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A. A. HICKS, D. D. S.—Honor graduate of Philadelphia Dental College Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, Pa., also honor graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto. Office, over Turner's drug store, 26 Rutherford Block.

LODGES.

WELLINGTON Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M., G. R. C., meets on the first Monday of every month, in the Masonic Hall, Fifth St., at 7:30 P. M. Visiting brethren heartily welcomed.

ALEX. GREGORY, Sec'y.
GEORGE MASSEY, W. M.

LEGAL.

MITH, HERBERT D.—County Crown Attorney, Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Harrison Hall, Chatham.

OMAS SCULLARD—Barrister and Solicitor, Victoria Block, Chatham, Ont. Thomas Scullard.

B. O'LENN—Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Conveyancer, Notary Public. Office, King Street, opposite Merchants' Bank, Chatham, Ont.

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ON LAND MORTGAGES at lowest rate of interest. I also sell buggies and carriages. Call and see me and get my prices, and you will save money by doing so. Henry Dagnan, Chatham.

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MRS. SARA E. FOLSOM.

A Boston Woman Who is a Student of Scientific Agriculture.

Mrs. Sara E. Folsom of Boston is a woman who has made a study of scientific methods of agriculture. Mrs. Folsom was the only woman among the twenty-seven graduates of the class of '03 at Amherst Agricultural College. She came off with flying colors, having captured the first prize of \$50 for general excellence given by the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, the William Bowker special prize of \$35 for the best method of dairy farm fertilizing and the H. Vonherff (New York) prize of \$15 for the best handling of fertilizer on grass lands.

Mrs. Folsom is thirty-two years old and the wife of Charles E. Folsom, a Boston business man who owns a farm near that city. Mrs. Folsom manages the farm. So far her attention has been given chiefly to the raising of fancy stock and poultry. Her gamecocks, hens and cockerels have won several prizes at the Boston shows.



MRS. SARA E. FOLSOM.

Mrs. Folsom has also had great success in the breeding of fine cats, especially Persian females of the rare orange variety.

While this enthusiastic agriculturist does not do any of the roughest farm work—plowing, etc.—she is not only familiar with the details of all of it, but with the reasons for the superior advantages of this or that method as well. She has taken especial interest in scientific irrigation and fertilization and believes there are big opportunities for women in dairying and market gardening near large cities. In the culture of nuts, small fruits and the finer improved varieties of vegetables Mrs. Folsom believes enterprising women have a great future.

Mrs. Folsom also urges landscape gardening and forestry as adapted to large estates as particularly well suited to feminine study. There is no reason, she says, why such a field should be monopolized wholly by men. With the practical training that many a farmer's daughter gets at home and a course in a good agricultural college or school of forestry there is no reason why women should not win speedy recognition in such a profession.

The Woman of Thirty.

Keith Clark writes in the Reader as follows:

When one knows the age of a woman one knows the woman. The very fact that she permits you to know her age exposes her character. She no longer masquerades. She has lost a certain uncertainty, an evanescent delicacy, that was an irresistible charm. Women, like philosophy, are divided into two classes, the knowable woman and the unknowable; also, like philosophy, it is the unknowable woman who is the speculator. Therefore to get her at her highest capacity she must be unmarred and about thirty.

The married woman presents certain inseparable telltale data. She has children, and those children have apparent ages, two facts which go far in determining her annals. If she is unmarried and she is not about thirty she is under thirty, again a definite fact. Being "about thirty" is indefinite. She may be more or less. No one hazards a guess. There is a delightful vagueness in being "about thirty." It has nothing to do with dates, and many of us who from our youth up have felt no attachment for dates can forgive the unattached their confessed indifference.

Reginald—Pop, what's the straight and narrow path?

Pop—Where good people walk. Reginald—Well, why don't they make it wider?

Half and Half.

The dyspeptic may well be represented pictorially as being half masculine and half feminine, and combining the least desirable characteristics of either sex. He has all the stubbornness of the man and the peevish irritability of a sick woman. He is not pleasant company at home or abroad.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach and associated organs of digestion and nutrition. It renews physical health which carries with it cheerfulness of temper, and makes life a pleasure instead of a penance.

The "Discovery" purifies the blood by eliminating the corrupt and poisonous accumulations from which diseases breed. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands, so increasing the supply of pure rich blood, which gives life to every organ of the body. It gives new life and new strength.

"Your Golden Medical Discovery" has performed a wonderful cure," writes Mr. H. House, of Charleston, Franklin Co., Ark. "I had the worst case of dyspepsia, the doctors say, that they ever saw. After trying seven doctors and everything I could hear of, with no benefit, I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and now I am cured."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 208 pages in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Clever Fish.

The salmon seems to be gifted with much intelligence, or "hereditary foresight," as it is occasionally called, which is more particularly acute when danger signals are abroad, says William G. Harris in Field and Stream. They have been known, when congregated in the upper pools, to become frightened by poachers approaching them with net or spear and to immediately dash down stream to a distance of thirty miles in one night, not stopping until they had reached pools so deep that they could not be taken with the appliances of the poacher. They seemed to know that if they went higher up the stream their doom was sealed.

When coming from the sea in schools and on entering the estuary they have been seen with an old leader at the head of the school, the rest forming a triangle about two and a half feet below the surface of the water, and on calm days, guided by the old patriarch, they would swim around the fishermen's nets, never approaching them nearer than ten or twelve yards.

Standing an Egg on End.

Any fresh egg can, without being boiled, be balanced on either end by any one possessing patience and a steady hand.

In order to save time the egg should be placed for a short time on the end upon which it is desired to balance it, so as to allow the yolk to settle; then both forearms of the person making the experiment should be rested on the edge of the table and the egg should be taken between the three fingers and thumbs of both hands and slowly turned around until the center of gravity is found. This experiment may at first require a little time, but after a little practice it will be found very easy to do. It would be well to try it first on the tablecloth and then on the bottom of a plate.

It is conceded, of course, that the present century is far more advanced than that of Columbus, so it is only to be expected that different ideas should have been formed, even as to the balancing of eggs.

A Defense of Dancing.

It is not necessary in these days to defend the claim of the dance to a place among the arts. As soon as we have got rid of the Puritan prejudice on the point (and one may hope that this no longer exists for the intelligent part of the population) the claim is too overwhelming to need apology, for if we take art to mean the production of beauty then the case only needs stating to be conceded, while if we understand it as self expression in some concrete form we shall find that the dance, which is a kind of fusion of music, painting and sculpture, is pre-eminently capable of giving expression beyond the possibility of words to the basic, and therefore largely inarticulate, parts of our nature—the hunger of the spirit and the joy of life.—London Outlook.

Genesis of Life Insurance.

Life insurance originated in 1706 in London. In that year there was formed the first life insurance company. It was called the Amicable Society For a Perpetual Assurance Office. It was a mutual benefit concern.

Each member, without reference to age, paid a fixed admission fee and a fixed annual charge per share on from one to three shares, and at the end of the year a portion of the fund accumulated was divided among the heirs of those who had died, in accordance with the number of shares each dead person had held. Out of this company, with its crude and imperfect methods, life insurance as it exists today has grown.

Some men complain because the sun does not shine on both sides of the house at once.

People who cannot endure children in the house will find Heaven a very unpleasant place.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

SCHOOL OVERWORK.

Goldwin Smith on Longevity—Plain Living, Bodily Exercise, No Overwork—Proper Stimulus in Public Schools.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, writing in The Ladies' Home Journal on "The Reason for My Eighty Years," ascribes his longevity and his ability at the age of eighty still to do work in part to his not having been overworked at school, and adds:

"I probably, however, owe something to plain living and bodily exercise, as well as to immunity from overwork. At the school at which I first was, though it seemed itself first-class, the diet was such as I suppose an American boy would scorn. Our breakfast was bread and butter and a cup of tea. Our dinner was one helping of meat with vegetables, and one helping of pudding. Our supper was the same as our breakfast. The food was good of its kind. During the four years and more which I spent at that school I was never in bed for sickness, nor do I remember that any one of my schoolmates was. At college I did not overwork myself. I never worked at night. But I took regular exercise, almost always on horseback. When an examination approached I rather reduced than increased my amount of reading, thinking that freshness and nerve would be worth more to me in the trial than the little additional amount of knowledge. I may add that, though I have never lived by rule, my general habits have been such as to preserve what my early advantages had given me. I have always taken plenty of exercise; indulged a little, in my own country, in field sports; and traversed Switzerland and the Tyrol with my knapsack. It has been my habit to work early in the morning, not late at night."

"I see mention," continues Mr. Smith, "made of some parents who, being warned that their children were in danger of being made sick by overwork at school, declined to interfere, saying that sickness might be cured, but that of education could not. What is education? Is it not preparation for life? How can a child be well prepared for life when the physical energy necessary to sustain mental effort is impaired? Besides, however highly we may value education, character, after all, is the main source both of usefulness and happiness, and character can hardly fail to share the weakness of an overworked and enfeebled frame."

Mr. Smith then dilates on the misgivings of our public school system. "In the first place," he says, "it is mechanical. It must deal with all children alike, regardless of differences of constitution, bodily or mental, and of special destination in life. There is a hackneyed story of a minister of education in France, that happy land of administrative uniformity, pointing to a bell in his office and saying that when he rang that bell the same lesson commenced in all the public schools of France. The story may be assumed to be apocryphal, but its moral deserves consideration."

"In the second place, the system is unparental. Dr. Rice, in his work on 'Public School System of United States,' dwells repeatedly and emphatically on this fact. He says that in some cases the indifference of parents to the training of their children is such that they will not take the trouble to ascertain whether the school-rooms to which they send their children are in a proper sanitary condition. Ordinary parents, thinking that the State has taken the training of the child out of their hands, are apt to discharge themselves of the responsibility for the formation of the character, and even to take part against a teacher who attempts the application of discipline. An American, and one of the upper class, has been heard to say that his children were guests in his home."

"In the third place, the public school is necessarily devoid not only of religion, some form of which is still for the mass of children the ordinary channel of moral principles, but it is also without moral training of any kind beyond obedience to the order and regulation of the schools. This defect becomes more serious when so many of the teachers are women, by whom boys are a certain age can hardly be well controlled. The consequence seems to appear in the manner of boys. We are continually reading of cases of juvenile crime, sometimes of a first-class kind; and dime novels, though they may be responsible, for a part of this, can hardly be responsible for the whole. The original public school in Scotland or New England was not unparental; it certainly was not unreligious; and we may be pretty sure that its discipline was strong."

"Desire of rising in life," he says in conclusion, "which, if it is not the actual teaching, forms the pervading stimulus of the system, is in itself desirable and laudable. It has vasty contributed to the wealth, progress and greatness of the industrial and commercial republic. But we cannot all climb over each other's heads. The lot of the mass of us must be cast in the station in which we were born, and to imbue children in general with the opposite notion would be to sow the seeds of general discontent."

"This is a rather critical question, which I should like to see treated, with regard to the relation of the public school system to manual labor of the unskilled kind and to domestic service. Is a pupil of the public school often found engaged in either? Is it not generally necessary to look to importation from abroad for both? I do not venture to say anything positive on this subject, having no statistical information before me."

"There is in Canada—I do not know whether there is in the United States—a growing tendency on the part of those who can afford it to resume parental privilege and duty by resorting to voluntary schools."

A Dangerous Lake.

Lake Erie is the most dangerous of all the great lakes both for vessel property and human life.



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