THE FORESTRY CONGRESS.

The first paper read was that by Mr. John S. Hicks, of Roslyn, N.Y., entitled.

" THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF PRUNING. 1 would call attention to pruning for the benefit of the lumber product of trees, not for beauty, only the increased value of the sawn lumber. The value of clear in comparison with knotty lumber is well known. The defects of loose knots and much of the rotten lumber is due to the want of pruning.

Trees when quite young have branches extending to the ground, as it grows there, if not pruned, will die and in time produce a black knot that will continue to extend through the tree as long as the branch is attached, causing the tree when sawn to produce lumber with black or lonee knots.

Often when the tree has been standing a long time the branch will decay, this decay extending to the centre of the tree, causing it to be worthless while it looks sound on the outside, and its condition only known when sawn, involving a loss of all expenses and

costs. Clear lumber of all kinds is only obtained on the outsides of the log. All logs having a centre of knote, if this can be made small and the few knots kept sound, as they will be by being cut off when slive and quickly overgrown.

With the hickory and the oak there is still more difference, as the knotty lumber has no value over firewood, and as the large knotty oak and hickory legs fare scarcely worth cutting and splitting small enough for firewood.

I have now in mind a hickory tree nearly two feet in diameter that, for the want of with but a tew hours labor expended, it would have been easily worth \$30 to \$50. White oak timber, if knotty, will so check

and warp that it is worthless. The chestnut invariably shows the decay of the dying branches in the centre of the clog and rendering the timber of but little value,

In most if not all of our more clder woodlands, trees are allowed to grow as nature starts them. The worthless ones are not cut out and replanted with those of value. Many times the worthless over-top and kill those of value. It has been the thought of many that nature attends to all this, and the trees that are best suited to the soil will grow. This error is plainly shown by the fact that two locust trees are now growing at Roslyn, L.I., that originally were brought from Virginia by Capt. John Sands, of Sands Point, in 1875. From these two trees and another at Oyster Bay, L.I., have grown all the valuable locust timber on Long Island.

When we notice that the value of clear pine has nearly doubled in value in the past ten years, and is higher now than black walnut was then, and is still increasing in value each year, while the common or knotty pine is worth but a few dollars more now than then. Hard woods show the same increase in value.

When we realize that the old growth of forests are melting away so fast, and that we will not long have the old contury growth of trees to cut clear lumber from the outsides, caring but little for the centre, even if it is knotty for a foot or more in diameter, it being of so little cost at the stump that it might make but little difference.

But when timber has been planted and each year of its growth matched, the value of pruning will at once be seen as an element of profit.

Forests showing a sound growth of smooth trees, no dead and decaying branches will at all times have a value that will repay all the expenses of pruning and replacing trees of value for worthless ones.

The fact is that we have never cultivated our woodlands, and do not now realize their value, or what would be their value if in proper condition. But we will soon learn. With clear pine salling at wholesale for \$65 per thousand feet; black walauf, \$100; oak, \$65 to \$85; bickery, \$65 to \$120.

We will then scarcely believe that we have devoted so much time to crops of a yearly growth, and done nothing for those that take a life time to harvest.

Second Day's Proceedings—The Amalgamation—A Forestry Journal—Report on Forest Fires—The Evening Meeting.

The second day's proceedings of the Forestry Congress were very largely attended and followed with increased, interest. Hon. Mr. Joly, the President, was in the chair. He stated that the amalgamation of the American Forestry Congress, or rather, the reception of the former into the latter, was discussed the previous day, and a committee was appointed to report upon it. He called the Secretary of the Committee to read the Mr. SAUNDERS, the Secretary, read the re-

port, which, recommending the union of the two hodies, was adopted. On motion, a committee of five was ap-

pointed to revise the Constitution of the Congress and report at this morning's ses-The CHAIRMAN then announced the arrival

of the President, the Hon. Mr. Loring. The question of establishing a Forestry journal was taken up. The Chairman said it was proposed to publish a journal of Forestry, and a strong publishing house in Cincinnati, Robert Clarke & Cc., had offered to undertake it. But they required one hundred more members, and the agent of the house was present to take subscriptions. Another matter that should be discussed here was the necessity of Government devoting some of its revenue to the promotion of the interest of Forestry. The President here took

the chair. Da. CHAS. MOHR read the report of committee of the last meeting of the Congress upon the injuries caused by forest fires. The report enumerated the causes of forest fires, among which was mentioned the practice of circling trees in order to secure the gum that exudes from the wound, for purposes of commerce. Another cause of injury to forests is the partial burning over of timber land by fires, which, though it may not kill the trees, almost entirely arrests their growth. Moreover, these frequent fires finally result in the total destruction of the organic matter in the soil. The pasturing of cattle in the woods, a custom very common in the country, is also a cause of gradual but sure destruction to the forests on account of the cattle browsing the leaves off all the young and growing trees, so that when the old trees die out there are no sapplings to take their places.

The report was on motion received, and the President called for remarks on the general

subject of forest fires.

respecting timber lands in the United States and Canada. In the United States timber lands become the exclusive property of the occupant, whilst in Canada the Government

been cut down and carried away, to the value of at least twenty millions a year in each case. Not only were those fires caused by sportsmen, fishermen and hunters, but also by the settlers in clearing their lands, and even by the criminal carelessness of the emplaces of the lumbermen themselves. He world suggest that the Provincial Govern-

ment should intervene. In Ontario settlers were not permitted to burn their brush from April to November, while in Quebec the restriction only applied to the months of July and August. This restriction should be extended at least to the months of June and September. If the authoriwere to take the precaution of dividing the timber lands into convenient districts and place them under the supervision of egents, who should visit every settler and acquaint him with the penalties that the Government should hereafter visit upon the careless setting of fires. There was very little malicious setting of fires; it was, in nine cases out of ten, the result of carelessness. In the Ottawa section the lumbermen had endeavored to co-operate in preventing fires, but their experience showed that only Government authority would suffice. The lumbermen themselves would not object to a special tax to meet the expenses of close government supervision.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts, related his xperience with a forest fire in the west. The fires started through the carelessness of the settlers did infinitely more damage than the Indian fires.

The Hon. GEORGE BRYSON heartily concurred in Mr. White's suggestions as to the means of preventing forest fires. The months of May, June, September and October were those during which nearly all the destructive pruning, was not worth the labor to split | fires took place on the Ottawa. Some twentyinto firewood; bad it been pruned early and five years ago he was examined before a committee of the House of Commons, when he stated that for every tree that was cut ten were destroyed by fires. That proportion did not continue now, but his opinion was that for a great many years ten times as much timber was destroyed by fire as was cut and

Mr. John Dougall, of New York, said the month of May was the worst month in the year for torest fires, owing to the fact that at that time the ground was covered with dead leaves and grass, as dry as tinder, which took fire from a spark. Hence that month should be included in the time during which settlers should be forbidden to burn brush.

Mr. THISTLE was in favor of Government supervision of the forests in order to prevent devastating fires. The immense region beyoud the Ottawa, forming the water shed towards the Hudson's Bay, was once covered with valuable forests which had been almost completely destroyed by fire.

Mr. Marrin, Cayuge, said he knew that in Michigan and in the Ontario Muskoka region many fires were started by lumbermen's laborers with the malicious purpose of securing labor for themselves when employment was scare. Scarcely any punishment could be too severe for such persons.

Mr. J. K. WARD said if the authorities took half the pains to prosecute malicious forest incendiaries that they did to punish a poor wretch who stole a dollar's worth of goods, it would have a beneficial deterrent

The CHAIRMAN, there being no more speakers on the subject, thanked the Congress for the practical statements and suggestions which had been put forth. He especially wished to emphasize a suggestion that a man who would set fire to the woods but not to a barn, should be taught that one crime was as the country in constant use. The number of great as the other.

Hon, Mr. Jour moved that it the duty of this Congress to draw earnestly the attention | acre, it would be necessary to cut from 60,000 of the Government to the necessity of protecting effectually the public forests against fires. He proposed that a memorial should be sent to the Government of the United States and | than 30 years, and consequently from 2,000,-Canada, Carried.

maining unread be submitted to a committee | spoke of the chemical processes employed to | forest ares. consisting of Prof Hough, Dr Warder, and Mr Beadle, who shall select those they deem most important to be read before the general meet. ing of Congress this afternoon. Carried. The following gentlemen were elected a

committee to memoralize the Governments track road. The protection of the woodlands of the United States and Canada on the necessity of protecting public forests: Mesers Peter White, M.P., J.K. Ward, Dr. Mohr, Ron George Bryson, Prof Hough and P E Fernow.

THE EVENING MEETING.

A public meeting was held in the Queen's Hall, at which there was a large attendance, the Hon Mr Joly presiding. Amongst the gentlemen upon the platform were Hon H G Joly, Messrs Geo W Stephens, M P P; L Beaubien, M P P, J K Ward, Hon Senator Trudel, Gen Eaton, Commissioner of Education for the United States; Hon Mr Loring, etc.

GRN. EATON said that the masses required

information, and the work to be accomplished was for these scientific gentlemen to gather the data and point out the utilities of the culture of Forestry. Then it would be for the various agencies to convey this data to the people. The Germans had a saying to the effect that what was to be put into the nation should be put into the schools. They must, therefore, have text books and teachers, and in this way the science of Forestry could be rendered popular and general. These meetings were an evidence of the extent of scientific research, and another evidence of progress was the proposition to establish the Journal of Forestry, and this was added to the efficient agencies which were promoting this subject.

Hon. Mr. Louise was then introduced to the meeting. He said he had intended to leave for Boston that afternoon, but after making arrangements for his leave, had concluded not to desert until the battle was over. He dwelt upon the value of lumber as a means of administering to our comfort and general well-being. He said he was aston-ished as he came up to Canada to find the pasturage in the country so fine. He referred in a humorous style to the condition of the lower animals in Canada. The question has been asked how a man can on a small farm struggle on through life, but they could see how a man could solve the problem, and that right nobly. Canadians and those from across the line agreed on many points, and this was one of them. While this system of farming is universally acknowledged, it was still necessary to battle hard | ing sap that makes the new wood cannot do for their living, and although the necessity it if a stump projects from its line of descent. for its support was apparent, it was thought | The wound may be painted with coal-tar, by many to be so arduous as to be scarcely worth the labor. It was an established fact the best in the Paris parks. If a stump is that the boy schooled in the city embraced left it decays, and the rot goes into the tree. every opportunity to get back to his old Trees grow higher when pruned, and are thus life and pursuits. The bottom of this was more valuable. Forest trees less than 40 reached when the word home was men. years old should be deprived of their branches Mr. P. White, M.P., Benirew, Ont., said | tioned, and it was to preserve the traditions that there was a difference in the regulations | tions of home and the old homestead that tioned, and it was to preserve the tradi- one-third of the way up; of 40 to 80 years, inspired so many farmers to battle for the half the height of the tree. growth of agriculture. The speaker referred by Robert Douglass, of Wukegan, Illinois, to the statement made in connection with the | was read. American revolution that the farmers had retained the ownership, and only leased the made the telling shot which echoed round gized by the Chairman. Mr. Douglass, he

places. When the war was over and Jeffer- trees on the prairies was that settlers too to Ottawa; to the ladies of America for son had been placed in power it was to the farmer of thes States that he had looked and obtained the help which got away the debt. It was the wholesome, good, substantial farming that raised and put the American nation in the place where she was at present. It had been said that when the States could make the exports exceed the imports and stop the flow of gold the coun- ing the catalpa thus:try would go shead. Of the money which went to put the country on a good commercial footing, the greater half was contributed by the agricultural districts. The love of land in all the professions in earlier years was very marked, and there were few persons who could manage to get paid in land who would not prefer it to ready cash. The speaker referred to the admirable display of fruit and vegetables which were on show in Montreal, the tree, the two men take each a row, the and compared them with those in the cities in the States and said that the comparison was most favorable to Montreal. Farming should be made not only the most lucrative, complish this the planter first strikes his but also the most interesting subject for a livelihood. He said he thought that his audience felt as he did in regard to the matter, and was of opinion that there was no person in the hall that would not be proud to call any friend of their's a farmer.

The CHAIRMAN said that after the eloquent address given by the last speaker it would be almost futile. He thought that the citizens of Montreal should be grateful for the the first stroke of the spade is needed to allow courtesy of the American Congress in adjourning to Montreal. He was of opinion the corner, and it is done in an instant, that the city would be grateful for the man naturally carries his space in courtesy, and he was certein that a great the left hand, and when he takes his step forgood would come of this, what might be called a national transfusion. He had had an impression that the people from the out, and places it directly on the cross line other side of the line were only engaged in the pursuit of the "mighty dollar," but since he of earth and drops it down again, covering had the opportunity of mixing with the people from the other side of the line, his sentiments had undergone a complete change. He had welcomed the visitors to Montreal with great pleasure, but he could part with them with even greater marks of good feeling.

The meeting then concluded.

Papers on Tree Planting by Railroad Companies, Shade Trees, and the Three-motion System of Planting.

Mr. President House read an exhaustive paper on Tree Planting by Railroad Companies. He said the freight and passenger traffic of a country having passed into the hands of railroad companies, with a constant tendency to further increase, it became a quention worthy of notice as to how the maintenance of these railroads was likely to affect our future lumber supply, and how far it might be in the interest of the companies owning these roads to provide for their wants. In the United States there were about 100,000 miles of railroads, and the number of ties to a mile ranged from 2,200 to 3,500. If they assumed that the average was 2,500 to the mile, they had a quarter of a billion in use. They averaged eight feet in length, about seven inches deep and eight wide, giving the contents about three cubic feet each, or in all 6,000,000 cords. If piled cord fashion they would form a pile four feet high, eight feet wide and 4,575 miles long. Placed end to end they would span the earth fifteen times at the equator, or in one line would reach to the moon and back again. The average life of a tie was from five to eight years, and from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 new ties were required each year for the purpose of maintaining the present railroads of ties that could be cut from an acre of woodland varied exceedingly, but at 500 to the to 100,000 acres every year to meet the demand. They could scarcely expect trees to grow to the size necessary for this in less 000 to over 2,000,000 acres would be necestimber. In order to maintain the supply of timber for ties, there should be from 18 to 20 acres of wood land for every mile of single from cattle and fire, he argued, could only be secured by fencing in the first pice, and in the second by vigilance. The land for this purpose could be obtained for about 20 cents an acre, and consequently for every mile of birch an investment in land of \$500 would be necessitated. With reference to the use of wood by railroad companies for fuel and bridges, it was fortunate that in both respecis it was decreasing, the former being superseded by coal and the latter by permanent structures. The substitution of other materials for trees had not been attended with the same success. Mr. Hough concluded his paper by alluding to the incidental advantages which would be secured by plantations along the lines for the purpose of alleviating show drifts, affording shade, etc.

Mr. J. BEAUFORT HURLBURT, of Ottawa, read a very interesting paper on the forest trees most suitable for streets, lawn and groves. There are in Canada some 70 to 75 forest trees and 30 to 40 shrubs. Of these he gave the preference to deciduous trees for streets and lawns, to the maple, elm, basswood beech, birch, oak, butternut, walnut and ash. For streets the maples were the chief favorites. They bore transplanting well, grew rapidly, made a good shade, and were hardy and clear. For broad long streets, especially, the white elms were beautiful trees, locking in time their branches over the broadest streets. For lawns and groves the deciduous trees should be interspersed with the conferm and shrubs. In the western part of Ontario there were many fine trees for groves which did not thrive well as far east as Montreal or Ottawa. such as the tulip tree and black walnut. With these might also be classed the plane

tree. Mr N H Egleston, Williamstown, Mass, read a paper on the "Batlonal Method of Tree Pruning." After condemning the thoughtiess lopping of trees, he said that by a rational method a forest will yield much more than when left to itself. This was known in Germany 250 years ago, and pruning was renewed in this century, and is now practised on the Continent. Des Cars' trea. tiss has been translated into English at Harvard. The essential thing is to cut off a branch as close as possible to the trunk, no matter how large the wound. The descendfrom gas works; this has been proved to be two-fifths the way up, and of 80 and upwards,

This paper and its author was highly culouse for a term of years. He was convinced the world. It was a farmer who led the said was a practical man, thoroughly convers-

often sought to raise them without breaking up the land. But trees could not overcome the strong natural growth. Hence the first thing to be done was to break up the soil and plant either a crop of wheat or corn-corn being the best, as it best calculated to render the soil loose and mellow. Mr. Douglass describes the three-motion method of plant-

The land is prepared as for corn, rolled and marked 4 by 4 feet with a corn marker. The trees are heeled in at convenient distances around the land to be planted, or in some cases distributed in boxes, a waggon follows the planters so that a bundle of trees can be handed to each tree holder at any moment.

Our men work in companies of three each, two with spades and one holding and placing treeholder stands between the two rows, the tree should be placed as near the point where the marks cross each other as possible, to acspade down vertically on the mark close up to and beyond the angle, he then takes up a spadeful of earth so as to leave two straight sides to the angle, while he is raising the spadeful of earth the man (or boy) holding the trees inserts one, the planter drops the spadeful of earth, places his foot firmly close up to the tree and steps forward to the next mark. In this way there is not a motion lost, the spadeful of earth to come up clean from ward he simply strikes the spade down on the mark with its face to the right, draws it the tree, for by the time he has the spade raised as high as his knee the tree will have been inserted.

An active, quick-motioned boy is as good as a man to hold the trees, he can attend to two men, but it keeps him busy. The trees are tied in bundles of 50 to 100 according to size. After a little practice he will be able to bring the tree to its place by an upward curving motion that will spread out the roots as well as they could be spread out with the

fingers. The best of spadesmen differ somewhat in their modes of operations, some of them in taking out the spadeful of earth incline the spade a little to the right in raising it, to give room for the tree to be placed, and never having the spadeful raised higher than the knee, others raise it as high or higher than the waist and bring it down with great force, throwing it from the spade into the hole, so that it packs the tree quite solid, you must understand that the earth is not inverted as in spading, but placed back exactly as it stood before, and when it is well done, and the earth in good condition, it looks as if the ground had not been disturbed at all.

This mode is far superior to ploughing furrows, or any other mode I ever practised, for each tree is placed at the proper depth, and the land left level, aside from this each tree is periect, tightened in the ground by the planter, as he steps along from one mark to the other.

By this mode of planting we average 1,500 trees planted for every man and boy employed in a day of ten hours, 4,500 to a gang of three. Of course, larger trees, where one spadeful of earth will not make a deep enough cavity to hold the roots, will take

Forest Fires—Election of Officers—Votes of Thanks.

Yesterday the members of the Association met for the last time. The meeting was presided over by Hon. H. G. Joly.

The Hon. Mr. Barron presented the report of the committee appointed to memorialize unsold to us and get their money back, if they Mr. Fernow moved that the papers re- sary to keep up this supply. Dr. Hough the Government with reference to preventing do not clear at least \$100. They show that preserve trees which had not been practiced the reservation of all pine and spruce lands, in this country, owing to the cheapness of unfit for settlement, for lumbering purposes return all goods unsold to us, and have money exclusively; second, prohibition of the burn- returned to them if they fail to clear at least ing of brush by settlers in the vicinity of fir \$750 in that time. There are many persons trees during the months of May, June, Sept- having money to invest, who could not give ember and October; third, the division of the business personal attention-such can the timber country into districts, and the ap- | employ sub-agents without leaving homepointment of police under a superintendent making a large amount yearly out of a very with magisterial powers, whose duty it shall be to detect and punish offenders, and provide arise, but want men willing to work and obfor the extinguishment of fires; fourth, the tain as their pay the profits of their energy. cost of maintenance of this protective force might partially be met by the imposition of a moderate tax on the parties owning or leasing timber lands.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Furnow presented the report of the committee appointed to revise the constitution. Among the new rules recommended was one that papers must be sent two weeks before the meeting to the Cerresponding Secretary for classification. The report was adopted.

Mr. Thayne said it was very desirable that local associations for the advancement of forestry should be established in various parts of the country, so that the Congress might be composed of delegates from each association.

Mr. BEADLE moved that the organization of local associations be encouraged, so that all parts of the North American continent may be represented in the Forestry Congress. Motion adopted.

The Congress then proceeded to the election of flicers, as follows:—Hon Mr Loring, President; Hon H G Joly, 1st Vice-President; Dr S A Warder, 2nd Vice-President; W S Little, Montreal, Secretary; Joseph S

Fay, Massachusetts, Treasurer. Prof. Hough suggested St. Paul as the place of next meeting of Congress. It was generally thought desirable to have the meeting at or about the same time and place as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and it was the general opinion that its next meeting would be in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

It was resolved that the fixing of time and place of next meeting be left to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Ricks moved that the Executive Committee appoint referees to prepare papers on legislation with regard to forest fires, prevention and control of forest fires, distribution, technology and forest management of the white pine.

The motion was carried.

Votes of thanks were then tendered to the Governments of Ontario and Quebec for the interest taken by them in sending delegates to the Congress; to the Mayor of Montreal and citizens generally for the interest taken by them on this occasion; to the press for reporting proceedings and papers; to the various railway, steamboat and telegraph companies who have afforded facilities to gentlemen attending this Congress.

Dr. WARDER moved that the thanks of the Congress are to the Geological Survey, Ottaws, for a set of reports; to the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of Quebec, for specimens of Canadian woods; to the Hon. Mr. Joly for presiding at the meetings; to the citizens of Ottawa for their invitation to visit that city; to the Amerithat in the Upper Ottawa district as much farmers on to victory, and throughout the ant with every branch of tree culture. The can Association for the Advancement of timber had been consumed by fire as had whole war farmers were ever in the foremost great mistake made in endeavoring to raise Science for an invitation to accompany them

their interest and assistance in the promotion of Forestry; to the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association for an invitation to use their library; to gentlemen who have sent valuable papers to the Congress, due and are here'ey tendered to Mr. James Little, Montreal, the Nestor of American Forestry, for his long continued efforts on behalf of American Forestry.

Motion agreed to. Prot. House moved a vote of thanks to Mr Wm. Little, of Montreal, for his great labor and self-sacrificing efforts in the interest of Forestry, and of this Congress particularly.

Mr. BEADLE expressed the thanks of the Ontario delegates to Mr. Little. The preeent meeting was superior in usefulness even to the Cincinnati meeting, and much of it was

due to Mr. Little.
Mr. TACHE, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands of Quebeo, concurred in the remarks of Mr. Bendle and the motion was Mr. Little returned thanks on behalf of

his father and himself. He also suggested a vote of thanks to Dr. Jno. A. Warder, Ohio, which was at once carried.

The meeting was then brought to a close.

FLORAL INCENSE!

The fragrance of fresh flowers is agreeable and pleasant to even the most fastidious; and in the genuine Murray & Lanman's Florida Water we have this floral fragrance in all its refreshing purity and strength. Delicate persons and invaileds are greatly soothed and benefited by its use.

THE CITY OF REGINA.

THE CITY OF REGINA.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 24.—A telegram from Regina, the new capital of the Northwest Territory, received last night, announces the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Pile of Bones River yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. Construction trains have crossed the site, and track-laying is now proceeding two miles beyond it. A large party assembled in General Manager Van Horne's special car and named the new city with much enthusiasm. Among those present were Lieut-Governor and Mrs Dewdney, Hon Judge Johnson, D McIntyre, Vice-President of the Railway; Hon D A Smith, Director, and Miss Smith, Mr Van Horne, General Manager; Eon JJ C Aubott, JH McTavish, Land Commissioner; Mr Graham, Mr McDonald, Hudson's Bay Co; Ruíus S'ephenson, Mr Clouston, of the Bank of Montreal; Mr Cassells, William Stephens, Henry Nathan, Rev S A Venables of Nice; John Ross, of Lindsay; John McIntyre, of Renfrew; James Wright, of the Hudson's Bay Co; Mr Armit, Secretary of the Hudson's Bay Co; Mr Armit, Secretary of the Hudson's Bay Co, and Mrs Armit, John Burns, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Credit Valley. Speeches were made by Judge Johnson, of Montreal, and Lieut-Governor Dewdney.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFEB. There are a number of persons out of em-

ployment in every country,-yet energotic men willing to work do not need to be. Those willing to work can make from \$100 to \$500 a month clear, working for us in a pleasant and permanent business. The amount our agents make varies, some make as high as \$500 a month while others as low as \$100, all depending on the energy of the agent. We have an article of great merit. It should be sold to every House-owner, and pays over 100 per cent profit. Each sale is from \$3.50 to \$10.00. One agent in Fennsylvania sold 32 in two days, and cleared \$64.00. An agent in New York made \$45.00 in one day. Any man with energy enough to work a fell day, and will do this during the year can make from 2,000 to \$6,000 a year. We only want one man in each county, and to bim will give the exclusive sale as long as he continues to work faithfully for us. There is no competition, and nothing like our invention made. Parties having from \$200 to \$1,000 to invest, can obtain a General Agency for ten counties or a state. Any one can make an investment of from \$25 to \$1,000 without the least risk of loss, as our Circulars will show that those investing \$25 can after a 30 days trial return the goods General Agent who will and invest \$216.00 can after a trial of 90 days small investment. We are not paying sal-Men not willing to work on our terms will not work on any. Those meaning business will receive our large descriptive circular, and extruordinary offer by enclosing a three cent stamp, with their address. The first to comply with our terms will secure the county or counties they may wish to work. Address. RENNER MANUFACTURING Co.

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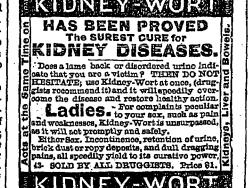
Many bodily ills result from habitual constipation, and a fine constitution may be broken and ruined by simple neglect. is no medicines equal the Ayer's Pills to correct the evil, and restore the organs to natural, healthy, and regular action.

OBITUARY.

The sudden death is reported of Miss Marie Louise Cote, aged 25, of Quebec.
Guilford Onslow, formerly a member of Parliament from Guilford and well known as a friend and advocate of the claimant in the Tichborne case, is dead.

Jno. Tucker, who died lately in Toronto, has bequested above \$10,000 to three charities at the death of his widow, who has a life interest in it. The charities are the Hospital for Sick Children, which will get one half, and the other half will be divided equally between the Girls' Home and the Infants' Home.

Holloway's Pills are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which beset mankind when dry, sultry weather suddenly gives place to chilly, drenching days. In fact, these Pills offer relief even if they fall of proving an absolute remedy in all the disturbances of digestion, circulation, and pervous tone which occasionally oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the genial, purifying, and strengthening powers exerted by this excellent medicine the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation is rendered perfect. There Pills possess the highly estimable property of cleansing the entire mass of blood; which, in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength, and vigour to every tissue of the body.



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