

**FARM AND GARDEN.**

**AGRICULTURE.**

Not only is the quantity of manure increased by a liberal use of bedding, but there is an improvement in quality; the liquids are more thoroughly absorbed and retained than they can possibly be when an insufficient amount is used.

We do not care so much for the price of grain if the profit is all right; the one we cannot control, but the latter we can to a degree, for so much depends upon the cost of production. By better methods of cultivation larger crops can be grown, and the more bushels an acre the less the cost a bushel.

After the wheat is well up, and when the ground is dry, run over it with a light harrow; repeat this just before the ground freezes, and again in the spring. If the plants can be made to stand out by such cultivation a greatly desired end is reached, and if a few are pulled up it is no cause for worry. Larger stools are better than more plants.

After threshing clover for seed the straw is not worth much for feed, but it should always be hauled to the barnyard and turned into manure by using for bedding, rather than left to rot down in the field. Hardly anything could make a richer addition to the compost heap, after being thus saturated in the stalls.

Do not sow timothy on light soil which is not very fertile, as it will not fertilize poor soil nearly so well as clover. This is one thing which makes clover a valuable hay crop. Timothy is the best grass crop on dark loam or muck land, as it is not apt to fall; if clover is sown it should be with timothy.

If a small flock of sheep is turned into the several fields successively, in the fall, after the crops are off, they will clean up a hundred acre farm very successfully. They are worth keeping for this purpose only.

If weeds are mowed when they are at all approaching ripeness, the only seed that will be sown is that of the weeds already sown. If the seeds are already formed they ripen enough to germinate, but do not reach themselves. If not so disposed of it would be well to save the labor of cutting.

Several occupations demand a wider range of knowledge or a greater adaptability in the individual than farming. Successful husbandry permits the doing of nothing by routine. New questions require a man of resources to cope with them. It is an exploded idea that "any fool can farm."

To mortgage a farm for some unpaid portion of it is honorable as a business like the same can be said where it has been done to place needed buildings or drainage, which will give it larger earning power; but to thus try to meet current expenses upon the farm which is not self-supporting is very great folly. Cut down the expenses or lose the farm.

Every acre of waste land depreciates the whole profit the farm can earn, for there is constant expense for interest and taxes. Even if it requires a little outlay, such a spot can be turned into a grassy pasture lot or a good garden.

**STOCK.**  
Good herders are necessary on the sheep ranch. No other animal is so near an idiot. If they get themselves into a corner they will not help themselves out. If one gets into trouble, the rest follow. Even with the small farm flocks it is well to keep out a watchful eye.

We know that sheep will quickly bring up poor land; then why not recognize the fact that they will make good land better? In England the sheep is regarded as an important factor in intensive farming, and there is no reason why we should not come around to the same view of the matter. We surely should not look upon them only as a makeshift by which we may procure some profit from poor lands.

Use a thoroughbred buck and soon have a flock of sheep which will show you the real possibilities in sheep in them not only a source of profit, but an occupation of pleasure. A good shepherd will improve his flock, and will have some ideal which he will endeavor to reach.

The Hanoverian cavalry is said to be the best mounted in the world—the horses large, strong, hardy and courageous, and the men persistent and persistent work in breeding. The Government of that country established a stud 150 years ago, and lent its encouragement to breeding.

**PAIN-SHIFTERS AS THEY BE.**  
Nervine—nerve pain cure—is a positive and almost instantaneous remedy for external, internal, or local pains. The most active remedy hitherto known falls far short of Nervine in its potency. Nervine gives relief of nerve pain. A trial will demonstrate.

**FRANK J. CHENEY'S CURE FOR CATARRH.**  
All in an Egg—also, in time, will effectively detach a fish bone fastened to the throat.  
The whites of two eggs will render the deadly corrosive sublimate as harmless as a dose of calomel.  
Eggs strengthen the consumptive, invigorate the feeble, and render the most susceptible nearly proof against jaundice in its most malignant form. It is said that eggs are found to be the greatest help in sustaining the oratorical efforts of modern statesmen.

**FRANK J. CHENEY'S CURE FOR CATARRH.**  
In France alone the wine clarifiers use more than 80,000,000 eggs a year.  
State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County:  
ss.  
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business under the style of "Doan's Backache Kidney Cure," and that said firm pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.  
A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.  
Amiable Mother—Here, Tommy, is some nice castor oil with orange in it. Doctor—(playfully)—Now, remember, don't give it all to Tommy; leave some for me. Tommy—(who has had some before)—Doctor, a nice man, ma; give it all to the doctor.

All the election protests in British Columbia have been dropped.

**ABOUT THE STARRY HEAVENS.**

**Information About Our Distant Celestial Neighbors.**

**ASTRONOMY FOR ODD MOMENTS**

About 6,000 stars may be seen with the naked eye.  
An opera glass will treble or quadruple this number.  
With a two-inch telescope about 100,000 stars can be seen; with a six-inch telescope, with the Lick and Yerkes telescopes, probably between 100,000,000 and 200,000,000.

There are 20 stars of the first magnitude; about 60 of the second, 200 of the third, 450 of the fourth, 1,100 of the fifth and 4,000 of the sixth.

The faintest stars visible through a telescope are reckoned of the sixteenth or seventeenth magnitude.

About 2,000 of the naked-eye stars are too near the north pole of the heavens clearly visible above the horizon in the mean latitude of the United States.

Of these south circumpolar stars six are of the first magnitude, leaving but 14 of this class visible to us. These 14 stars named in the order of their brilliancy, are Sirius, Capella, Arcturus, Vega, Rigel, Procyon, Betelgeuse, Aldebaran, Spica, Altair, Antares, Fomalhaut, Regulus and Pollux.

At the Lown observatory, in Southern California, Canopus, the brightest star after Sirius, may be seen three degrees above the horizon.

The Southern Cross is visible at Key West.

Star distances are reckoned in "light years," that is, in the distance travelled in one year by light at the rate of 189,000 a second.

A light year is 5,868,593 miles.

The nearest star, Alpha Centauri, too far south to be visible to us, is distant 4.25 light years.

The nearest of the northern stars is 61, Cygni, a star of the fifth magnitude in the Swan, or Northern Cross. Its distance is 7.2 light years.

The distance of Sirius is 8.3 light years.

The average distance of the ten first-magnitude stars of the Northern Hemisphere, reckoned to Dr. Elkin is 35.5 light years.

Arcturus is not less than seventy and is probably more than a hundred light years distant from us. This star circles the earth once in its volume many thousand times.

The Pleiades contain six stars visible to eyes of ordinary keenness, though twelve or fourteen have been counted in this cluster by persons of extraordinary eyesight. A two-inch telescope shows about 60 stars in this cluster.

The famous photograph of the Pleiades taken by the Hicky Brothers, in 1855, showed 2,326 stars. A more recent photograph, taken at the Taket Observatory, has brought the number of stars in this cluster up to 64, a thousand for every one seen with the naked eye.

The distance of the Pleiades is thought to be about 250 light years or thereabouts, according to Dr. Elkin is 36.5 light years.

The sun at the distance of the Pleiades would shine as a star of the tenth magnitude, and would be just visible through a two-inch telescope.

Of the 20,000,000 stars down to the fourth magnitude, there are 18,000,000 in and along the Milky Way.

No star, probably, is absolutely "fixed" in space, but every star has a "proper motion," that is, it is moving in some direction among the surrounding stars.

Sirius, Aldebaran and Arcturus have changed their places among the stars of the sky, in a few years to the extent of the apparent diameter of the moon.

A star of the seventh magnitude, known as 1830 Groombridge, in the constellation of the Great Bear, travels the most rapid of all stars at a rate of over 300 miles a second.

Star motions "in line of sight"—towards us or from us—can be observed by means of the spectroscopic.

The stars of type I. are white. Sirius is the most illustrious example. They are stars of the first, second, and third magnitudes, and are surrounded by relatively cool gases and the vapors of metals, which cause dark lines to appear in their spectra.

The stars of type II. are yellow. Among the chemical elements thus discovered to exist in the stars are sodium, magnesium, hydrogen, calcium, iron, bismuth and antimony.

The stars of type III. are reddish. The stars of type III. are decidedly red, and are, with few exceptions, below the fifth magnitude. Their spectra show the element carbon conspicuously. They are supposed to be decrepit suns, verging upon extinction as luminaries.

There is abundant evidence that there are dark and therefore invisible, as well as luminous bodies. Perhaps the extinct suns and the planetary bodies scattered through space outnumber the stars themselves, vast as their number is.

**CORNS! CORNS!**  
Tender, painful, corns, bleeding corns, putrid corns, removed in twenty-four hours. Putnam's Painless Corn Extract acts magically. Try it and be convinced.

"What in me is dark, illumine; What is low, raise and support; That, to the height of this great argument I may ascend; Eternal Providence, And justify the ways of God to men!"  
—Paradise Lost.

**Information About Our Distant Celestial Neighbors.**

**ASTRONOMY FOR ODD MOMENTS**

**Information About Our Distant Celestial Neighbors.**

About 6,000 stars may be seen with the naked eye.

There are 20 stars of the first magnitude; about 60 of the second, 200 of the third, 450 of the fourth, 1,100 of the fifth and 4,000 of the sixth.

The faintest stars visible through a telescope are reckoned of the sixteenth or seventeenth magnitude.

About 2,000 of the naked-eye stars are too near the north pole of the heavens clearly visible above the horizon in the mean latitude of the United States.

Of these south circumpolar stars six are of the first magnitude, leaving but 14 of this class visible to us.

At the Lown observatory, in Southern California, Canopus, the brightest star after Sirius, may be seen three degrees above the horizon.

The Southern Cross is visible at Key West.

Star distances are reckoned in "light years," that is, in the distance travelled in one year by light at the rate of 189,000 a second.

A light year is 5,868,593 miles.

The nearest star, Alpha Centauri, too far south to be visible to us, is distant 4.25 light years.

The nearest of the northern stars is 61, Cygni, a star of the fifth magnitude in the Swan, or Northern Cross. Its distance is 7.2 light years.

The distance of Sirius is 8.3 light years.

The average distance of the ten first-magnitude stars of the Northern Hemisphere, reckoned to Dr. Elkin is 36.5 light years.

Arcturus is not less than seventy and is probably more than a hundred light years distant from us. This star circles the earth once in its volume many thousand times.

The Pleiades contain six stars visible to eyes of ordinary keenness, though twelve or fourteen have been counted in this cluster by persons of extraordinary eyesight.

The famous photograph of the Pleiades taken by the Hicky Brothers, in 1855, showed 2,326 stars. A more recent photograph, taken at the Taket Observatory, has brought the number of stars in this cluster up to 64, a thousand for every one seen with the naked eye.

The distance of the Pleiades is thought to be about 250 light years or thereabouts, according to Dr. Elkin is 36.5 light years.

The sun at the distance of the Pleiades would shine as a star of the tenth magnitude, and would be just visible through a two-inch telescope.

Of the 20,000,000 stars down to the fourth magnitude, there are 18,000,000 in and along the Milky Way.

No star, probably, is absolutely "fixed" in space, but every star has a "proper motion," that is, it is moving in some direction among the surrounding stars.

Sirius, Aldebaran and Arcturus have changed their places among the stars of the sky, in a few years to the extent of the apparent diameter of the moon.

A star of the seventh magnitude, known as 1830 Groombridge, in the constellation of the Great Bear, travels the most rapid of all stars at a rate of over 300 miles a second.

Star motions "in line of sight"—towards us or from us—can be observed by means of the spectroscopic.

The stars of type I. are white. Sirius is the most illustrious example. They are stars of the first, second, and third magnitudes, and are surrounded by relatively cool gases and the vapors of metals, which cause dark lines to appear in their spectra.

The stars of type II. are yellow. Among the chemical elements thus discovered to exist in the stars are sodium, magnesium, hydrogen, calcium, iron, bismuth and antimony.

The stars of type III. are reddish. The stars of type III. are decidedly red, and are, with few exceptions, below the fifth magnitude. Their spectra show the element carbon conspicuously. They are supposed to be decrepit suns, verging upon extinction as luminaries.

There is abundant evidence that there are dark and therefore invisible, as well as luminous bodies. Perhaps the extinct suns and the planetary bodies scattered through space outnumber the stars themselves, vast as their number is.

**CORNS! CORNS!**  
Tender, painful, corns, bleeding corns, putrid corns, removed in twenty-four hours. Putnam's Painless Corn Extract acts magically. Try it and be convinced.

"What in me is dark, illumine; What is low, raise and support; That, to the height of this great argument I may ascend; Eternal Providence, And justify the ways of God to men!"  
—Paradise Lost.

**If There is Any Old Chronic Disease Lurking in Your System, KOOTENAY WILL DRIVE IT OUT**

The way that Kootenay takes hold of old chronic cases of Rheumatism, and rids the system of the lurking poison upon which the disease exists, the endorsement by well-known clergymen, physicians and hospital executives of its cures, leads past all doubt as to its power to cure this disease.

The New Ingredient, that works so marvelously in searching out stubborn and chronic rheumatism, is just as effectual with most any other chronic disease. Hopeless cases of Bright's Disease yield to its influence, Eczema, in extreme forms where eruptions have existed from head to foot are in its records of cures. Pale, haggard and emaciated people, whose frames are all angles and curves, unrefreshed by sleep, troubled by indigestion and nervousness, round up in health through the use of Kootenay Cure.

I, Wm. H. Wray, residing at 47 Hughson Street North, in the City of Hamilton, do solemnly declare that I have been afflicted with rheumatism for seven years, and at different times confined to the hospitals both in Hamilton and Toronto. Was discharged from the Hamilton hospital after eleven months' treatment, and on the 15th of January last I was told that they could do nothing for me. When leaving there I was scarcely able to walk. I tried a number of so-called cures; had my feet covered with fly plasters under directions of a physician, but got gradually worse. On the 13th day of this month, after taking two and one-half bottles of Ryckman's Kootenay Cure, I threw away my stick which I had been compelled to use for support, and am now a healthy man, free from all pain, after seven years' suffering. On Tuesday last I was on my feet for eighteen hours steadily without any bad results. I am now able to attend to my work regularly, which frequently necessitates my hands being in water for hours. I consider Kootenay the most wonderful blood medicine and Rheumatism Cure ever known. Wm. H. Wray.

Declared before Notary J. W. Nesbit.  
July 17, 1895.

If not obtainable of your dealer, will be forwarded, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$2.50 per bottle, by addressing S. S. RYCKMAN MEDICINE CO., Hamilton, Ont. Send for "Chart Book," mailed free.

**Torturing Rheumatic Pains.**

Bless the c I heard htr I'm was i said I "Will no me?" "Thou poo white I'll bless th "For thou My beautif

**Agony. Wrenched Limbs.**

"Bless the cried "In merry bride-The riches Brought h ven!" "Bless the h And gently "Its hours From pain free!"

The mourn ness, "Bless it, t ness; I learned c Bless it for "Bless the with "In its mce free; It has brow Bless the away

**Cured By Kootenay.**

The Saz menta t'c was calle mas. The Gre of every y celebrate sun and From th rowed t'c list of Ja mams it fathere.

**What Delayed the Paper.**  
A Nebraska editor, whose paper was late one week, explains the delay in this lucid manner:  
"Our paper is two days late this week owing to an accident to our press. We were started to run the edition on Wednesday night, as usual, one of the guy ropes gave way, allowing the forward gilder-fluke to fall and break as it struck the flunk-er-topper. This, of course, as any one who knows anything about a press will readily understand, left the gang plank with only the flip-flap to support it, which also dropped and broke off the wrapper-choke. This loosened the finking between the ramrod and the fiber-snatcher, which also caused trouble. The report that the trouble was caused by over indulgence in intoxicating stimulants by ourself is a tissue of falsehoods, the peeled appearance of our right eye being caused by our going into the hatway of the press in our anxiety to start it and pulling the coupling pin after the slapping was broken, which caused the dings to rise up and wait us in the circle. We expect in brand new gilder-fluke on this afternoon's train."

**Wont Get the Salary.**  
It is practically decided that Bishop De Mola, of Niagara, will not receive the arrears of salary. The participants in the Toronto rectory fund have by no means been eager to relinquish their rights and consequently have not signed the renunciation in sufficiently large numbers to make it valid. The matter will therefore rest in abeyance until the meeting of Synod. What action will then be taken cannot be predicted because that body have no power to order payment.—Toronto News.

**Assistant District Attorney John E. McIntyre, of New York, has resigned his position and sailed for England to take part in the defence of Edward J. Ivory, the alleged dynamiter.**

**Growing Children**  
One-third of all the children die before they are five years old. Most of them die of some wasting disease. They grow very slowly; keep thin in flesh; are fretful; food does not do them much good. You can't say they have any disease, yet they never prosper. A slight cold, or some stomach and bowel trouble takes them away easily.  
SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites is just the remedy for growing children. It makes hard flesh; sound flesh; not soft, flabby fat. It makes strong bones, healthy nerves. It changes poor children to children rich in prosperity.  
Book at free for the asking. No substitute for Scott's Emulsion will do for the children what we know Scott's Emulsion will do. Get the genuine.  
For sale by all druggists at 50c. and \$1.00.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

**Carat Weight of Gems**  
Gems are generally bought and sold by the weight called a carat, which is equal to about 3,168 troy grains. It is usually divided, however, into four diamond or pearl grains, each of which is 7,925 of a true grain. The weight of the carat formerly differed slightly in different countries, and this diversity finally led to a syndicate of Parisian jewelers, goldsmiths and gem dealers in 1871 to propose a standard carat. This was subsequently confirmed by an agreement between the diamond merchants of London, Paris and Amsterdam, fixing a uniform weight for the diamond carat.

**Rupture**  
Best Treatments made by DREWENBERG, S. & T. CO., 183 Queen St. W., Toronto, BOSTON, MASS.

**There is Nothing Like K.D.C. FOR NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA HEADACHE, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, ETC. FROM UNCLE TOM'S CABBAGE.**  
K.D.C. CO. Ltd., Boston, U.S., and New Glasgow, Can.

ISSUE NO 2 1897.

**"HERE IT IS" "SALADA" CEYLON TEA.**  
Delicious. Pure. Economical. Sold in Sealed Lead Packets Only. By Grocers Only. Sold at 25, 40, 50 and 60 cents per lb.

**INDICESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C.**  
IT RESTORES THE STOMACH AND TONES WHOLE SYSTEM.

**SOCIETY BUTTONS**  
Send 25c. in stamps for 10 set. Rolled Gold Rimmed Recognition Buttons for every Society. With beautiful colored enamel centers: made with screw and spur fasteners. Makes a pretty present. Address Jewelry Dept.

**Dominion Regalia Co.**  
TORONTO  
Manufacturers of all Lodge Regalia, Badges, etc.

**HOMESTUDY**  
Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short Hand, and all thoroughly taught. Write for catalogue and prospectus. H. B. STRATTON, 50 College Bldg., Buffalo, N.Y.

**ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE,**  
NOW in its 29th year, continues to occupy its pre-eminent position as the most thorough and widely-extended business college in America. For catalogue address  
ROBINSON & JOHNSON F. C. A., Belleville, Ont.

WINTER TERM, MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1897.  
**CENTRAL Business College**  
Stratford, Ontario  
Canada's most popular commercial school—none better in the Dominion. Thorough and practical courses, moderate rates, board low. Our graduates may be found in many of the leading business houses from Halifax to Vancouver and from New York to San Francisco. Write for beautiful catalogue.  
W. J. ELIOTT, Principal.

**LORD'S PRAYER** and ten commandments illustrated, twelve colors and gold, size 18x27, printed on heavy plate paper. A beautiful and artistic picture. Retail price 50c, agents make 100 per cent. profit. Write for particulars in any language. The Queen Silverware Co., Montreal, Quebec.

**TEXAS COAST LAND**  
Near Corpus Christi on the Bay, Corn, Cotton, Vegetables and Fruit. Home of the fig and the grape. Season 3 to 6 weeks earlier than California. GRAND HEALTH RESORT.  
For literature, prices and terms write to  
JAMES ANDERSON, San Antonio, Texas.

**FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS DUNN'S BAKING POWDER THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.**

The mourn ness, "Bless it, t ness; I learned c Bless it for "Bless the with "In its mce free; It has brow Bless the away