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GEORGE TOWNSEND, D.V.S., GRADUATE OF McHILL VETERINARY COLLEGE.

BROOKSIDE FARM, NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

Macgillivray & Chisholm, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

Agents Standard Life Assurance Co. ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Dr. J. R. McLEAN, EYE, EAR AND THROAT.

Artificial Eyes, any Color or Size. Office: Ross's new Building, Prince Street. TRURO, N. S.

ERNEST GREGORY, L.L.B. Barrister & Solicitor.

Office: C. C. GRECKEY BUILDING, Main Street, Antigonish, N. S.

HILLIES & MacECHEN, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, PROCTORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.

SYDNEY, C. B. Branch Office: St. Peter's, C. B.

J. A. GILLIES, A. J. G. MacECHEN. Wm. F. McPHIE, Barrister and Solicitor, Kelsey Public.

Office in W. U. Telegraph Building, ANTIGONISH, N. S. Telephone No. 10. P. O. Box 282.

DENTISTRY Dr. Torey

ANTIGONISH, NOVEMBER 1ST, And will be prepared to do all manner of DENTAL WORK.

Singing School.

At the first of the year, '92, a Singing School will be opened, wherein will be taught, in classes, adults and children. Class for adults will meet twice a week.

Cost of Tuition, \$1.50 per Month. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS,

A. E. MacDONALD, BOX 321, Or at A. M. Cunningham's (Express Office).

If practicable, an afternoon Class will be formed for children. The attention of parents is called to this fact, whereby an opportunity is afforded their children of obtaining a practical course in the art of reading and singing music, at a reasonable rate.

Est. 1825. Incor. 1872. HALIFAX BANKING CO.

AN AGENCY OF THIS BANK IS OPEN AT ANTIGONISH

For the transaction of a General Banking Business. Drafts and Bills of Exchange, payable in all parts of the World, Bought, Sold and Collected. Interest allowed on sums of Twenty Dollars and upwards at Current Rate of Interest.

J. H. M. BROUGH, Agent. Central House, RUFUS HALE, PROPRIETOR.

ANTIGONISH, N. S. The Central House is well adapted for COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, having Commodious Sample Rooms.

Good Stabling on the Premises. RESTAURANT.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to give Meats and Liqueurs being in the link. Oysters and Coffee served at short notice. Free Stabling. MRS. POWER, Main Street, Opp. Book Store. Antigonish, 27th Oct., '91.

J. R. HELLYER, Watchmaker, Jeweller, Etc.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Gold, Silver, and Nickel Watches and Jewellery of every Description.

INCLUDING LADIES' AND GENTS' RINGS BOTH PLAIN AND SET.

All Goods New and Fresh and arriving daily. Also Clocks of every design and pattern for sale cheap and guaranteed.

J. R. HELLYER, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

NERVE BEANS NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Loss of Sight and Failing Memory; restores the weakness of body or mind caused by overwork, or the errors or excesses of youth. This remedy also cures the most obstinate cases when all other remedies have failed to relieve. Sold by drug stores at 25 cents per package, or \$1.00 per gross. Apply to JAMES McPHIE, Montreal, P. Q. Write for pamphlet. Sold in Antigonish by J. D. COPELAND

An Average Man.

A realistic story. Without any gush or glory. With no sentimental lullaby. And no fireworks display. 'Twas a poor old ignoramus. Who was never rich nor famous. And who couldn't ignite the river. 'And who worked out by the day.

A very common fellow. Was this Ebenezer Weller. With the usual share of virtues. And with vices two or three. He'd no fatal gift of beauty. But an average sense of duty. Neither very good nor evil— Just about like you and me.

And he wed an average woman. Just about like Ebenezer. Neither very good nor bad; Oft in harmony they'd warble. Often they would scold and squabble. But they loved each other dearly. And they couldn't continue mad.

Never had enough on Monday To supply the house till Sunday. Never made enough in April To support themselves in May. If they worked hard in November, They must work hard in December. And the coarse bread of to-morrow Was the hard work of to-day.

They worked on, grew gray and grayer. Yet they never made him mayor. And she plucked no social honors. And his wages still were small. Then the load of years grew weighty. And they died when they were eighty. And they put them in the graveyard. And they left them there. That's all.

A realistic story. Without any gush or glory. Yet this fellow Ebenezer Represents the human clan. His the average share of pleasure. His the average lack of leisure. His the average joy and sorrow Of the common average man. — S. W. FOSS in Yankee Blade.

"BETTER THAN RICHES."

MARY CATHERINE CHAPMAN, IN "AVE MARIA." (Conclusion.) Katy went to see her mother. "It's mean to tease a child in that way," added Julia, in an audible aside, as she laid the doll on the shelf behind, and wished that the lady to whom she was showing some very handsome dolls would finish her choice, so that she might get a free minute to run up to the mending room again. But the interest of the customer had been awakened by the little drama enacted before her.

"What is the matter?" she inquired, cordially. Julia looked disconcerted; but the lady had such a sweet and noble face, and her manner was so winning, that the girl found herself telling briefly not only the history of Katy's doll, but of Katy and of Ellie too. It was not a waste of time either; for while she talked the purchaser made one or two additional selections, and then, after giving directions concerning them, passed on.

"Do you know who that was?" asked Katy, rushing up as the lady turned into another aisle of the store. "Yes, Mrs. M—— of 34th Street. Of course she left her address for the parcels," replied Julia.

"It's my Rose-lady, as I call her,—don't you remember the one who gave me the pretty flower?" cried the child. "Why, so it is!" rejoined Julia. "Well, she's a lovely lady certainly. She happened to be so interested I couldn't help telling her how you had saved and planned to get it for Ellie, and all about it."

"Mercy! did you?" answered the child, in confusion. "My, but you're the talker, Julia! What would the likes of her care to hear about that?" "The store kept open till half-past eleven Christmas Eve; but at length the last customer was gone, and the employees were allowed to choose their presents. Katy skipped around with joy when the dolls were put into her arms. After a moment, however, Julia whisked it away again; and sent it to be packed in a box. The box proved to be large and clumsy, but this was accounted for upon the plea of haste.

"Well, good-night and merry Christmas, Julia!" said the little cash-girl, gratefully. "I don't know how to thank you enough for being so good, and helping me so much,—indeed I don't."

"Never mind trying," answered Julia, brightly, but with an earnestness unusual to her. "Take this Christmas Eve, and didn't the infant Jesus come to help us, and teach us to do what we can for one another? Just say a prayer for me at Mass to-morrow; that is all I ask."

"You may be sure I will," Katy responded, heartily. "Good-night! Merry Christmas to you all, and especially to Ellie!" added Julia, hurrying away.

Katy's father was waiting for her at one of the entrances of the store. After a slight demur, she allowed him to carry the package, while she trudged along at his side. The stores were closed, the gay throng of shoppers had disappeared. People were still abroad upon the great thoroughfares; but the side street were deserted, except when, now and again, overtaxed workers like herself were to be met making their way home. The lamps burned dim, save where, occasionally, an electric light glared up with a spectral glare. The glitter of the world had departed. It was past midnight; in the deep blue of the winter's sky the stars glowed with a peaceful radiance. Looking up to them, Katy began to think, in her own simple fashion, of the meaning of Christmas and of Christmas gifts; of Bethlehem, the Virgin Mother, and the Divine Child; of the Love that came into the world on that holy night of long ago, to kindly in all hearts a spirit of kindness and helpfulness toward one another, making it more blessed to give than to receive.

The little girl realized the happiness of making others happy, when she handed to Ellie the bulky package over which she had kept watch all the way to the house.

The usually pale face of the young invalid flushed with excitement, while with trembling fingers, she unfastened the wrappings and opened the box. "O Katy!" she exclaimed, as she beheld the hard-won present.—"O Katy!" It was all she could say, but the tone and the look which accompanied it were quite enough. At first neither of the children could think of anything besides the doll; but after a while Ellie made another discovery. As she trifled with the box, she cried:—"Why, there's something else here!" The next moment she drew out a doll precisely like the first, except that its shoes had red buckles; at the sight of which Katy immediately concluded that, for herself, she liked red buckles better. Attached to it was a card on which was written:—"For an unselfish little sister."

The Examination of Horses for Soundness.

Dr. F. C. Grenoble, V. S., in L. S. & F. J. Four or five inches below the point of the hock, and on a level with the bony prominence at the back and on the outside of the joint, is the seat of curbs. Some people speak as if the enlargement must pass right across the back tendon in order to constitute a curb, but such is not the case, although in large curbs it usually does. A curb of any kind is easily recognized, if a carefully examination is made, and one of any size is an unsoundness.

A horse possessing a curb, no matter how small it is, is liable to strain it afresh at any time, from which lameness of varying intensity and persistence results, as well as enlargement. In horses with fairly strong locks, however, the lameness seldom is great or lasts long. After a horse attains age and becomes hardened up with work, he will usually perform most kinds of work without any return of active disease in a curb. Practically, in majority of cases, the greatest harm resulting from a curb is the bluish tinge, and the prominence of their position makes them a great eyesore. At the back part of the hind leg, below the hock, the same conditions have to be looked for as in the forelegs, but evidences of a tendency to "grease" are much more commonly met with in the hind leg.

We neglected to refer to a condition met with in the skin at the back of the knee and front of the hock, called in the former case "mallets," and in the latter "salenders," and usually found in heavy horses. It simply consists in an inflamed condition of the skin at the bend of the knee in the front leg, and in the same situation with respect to the hock in the hind. The bending of the joints keeps up the irritation and causes the skin to crack, thicken, and become scaly, and also keeps it from healing up, which it readily would in other situations under similar circumstances. On account of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of curing this trouble, and from the ugly bluish tinge rises to, in addition to its liability to recur in its acute form and cause more or less soreness and lameness, it is an unsoundness, but seldom met with except in heavy horses, in which it is by no means uncommon.

Kneucking at the fetlocks is a partial dislocation of these joints, due to a weakened and stretched condition of their ligaments, which allows the upper bone to bulge forward causing a more or less unsightly condition, according to its extent. This condition being an evidence of weakness, a horse possessing it cannot be said to be sound, although there may be no lameness. Leaving the legs the examiner passes to the hindquarters, and taking the tail in his hand, stands directly behind the animal, so as to get a good view of the outline of the quarters. At the highest point of the crop there are two prominences, one belonging to the haunch bone of each quarter. It is not at all uncommon to find one of these lower than the other, and a horse presenting this condition is said to be down in his hip, or "hipped."

This may be the result of an accident, but it is frequently a natural deformity, and in either case, if the action is not impaired by it, it should not be considered of much importance, though, strictly speaking, it is an unsoundness. Care should be taken not to confuse this condition with a simple shrinking of the muscles of the quarter, the result of the quarter not being freely used, on account of some lameness having been present in the hind. In this case the bony prominence already referred to will not be depressed below its level.

In taking a view of the quarters from behind, the points of the hips should be observed. If the point of either hip is knocked off, it gives a flat appearance, laterally, to that part, which is a considerable disfigurement and unsoundness, although, in the majority of cases, there is no impairment of action or other apparent disability resulting. Before dropping the tail, its under surface, and that surface surrounding the opening in the bowel, should be looked to—especially in gray horses that are getting up in years—for the presence of tumors, as they frequently prove to be a source of trouble.

This completes the physical examination, but there yet remains the opportunity for detecting unsoundness when the animal is in movement.

In carrying this out, the attendant should be instructed to take the reins of the bridle with his right hand, about a foot from the bit, the left holding the ends, and the smoothest and hardest surface available chosen to trot the horse out on. The head should be interfered with as little as possible and the animal induced to carry it straight in front of him, and not pulled to one side by the attendant. Nothing should be done to excite the animal, and a slow trot is the most favorable for observing his gait and detecting any evidence of finching. He should be trotted out thirty or forty yards straight from the examiner, and back towards him again.

The inexperienced examiner must be on the alert for evidence of tenderness in both fore or both hind legs, in which case there may be no nodding or dropping, but simply short stepping, to indicate unsoundness. After it is satisfactorily determined that there is no lameness present, evidence of "string halt" has to be looked for. In cases in which it is slight, or just developing, symptoms of it may be only shown occasionally. In taking the first step or two, in standing over, in backing up, or turning round, the spasmodic jerking of the leg is most easily seen, and such measures should be resorted to. The slightest case of string halt is an unsoundness, even although it requires great care to detect it, for the tendency is for it to increase. However, in some instances it does not appear to increase much, and slight cases of it are of very little, if any, practical importance. Before completing the examination the "wind" has to be looked to. Evidence of "heaves" is very easily detected, if a well-marked case, at any time, but particularly after exertion, or when the stomach is full. There is the

double, jerking movement of the flanks as they contract in aiding in the expulsion of the air from the lungs, which is easily discernible; and then there is the dry, hard cough, often called the "broken-winded cough," which can only be induced by compression of the wind-pipe at the throat with the hand.

Heaves and roaring are often confused, but they are different conditions, and not often associated. There is seldom, if ever any noise emitted in breathing by a "heavy" horse. On the other hand, the "other disease is characterized by whistling, wheezing, and roaring sounds emitted in breathing.

However, victims of roairings usually require to be more or less considerably exercised before they will evince this form of unsoundness, so that one should subject a horse under examination to a brisk run, and have him brought up towards one and abruptly stopped. Some examiners are satisfied with getting a horse against a wall and making a feint to strike him on the belly, and if he doesn't grunt pass him as sound; but this is hardly a safe practice, particularly in light horses. It doesn't follow that a grunter will roar, for horses out of condition, with full bellies, will often grunt, which, when sufficiently worked and properly fed, will emit no sound.

However, a "roarer" usually grunts, and it is necessary to take extra care to examine for roaring in case of a grunter. Some horses make a noise when galloping which will not show anything amiss in performing ordinary work, or driving, and for such purposes their value is very little, if at all depressed, though they cannot be called sound, and the disease is apt to increase with age.

High Church Converts.

(Sacred Heart Review.) What Dr. Spalding's parishioners and his former associates in the Episcopal ministry find it hardest to forgive is, as they say, that he should have used his pulpit as a place from which to preach Catholic doctrine. Now, to any one who knows what is going on in their churches this sounds very odd. A man may call himself a Catholic, his church a Catholic church, and his people Catholics. He may imitate the Catholic services as closely as he is able; say what he calls "Mass," hear confessions, and give "absolution," and so on through the entire gamut.

So long as he retains the name Episcopalian he people go with him, and his fellow clergymen merely shrug their shoulders and say that he is rather "high." But if, after a time, he becomes a Catholic, then it turns out that he has been wrong, unprincipled, and dishonest all along, and he is denounced and upbraided. Dr. Spalding was perfectly well known as a "high churchman," and no one found any fault. But when he felt unable to go on longer, and announced the fact, it was discovered that he had been sly, dishonest, and a Roman Catholic all heart.

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"Where's your telephone?" asked the caller, taking a survey of the room. "Over there."

Without saying another word the caller walked across the room, timely took down the receiver, placed it to his ear, and stood for a minute as still as a statue, evidently listening and waiting for the mysterious instrument to say something to him. Then he carefully hung up the receiver, glanced around the room, and noticed that the face of every clerk was stretched out of its normal shape by a smile of generous proportions. Again he returned to the attack. After listening as before he tapped on the transmitter several times. Again he waited. Then he glanced about him, put his lips close to the phone, and said quietly—very quietly, "Hello!"

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The old gentleman slowly turned, and gazing long and steadfastly on his young friend, remarked in that same, sad, sweet voice:—"Say, don't get gay, now. I'm the inspector, and I'm just testing your telephone."—Ez.

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Kneucking at the fetlocks is a partial dislocation of these joints, due to a weakened and stretched condition of their ligaments, which allows the upper bone to bulge forward causing a more or less unsightly condition, according to its extent. This condition being an evidence of weakness, a horse possessing it cannot be said to be sound, although there may be no lameness. Leaving the legs the examiner passes to the hindquarters, and taking the tail in his hand, stands directly behind the animal, so as to get a good view of the outline of the quarters. At the highest point of the crop there are two prominences, one belonging to the haunch bone of each quarter. It is not at all uncommon to find one of these lower than the other, and a horse presenting this condition is said to be down in his hip, or "hipped."

This may be the result of an accident, but it is frequently a natural deformity, and in either case, if the action is not impaired by it, it should not be considered of much importance, though, strictly speaking, it is an unsoundness. Care should be taken not to confuse this condition with a simple shrinking of the muscles of the quarter, the result of the quarter not being freely used, on account of some lameness having been present in the hind. In this case the bony prominence already referred to will not be depressed below its level.

In taking a view of the quarters from behind, the points of the hips should be observed. If the point of either hip is knocked off, it gives a flat appearance, laterally, to that part, which is a considerable disfigurement and unsoundness, although, in the majority of cases, there is no impairment of action or other apparent disability resulting. Before dropping the tail, its under surface, and that surface surrounding the opening in the bowel, should be looked to—especially in gray horses that are getting up in years—for the presence of tumors, as they frequently prove to be a source of trouble.

This completes the physical examination, but there yet remains the opportunity for detecting unsoundness when the animal is in movement.

In carrying this out, the attendant should be instructed to take the reins of the bridle with his right hand, about a foot from the bit, the left holding the ends, and the smoothest and hardest surface available chosen to trot the horse out on. The head should be interfered with as little as possible and the animal induced to carry it straight in front of him, and not pulled to one side by the attendant. Nothing should be done to excite the animal, and a slow trot is the most favorable for observing his gait and detecting any evidence of finching. He should be trotted out thirty or forty yards straight from the examiner, and back towards him again.

The inexperienced examiner must be on the alert for evidence of tenderness in both fore or both hind legs, in which case there may be no nodding or dropping, but simply short stepping, to indicate unsoundness. After it is satisfactorily determined that there is no lameness present, evidence of "string halt" has to be looked for. In cases in which it is slight, or just developing, symptoms of it may be only shown occasionally. In taking the first step or two, in standing over, in backing up, or turning round, the spasmodic jerking of the leg is most easily seen, and such measures should be resorted to. The slightest case of string halt is an unsoundness, even although it requires great care to detect it, for the tendency is for it to increase. However, in some instances it does not appear to increase much, and slight cases of it are of very little, if any, practical importance. Before completing the examination the "wind" has to be looked to. Evidence of "heaves" is very easily detected, if a well-marked case, at any time, but particularly after exertion, or when the stomach is full. There is the

double, jerking movement of the flanks as they contract in aiding in the expulsion of the air from the lungs, which is easily discernible; and then there is the dry, hard cough, often called the "broken-winded cough," which can only be induced by compression of the wind-pipe at the throat with the hand.

Heaves and roaring are often confused, but they are different conditions, and not often associated. There is seldom, if ever any noise emitted in breathing by a "heavy" horse. On the other hand, the "other disease is characterized by whistling, wheezing, and roaring sounds emitted in breathing.

However, victims of roairings usually require to be more or less considerably exercised before they will evince this form of unsoundness, so that one should subject a horse under examination to a brisk run, and have him brought up towards one and abruptly stopped. Some examiners are satisfied with getting a horse against a wall and making a feint to strike him on the belly, and if he doesn't grunt pass him as sound; but this is hardly a safe practice, particularly in light horses. It doesn't follow that a grunter will roar, for horses out of condition, with full bellies, will often grunt, which, when sufficiently worked and properly fed, will emit no sound.

High Church Converts.

(Sacred Heart Review.) What Dr. Spalding's parishioners and his former associates in the Episcopal ministry find it hardest to forgive is, as they say, that he should have used his pulpit as a place from which to preach Catholic doctrine. Now, to any one who knows what is going on in their churches this sounds very odd. A man may call himself a Catholic, his church a Catholic church, and his people Catholics. He may imitate the Catholic services as closely as he is able; say what he calls "Mass," hear confessions, and give "absolution," and so on through the entire gamut.

So long as he retains the name Episcop