Plants should not be crowded. Stake.

Ferns when having good drainage may be given water very freely, Keep in a warm, moist situation.

Fuchsias. Old plants now at rest and intended for winter bloom, may be removed for, and repotted in fresh loam. Give water sparingly at first.

Geraniums. If plenty of flowers are sparingly at first.

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Geraniums.

the back every few weeks. Shift as needed.

Insects. Free syringing is one of the best means of keeping insects in cheek. Keep the foliage clean and pick off all dead leaves and faded flowers, and be forever on the watch for insect pests.

Layering of Carnations, Pinks, Roses, etc., should receive attention where suitable growth is afforded.

Oxalis after flowering will need less water.

Primose. The double Chinese likes a cool, shady place, and is then satisfied with moderate supply of water.

Palargoniums after flowering to be given a rest.

Poinsettias. Pinch back for the improvement of shape where needed. Shift as required.

Seed sewing. Calceolaria, Cineraria, Sweet Alyssum, Ten-week Stock, Mignon-ette, Pansy, Hollyhock, Delphinium, Dianthus, Centerbury Bells, Digitalis, Myosotis, Perennial Poppy, and other perennials and biennials may now be sown.

Roses. Pinch and use the knife freely on monthly roses, etc.

Shading. Plants in the house may be protected from injury by exposure to sun and dry air, by means of boards placed against them on the sunny side.

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Shahagh land, to be left until dry.

Slips of many house plants now strike very readily. Insert them in sand or soil. Keep very moist and somewhat shaded, and put off as soon as roots appear.

Vases and varanda boxes need occasional soaking rather than frequent sprinkling. Let the moisture reach clear down to the very center of the mass of earth.

Winter plants in pots need constant watching to keep them free from insections of the sun water freedy. States and water fored States and sell the officer plants in pots need constant watching to keep them free from insections of the sun water freedy. States and water freedy. States and water fored States and sell the officer possessed all these qualifications the sun water freedy. States and water freedy. States and water freedy States and water freedy States and v

"How are the returns from the joke bus-iness, Scrib?" Scribbler—"All right—when you send a stamp and self-directed envel-

you send a stamp and self-directed envelope."

Among the pains and aches cured with marvelous rapidity with Dr. Thomas' Edectric Oil, is ear-ache. The young are especially subject to it, and the desirability of this Oil as a family remedy is enhanced by the fact that it is admirably adapted not only to the above ailment, but also to the hurts, disorders of the bowels, and affections of the throat, to which the young are specially subject.

She—Oh how delightful it would be to

young are specially subject.

She—Oh how delightful it would be to drift on like this for ever and ever!—He (who has hired the boat)—Not at seventyfive cents an hour.

Pilest Piles! Itching Piles. SYMPTOMS — Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumor form, which often bleed and ulcerate, beform, which often bleed and ulcerate, be-coming very sore. Swayne's Oinnment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale

A Soldier's Hardships—He—Yes I have been in the army for fitten year, and not be a soldier's hardships—He—Yes I have been in the army for fitten years, and of course had some terrible strains upon my

been in the army for fitteen years, and of course had some terrible strains upon my courage. She (sympathetically)—Yes, I suppose all the time you have been expected to be called into service.

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer exeruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the sytem. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and conver the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

He (vaguely) — Wonder what those strange cries are, out toward the sunset? She (languidly)—Perhaps it is the mewing of the cathoats.

Werms cause feverishness, moaning and

ship associations elicited much discussion and was carried.

The following was unanimously adopted: Resolved that this convention is of the opinion that the selection of the "Patron and Co-operator" as the official organ is not calculated to advance the best interests of the order to the extent that we would desire, and that we would recommend the Grand Executive to solicit subscriptions from the members of the order in Canada to purchase and equip a weekly newspaper to be published in the interests of our order. It was resolved to recommend each subassociation in the county to advertise their date of meeting in the official organ temporarily.

temporarily.

The following committees were appointed to report, at next regular meeting upon their respective subjects: Legislative action, James McEwen, John McMillan and M action, James McEwen, John McMillan and D. McIntyre; agriculture, John A. McDonaid, R. B. Campbell and Neil McDougall; finance, Dr. Bradley, John L. May and John Shields; publications, George Leeds, John Kaake and James Caskey; education, Wm. Valens, Geo. H. Thompson and Wm. Leader; transportation, D. McNaughton, Geo. Moffat and Adam Buthven; constitutional amendment, Hugh McDougall, Geo. Humphreys and D. Stewart; patent rights, R. McCormack, Wm. Harris and A. Paterson.

A printed financial statement was ordered to be issued in December.

Peter Corrigan, Holyrood, and Dr. Bradley, Bervie, were appointed auditors, and Paisley was chosen as the next place of meeting.

meeting.

PATRONS'OPICNIC AT GUELPH. PATRONS' OPIGNIC AT GUELPH.
On July 7, ab ut 2,000 Patrons of Wellington and vicinity visited the Ontario Agricultural College and there were not less than 500 conveyances on the ground, notwithstanding the wet weather. The lunch continued during the greater part of the afternoon, and was served by President afternoon and was served by President Mills to all the visitors, as is the daily custom the year round. The gathering was an enthusiastic one, and hearty greetings were exchanged throughout the day. Principal Mills extended a hearty wel-

Principal Mills extended a hearty wel-come to all and spoke of the advantages of the Model Farm, where students from all parts of the country gather to obtain an education fitting them more thoroughly for the important duties devolving upon farm-ers. The address was practical and elicited hearty applause.
Professor Shaw spoke of the experimental

Let the moisture reach clear down to the very center of the mass of earth.

Winter plants in pots need constant watching to keep them free from insect pests. Syring and water freely. Stake where needed, and pinch back to induce compact growth.—[Popular Gardening.

In view of the fact that veterinary inspectors have been detecting pork affected with trichinosis in Chicago the following from a Louisianna State Experiment Station oulletin will be of interest:

"Trichinosis is caused by a small Nematode or round worm called the Trichina Spiralis, which is one of the smallest of the

and experimental portions of the tarm can never be expected to give a return of profit, but after this year the greater portion would yield a handsome return. The professor spoke of a time when for a purpose the farm was used as a bye-word and repreach throughout the land. That day had gone and farmers now appreciated it so heartily that politicisans found it unwise any longer to say ought against any agricultural college. A peculiar thing about the Model Farm was that it had never yet had a student from Wellington county, in which it was located.

Mr. Darby, county president and chairman, referred to the workings of the Patrons, and in a neat speech showed how greatly farmers may benefit by the success of an organization such as this. Mr. Darby is a leading farmer and an active worker.

Fergus Kennedy, grand president, followed and stirred the assemblage to enthusiasm by his address. His speech of an hour's duration was the first delivered in that section covering the extent of work done and being accomplished by Patrons, and many were moved to resolve that they would hereafter do their share to advance a movement so necessary to the prosperity of farmers. He spoke severely of monopolies and many were moved to resolve that they would hereafter do their share to advance a movement so necessary to the prosperity of farmers. He spoke severely of monopolies and showed wherein the farmers had it in their power to crush them. The order had now in Ontario 60,000 members, and they were determined to plant associations in the whole Dominion. Mr. Kennedy was warmly applauded. The visitors many of whom had never been at the farm before, although living in the county, expressed themselves as more than pleased with the evidences of vigorous management which they saw on every hand. One of the effects of this gathering of intelligent farmers was the declaration made by Professor Shaw after the addresses were made that he was so thoroughly convinced of the practicability of the order and of the benetits it was able to secure forwineed of the practicability of the order and of the benetits it was able to secure forwineed the first opportunity to become a member of the order.

The visit to the college farm is one that affords both pleasure and profit to every excursionist, and it is not therefore surprising that the Model Farm at Guelph has become a Mecca for the intellectual yeoman of Ontario. This year large excursion parties have come from the eastern counties, and several excursions have met from various parts on a single day.

TIPS FROM PATRONS' PENS.

Rockford Patrons initiated nine new members at last meeting.

An association has been formed at Canfield.

Caradoc Patrons are alive, and have chosen Asa Luce as purchaser for the association has been formed at Canfield.

Caradoc Patrons are alive, and have chosen Asa Luce as purchaser for the asso-ciations in that township. He has made

Edward Linlef of St. Peters, C. B., says -"That his horse was badly torn by a pitchfork. One bottle of MINAKD'S LIN-IMENT cured him."

Livery stable men all over the Dominion tell our agents that they would not be without MINARD'S LINIMENT for twice

NOTICE.

SAVE TIME AND TROUBLE by leaving your orders and checks at T. J. Garner's dray office, 230 York street, opposite Slater's warehouse, for the moving of your furniture, pianos and baggage at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge made. Tolephone 721. References from some of my numer-

E. Parsons,
A. Weston,
J. Busby,
W. Scarah,
E. Burk,
Mrs. Weaver,
W. Morrison,

HUMPHREYS?

VETERINARY SPECIFICS For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, AND POULTRY. 500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Seat Free.

cures | Fever. Concestions, Inflammation, A.A. | Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever. B.B.—Strains, Lameness, Rhenmatism-C..—Distemper, Nosal Discharges, D.D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms.
E.E.—Courlas, Heaves, Pneumonia.
F.F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
G.G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
B.H.—Urinary and Kidney Discases.
I.I.—Empire Discases, Mange.
J.K.—Discases of Digestion.
Stable Case, with Speciles, Manual.

Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, \$7.00 Witch Hazel Off and schools), 669
Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), 669
Sold by Druggiets; or Sent Prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on Receipt of Prico.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 169 Fulton St., N. Y.



WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Agents, MONTREAL.

HURON AND MIDDLESEX Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Head Office: 101 Dundas St., London, Ont Insures Manufacturing, Commercial and Private Property 20 per cent. below stock tariff rates. Assete, \$110,000 00. R. S. MURRAY, JOHN STEPHENSON,
t President, Manager,

Just Received JAMES CAMPBELL,

ABOUT HAIR

Editor of the ADVEETISER:

Sir.—I have, as you know, for some time ad vertised in Canada and the States a prescription for the hair called "Dr. Dorenwend's Hair Magic." I have received some thousands of fattering testimonials from those who have used it as to its merits as a restorative of gray or faded hair, also as a promoter of the growth and a certain cure for dandruff.

A great many of my correspondents ask the questions: "Why is my hair tailing out?" As it is impossible for me to answer every one, I take the liberty of eneroaching on your valuable space to make a general reply. A great many persons do not seem to be aware that excessive waching and rubbing is in jurioutate. Constant washing and rubbing the scalp and hair causes over irritation and removes the oily substance which gives strength to the hair; undue heat caused by the wearing of heavy beadgear is also injurious. Anything that will tend to dry up the sap or life of the hair will cause dandruff, falling out of the hair, gray or faded hair and finally baldness. Of course there are other causes as diseases, hereditary tendencies, etc., butthe first mentioned are the main and most common.

Dr. Dorenwend, an eminent German phy-Editor of the ADVERTISER:

common.

Dr. Dorenwend, an eminent German physician, has given to the world after years of toll and experiment his now famous "Hair Magic. The object of this preparation is to assist nature in the production of this oily substance absolutely necessary of the growth of the hair. It is now sol six bottles for \$5, or will be sent on receipt of price to any address. See that each wrapper bears the scal and signature of the magnificaturer.

2 DORENWEND.

163 and 165 Young street.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

CORRECTED TO JAN. 1, 1891,

Canada Southern Divis	IME. ion—Goti	ng East
the thought the second	Leave	Leave St.
North Shore Limited (daily) N. Y. Express (daily)	8:30 p.m. 8:30 p.m.	11:00 p.m 8:05 a.m
Monday) Atlantic Express (daily) Mail (except Sundays)	9:50 a.m.	11:15 a.m 1:50 p.m 3:15 p.m
N. Y. and Boston Express	8:30 p.m.	2:05 a.m
Accom'd'n (except Sunday)	8:30 p.m.	
Canada Southern Divisi	on-Goir	ng West
North Shore Limited (daily) Chicago Express (daily)		7:23 a.m
American Express (except)	8:30 p.m. 9:50 a.m.	5:05 a.m 10:55 a.m
Mondays) Mail (except Sundays) Pacific Express (daily)	9:50 a.m. 2:25 p.m.	3:10 n.m
Accom d'n (except Sunday)	2:25 p.m. 8:30 p.m.	5:45 p.m 7:40 a.m

[Nore. No trains to or from London on Sundays.] John Paul, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, 395 Richmond street

GRAND TRUNK-Southern Division CORRECTED MAY 11, 1891. MAIN LINE-Going East | ARRIVE | DEPART | Limited Express (a) | 3:35 a.10. | 3:55 a.10. | 6:00 a.m. | Atlantic Express (a) | 12:05 p.m. | 12:10 p.m. | Day Express | 10:30 a.m. | 2:20 p.m. |

Mail.
Atlantic Express (A). 12:05 p.m. 12:10 p.m.
Day Express (A) (D). 4:20 p.m.
St. Louis Express (A) (D). 4:20 p.m.
Mixed—No. 28 Freight (c). 5:45 p.m. 6:50 p.m.
Brie Limited. 11:20 p.m. 11:40 p.m. MAIN LINE-Going West. | ARRIVE. | DEPART. | Chicago Express (a) | 5:10 a.m. | 5:20 a.m. | West End Mixed | 6:45 a.m | Eric Limited | 11:90 a.m. | St. Louis Express (a) |

St. Louis Express (A) Accommodation. Pacific Express (A) Mail Accommodation	11:20 a.m. 11:30 a 12:40 p.m. 2:15 p 6:50 p.m. 7:10 p
Sarnia B	ranch.
	ARRIVE. DEPAR
Limited Express (B) Atlantic Express (B) Accommodation	11:45 a.m.

Sarnia Branch Chicago Express (B)... 5:20 a.m 7:35 a.m 11:05 a.m Erie Limited (B) Accommodation.... Pacific Express (B).

ARRIVE, DEPART London and Port Stanley. ARRIVE. | DEPART. 7:20 a.m. 9:30 a.m 2:10 p.m. 2:50 p.m 4:35 p.m. 7:00 p.m 6:50 p.m. 11:15 p.m. ARRIVE. | DEPART.

 Mixed—Mail
 10:55 a.m.
 7:36 a.m.

 Express
 5:40 p.m.
 2:15 p.m.

 Express—Mixed
 9:30 p.m.
 6:00 p.m.

Hamilton—Depart—
a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | r.m. | p.m. | p.m. | 112:30 | 18:50 | 19:09 | B11:10 | 4:00 | 6:25 | 8:15

* These trains for Montreal.

* These trains for Montreal.

† These trains from Montreal.

(a) Runs daily, Sundays included,

(b) Runs daily, Sundays included, but makes

no intermediate stops on Sundays.

(c) No. 35 carries passengers between London

and Paris.

(d) This train connects at Toronto for all

points in Manitoba, the Northwest and British

Columbia via North Bay and Winnipeg. E. DE LA HOCKE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, No. 3 Masonic Temple.

Going East.				
DEPART-	+			
London		. 8:00 a.m.		
Woodstock	. 1:46 a.m	1. 8:50 a.m.	6:33 p.	
Galt	. 5:40 a.m	1. 9:50 a.m.	7:30 p.	
Guelph	. 9:20 a.m	. 11:05 a.m.	8:40 p.	
'loronto	8:15 a.m	. 12:00 noon	9:55 p.	
Peterboro	. 11:45 a.n		12:13 a.	
Kingston			9:40 p.	
Ottawa			6:00 A.	
Montreal	7.55 p.m		8:15 a.	
Quebec	6:30 a.m		3:00 p.	
Portland, Me	8:30 a.m		8:35 p.	
Boston	8:10 a.m		8:50 m.	
Halifax, N. S	. 11:10 p.m			

Going Wost. DEPART-7:00 a.m. 11:35 a.m. 7:05 p.m 10:00 a.m. 1:05 p.m. 8:52 p.m. Trains arrive from the west at 3:55 a.m. 12:15 aoon, 5:25 p.m.

ERIE & HURON RAILWAY.

Trains South. Stations. | Exp | Exp | Mix | Mix A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M. Contright.
M. C. R. Junetion.

M. C. R. Junetion.

Chatham (C. P. R.).

Gep 745 1033 539

Gep 745 1049 449

Fargo (M. C. R.).

Bienheim.

arr 822 1129 533

Trains North. (Exp|Exp|Mix M. C. R. Junction

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THIR

A GRAN The Grand Tryesterday aftern Marys team. Their day off, as Jesnings' deliver Two of the G. T. tunavoidably absect and S. Collina of the G. T. s only done in ca The team deserve which it has held putting in the f something that of to copy. The following details:

and Trunk.... Marys..... Jennings 3; double Ford to Hollis to Eac 2. Ball 2, Arthur, Hiscott; struck out, Hiscott 2, S. Cellins, E 2. Collins 2, Nolan Eacrett 5; wild pitel 1 hour and 35 minute

Up to Tuesday he ton had 38 to his cre Only four clubs, Wayne, Terre Hau main in the Northwe The Syracuse club tion played its last g passed out of existen Eastern Association of Troy 3; Haven 2; Rochester 4, Albany 2.

National League ga Brooklyn 12; Cincin Cleveland 12, New Y Association score 10, Louisville 5; Balt Columbus 7, Athle Washington 2. The Alerts and Gran Saturday at 4 p.m. on these teams are eve should be a large attention of the property of the players. g are the players:

GRAND TRUNK

President Kramer hato all the Association authority to blacklist e organization guilty of ordination, breach of est detrimental to the fabelieved that Mr. Kr. HE TURF.

The Hyde Park sta the richest stake in the was decided at Washing Thursday. Curt Gunr Isaac Lewis, won. Th \$11,000 to the winner. RACING AT BRIGH

BRIGHTON BEACH, Jul
nile-Lord Dalmeny 1,
d. Time, 1:02.
Second race, a mile—
Dead heat for the place
and Refrain. Time, 1:0
Third race, 1 mile—
sway 2, Little Minch 3.
Fourth race, 81, fourth race, 13, fourth race, 12, fourth race, 12, fourth race, 13, fourth r

Fourth race, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ mile — Kirth race, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ mile — Mile

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