

GREENE'S STAR HALL

THE MOST POPULAR HOUSE FOR READY-MADE OR ORDERED CLOTHING.

\$3
PANTS

To Order.

GREATEST VALUE

THE CITY.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS!

Spring assortment complete. Prices range from \$1.75 up.

FOR STYLISH, Well Made Suits & Overcoats

Ready-made or Made to Order, at right prices, just go to

GREENE'S Star Hall.



WESTERN ONTARIO.

BRANT.

George Phillips, of Scotland, found quite a curiosity a few days ago in a hen's nest. Two soft eggs were joined together with a tube about an inch in length, with the yolk of one of the eggs and the white in the other.

ELGIN.

Mrs. McArthur, wife of John McArthur, Elgin, died very suddenly the other morning. She had been around the day previously as well as usual, but for a severe cold. When getting up out of bed she coughed, and died in about an hour. Heart failure is attributed as the cause of death. Besides her husband she leaves four children.

A constable of Lawrence Station has brought to St. Thomas George McBride, arrested on a warrant charging him with indecent assault on Rose Chandler. He was bailed in \$500 to appear for examination.

ESSEX.

David Lamone, of Walkerville, who so brutally beat his wife a few days ago, pleaded guilty on Wednesday, and Magistrate Barlett sent him down for four months.

A little daughter of Richard Fry, St. Thomas, fell while playing on Wednesday and broke her arm at the wrist.

Dr. Charles Girdlestone, son of C. W. Girdlestone, formerly of Windsor, has accepted a position as surgeon on the Allan Line steamers.

Wm. Nantais, of Walkerville, jumped on an electric car, and pulling off the brake started and when it stopped again Nantais was in the clutches of an officer. He was fined \$5.

Mr. Andrew Little's little girl, Gracie, of Oshawa, has had the misfortune to break her arm.

GREY.

Adam Analle, of Owen Sound, in his 83rd year, in recalling some of his recollections of the town of Grey, stated that he took part in the stirring events of 1838.

It was the report that Henry Lutz, of Stony Creek, was the last surviving member of the exception of Col. Magill, of Hamilton, who will serve two years in the penitentiary for bigamy.

Dr. Charles Girdlestone, son of C. W. Girdlestone, formerly of Windsor, has accepted a position as surgeon on the Allan Line steamers.

Wm. Nantais, of Walkerville, jumped on an electric car, and pulling off the brake started and when it stopped again Nantais was in the clutches of an officer. He was fined \$5.

Mr. Andrew Little's little girl, Gracie, of Oshawa, has had the misfortune to break her arm.

HURON.

A case of suicide took place on lot 2, corner of 5, West Wawanosh, where William Leidy, son, a respected farmer of that township, hanged himself. Deceased had tied himself to the barrows and was hanging from the fields for some time, until his wife would not accomplish his purpose he completed his insane act by hanging to a small tree in the field. Tomatoes were the cause.

Huron Freshery will meet at London's May 10.

Customs Inspector McMichael is authorized for the statement that the accounts of the late Collector Irwin reveal a shortage of about \$1,000. The irregularities have been going on for a considerable length of time, and will have to be made good by his successor.

A large cornice in Harland Bros.' store, London, running the full length of the side, which stock had been stored for years, fell down crushing in two show cases and doing damage to the extent of about \$500.

Charles Reynolds met with a severe accident at the Clinton organ factory, on Thursday. While working at one of the machines the board he held in his hand, thus bringing his fingers in contact with the knife, which cut off the ends of two fingers and two fingers of both hands. It was found necessary to amputate them the first joint.

KENT.

Donna, Parlane and Crombie, the evangelists, are meeting with much success at the fourth annual meeting of the Thames-Mechanics' Institute, held in the Hall on May 2, was largely attended.

Dr. H. W. Howitt, of Princeton, was being driven to the purchaser in Drumbo, when it ran

tion since the Institute was organized. This Institute has a membership of nearly 300, about 2,000 books in the library and a free reading-room, which is extensively patronized by the general public. Considering the population of the town, Thamesville Mechanics' Institute stands without a rival in Ontario.

The Chatham assessor shows a falling off in population this year of 192, and an increase in the total assessment of \$4,650. The Presbyterian congregations of Bothwell, Florence and Sutherland's Corners have extended a call to Rev. John Davidson. Stipend, \$800 and manse.

Arthur Joseph Robinson, caretaker of the Central school, Vancouver, B. C., was married to Mrs. Sison, lately of Detroit, Mich., but a native of Bothwell, Ont. A week ago Mrs. Sison was met at the Mission by Mr. Robinson.

Some Ridgeway ladies were engaged in a revolver practice in the yard of John Sison, the other evening, when one of the bullets, missing the target, penetrated the summer kitchen of the next house, and lodged in the breast of the eye of Mrs. Younion, who was engaged in washing dishes at the time. A doctor was summoned and dressed the wound, but it is feared the sight will be destroyed.

LAMBTON. Mrs. Joanna Winter, of Sombra, has applied for administration, with the will annexed, of the late Catherine Murray, of Hamilton. Deceased left \$450 in property.

The Ontario Legislature has appointed Messrs. J. Conn and P. A. McBurnie, of Alvinston, to be magistrates for Lambton.

On Wednesday was witnessed the turning of the first sod in connection with the building of the new line through Alvinston. Bridge Contractor Gilson has commenced operations at the site for the bridge over the Sydenham three miles south of Alvinston, and the work will be pushed forward with all possible speed.

It is estimated that it will require over 200 tons of iron bridges at Alvinston and across the river, all of which will be delivered at Alvinston. Quite a number of telegraph poles were damaged in a typhoon the other night by lightning.

Inspector I. H. Bennett, of Wyoming, has ordered all owners of plum trees infected with black knot to remove them at once or submit to their consequences.

MIDDLESEX. At the annual meeting of the Twenty-sixth Battalion Band, held at Glencoe, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. O. Orange; vice-president, Charles Dean; secretary-treasurer, P. J. Morrison; librarian, S. Adams. James Kelly was unanimously chosen as drum major. The president pointed Messrs. Johnson, Alford and Dean as a finance committee. The report of the finance committee for 1921 showed the affairs of the band to be in a flourishing condition. The leaders reported on instruments, etc., estimated the present value of all band property at \$306.50, placing the value of the instruments at about three-fifths of their cost.

Recently an old and esteemed resident of Parkhill died in the person of Jas. Forrest at the age of 86 years. He was a native of Scotland, and was one of Parkhill's pioneers. His partner in life died in Parkhill a few years ago. He leaves to mourn his loss four daughters.

Andrew Morrow, an old and esteemed resident of the second line, Adelaide, is dead, aged 83 years.

While S. Gibson, builder, was working at the Birr hotel which was destroyed by fire recently, a workman accidentally knocked a brick off the crumbling wall which struck Mr. Gibson, who was standing in the cellar, on the head, rendering him unconscious. When he recovered he was taken home, but was unable to attend to business, being weak from the loss of blood.

OXFORD. On Wednesday Arthur S. Wallace, late of Calgary, died in Hamilton. He was the youngest son of the late Col. Thos. Wallace, of Norwich.

Wm. D. Grant, formerly of Ingersoll, has been elected president of the Oshawa Board of Trade.

G. N. Crocker has resigned his position as manager of the Ingersoll Gas Company in consequence of the new deal.

It is reported that John Hill, Blenheim, is another of the unfortunate ones, having had a roller go over his body, breaking several of his ribs.

Traut Officer Northgraves is on the warpath in Ingersoll, and as a consequence about 35 new pupils are attending school, about 15 of whom have not done so for five years past.

Dr. Kelly, of Brantford, I. P. S., after inspecting Miss Davidson's school on the Governor's road, Princeton, stated that it is one of the best conducted in the county. A day or two since a fat steer sold by Z. Howitt, of Princeton, was being driven to the purchaser in Drumbo, when it ran

back home three times. At last it arrived at Firth's Corners, where it turned savage and no one dared to drive or go near it. Mr. Giesing brought his rifle and the animal was shot.

Miss Phipps, of Merritt, delivered an interesting lecture on behalf of the W. C. T. U. in the Princeton Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening, which was well attended and much appreciated. The subject was the liquor question, and the work of the union around the world. A vote of thanks, proposed by Rev. G. H. McArthur, and seconded by Mrs. Thorpe, was unanimously carried.

PERTE. While under the influence of liquor Henry Schillenberg, a farmer, grabbed two \$5 bills from the top of a desk in a Stratford store. He was taken to the court by the magistrate ordered him to pay the cost of the trial, amounting to nearly \$20, and give bail, himself in \$1,000 and a surety of \$500, to appear for sentence when called upon, and to maintain a condition of strict sobriety for five years, or go to the Central Prison for six months. The prisoner declined to give bail for reappearing and good conduct. Schillenberg subsequently entered into a bond to forfeit the sum of \$1,000 should he touch a drop of any intoxicating liquor for a period of five years, and in the event of his doing so to deliver himself up to be sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Central Prison, and he took his solemn oath to observe the bond.

The officers of the St. Mary's Mechanics' Institute for the ensuing year are: S. Martin, head master; Collegiate Institute, president; W. K. McLeod, vice-president; James Roberts, secretary-treasurer; directors, James Scholer, D. S. Murray, Dr. Mathieson, Mayor McLeod, J. N. Gray, R. S. Box, J. D. Moore, T. D. Stanley, J. W. Laird.

WATERLOO. A. Haber, of Berlin, is in Winnipeg in connection with the question of taking Canadian Germans from Waterloo to a point out to Manitoba. He believes a large number will be induced to settle there.

M. J. O'Donoghue, of the excise branch of the inland revenue department, Ottawa, has been transferred to Waterloo to assume a responsible position.

Chief Justice Galt has made an order for the issue of a writ of habeas corpus to bring up the prisoners against Richard Henderson, Alexander Rennie and Charles Gerbig, of the village of Ayr, for refusing to act as public school trustees after having accepted the office. These gentlemen refused to remain at a meeting called for the purpose of electing a chairman, as required by statute. A fine of \$20 and costs was imposed on each.

A lad in Elmira named David Christianman recently broke two small bones in his leg while playing football.

No other Farsaparrilla has the merit by which Hood's Farsaparrilla has won such a firm hold upon the confidence of the people. No other combines the economy and strength which make "Hood's One Dollar" truly Hood's Farsaparrilla.

No other possesses the combination, proportion, and process which makes Hood's Farsaparrilla the most reliable and effective of all remedies for the cure of the following ailments: Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder, Dropsy, Indigestion, Constipation, and all other ailments of the system.

Fish do not seem to exist below 400 fathoms, with the exception of the shark. I think you will find that people who honestly mean to be true really contradict themselves much more rarely than those who try to be consistent. —Holmes.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

There must have been humor in the substance of a lecture just delivered in Cornell University, the title of which was: "Some Great Inventions of the Moderns that the Ancients Stole."

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

Football was a favorite game among the Greeks and Romans.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc. A French soldier can earn five shillings a month pocket money.

Can Dyspepsia be cured? Yes! K. D. C. is "a positive cure," "a safe cure," "a complete cure," "a marvelous cure," "the best cure," "a thorough cure," "the only cure," and a guaranteed cure.

THE NEW INDUSTRY.

No. 1 Recommendation Ten Years Exemption but Not Free Water for the Hobbs Company—The Genoa Exhibition—Police Court's fines.

A quorum was lacking at the meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon, and those present—Ald. Gartshore (chairman), Mayor Spencer and Ald. Jeffery, Yates and Donnelly—decided to make a minority report. The request of the Hobbs Hardware Company for free water and ten years tax exemption on their new industry was considered. The committee declined to entertain the free water question as being beyond their power. Exemption, as requested, was recommended with the promise that 25 men be continuing employed. The firm intended employing more than that number. They have paid \$11,000 for their premises.

Ald. Parnell's motion to abolish the office of tax collector was laid over until a full meeting was held. Action on the request of W. Watt for a \$500 grant toward the free library was deferred for a like reason. The secretary of the Board of Trade stated that the latter had appointed a committee to confer with No. 1 re advertising the city.

Signor Gianelli, Italian consul at Toronto, had written inviting the city to send an exhibit to the Genoa Exhibition. He suggested that something appropriate for the great museum there be forwarded as an advertisement for the city. It was moved that the Railway Committee be sent to Italy for the purpose.

E. B. Richards, the blind musician, asked for remission of taxes. As he was recently married, and the inspector says he owns property valued at over \$1,000, keeps a pony and makes a living, the request was refused. Mrs. Ann Arlott's similar appeal was granted, the circumstances being different.

The Police Court clerk reported \$111.70 received in fines during the month. J. A. Thomas asked the abolition of the licensing of roller rinks. The bylaw to that effect will be rescinded.

The expenses of the Ottawa deputation to the successful L. and P. S. R. matter, were \$384.

WILL IT BE DARKNESS OR LIGHT

Life or Death? Life with some is a thick and murky vapor, spreading darkness, obscurity, fear and dread around the walks of business, pleasure and home. And women can make life or destroy it—they can make home and the world joyous, or they can assist in making the world more miserable.

As free agents in this world, what a vast responsibility rests upon us. We can throw sunshine and joy around us; we can make our homes Eden, and our circle of friends can be made to feel our influence for good. Are we trying to do this? Some are, but unfortunately for our country, thousands cannot do it.

Circumstances—events—when men and women could have avoided if they had followed nature's kind and gentle laws, have brought on a condition of misery and suffering, of grief and sorrow, which has a widespread effect on society. We have men and women around us who are victims of nervous complaints; they are sleepless, despondent, weak, dyspeptic, rheumatic and broken down. These are the men and women who are spreading darkness around instead of sunshine, and filling the world with hideous scenes of suffering.

There is, amid this afflicted class, a host who look for another chance to live anew for family and friends—who have an earnest desire to live as a kind Providence would have them live—so as to shed joy, pleasure and sunshine in dark places.

Reader, are you one of this class, earnestly longing for this new life and extended years? If you are, you can have what the heart craves for and desires. There are no hard, harsh and expensive terms to meet. The remedy—the cure—is simple and almost within your grasp. It merely calls for the use of that agent that has brought new life, joy and happiness to so many thousands of Canadians who once suffered like you. Pain's Celery Compound, the all-powerful and never-failing remedy of our day is the agent. You have heard sufficient of its worth and merit; you know that your friends have used it and have been cured. With Celery Compound to aid you, your future is clear and bright; without it, all is darkness.

If you would live, cast off at once the enemies of your very life—drugs and unbelief—then, and only then, will gentle hope show you how to act.

Is your dyspepsia chronic? Is it severe? Is it a mild form? Try K. D. C. It is guaranteed to cure any form or money refunded.

SHE SAVED THE PISTOL.

And, in Doing So, Shot and Killed Her Companion.

CHATHAM, Ont., May 6.—A fatal shooting accident occurred on the River Thames near Prairie Station, Dover township, yesterday afternoon, the victim being Mary Drago, a 14-year-old girl, daughter of a highly respectable family of that locality.

It appears a fire was in progress in the house of Wm. Trudell, a neighbor living next to Drago's, another young girl, came out of the house with a loaded revolver, which she was saving, and in handling, was discharged, the bullet striking her playmate and producing instant death.

Dr. Rutherford, coroner, did not deem an inquest necessary, but the county crown attorney has, however, ordered an inquiry.

Cook's Cotton Root

COMPOUND. A recent discovery by an old physician, successfully used monthly by thousands of patients, is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered, hitherto, of unrivaled efficacy who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask your druggist or induce \$1 and a three-cent Catalogue sent in letter and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 cents. Address: Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 3 Fisher Block, 121 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Sold in London and everywhere by all wholesale and retail druggists.

HUMPHREYS'

This PRECIOUS OINTMENT is the triumph of Scientific Medicine. Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with it as a CURATIVE and PAIN-RELIEVING APPLICATION. The effects of WITCH HAZEL, when combined and applied in the formula of an oil, is marvelous. It has been used over forty years, and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

For Fles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

For Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contractions from Burns. The relief is instantaneous—the healing wonderful and unequalled.

For Inflamed or Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.—Price, 50 cents.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

WITCH HAZEL OIL.

VICOR OF MEN

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later worry, etc. Full strength, development, and vigor restored. Simple, natural, and effective. Immediate improvement shown. Full particulars and prices in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 cents. Address: ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Huron & Erie

Lean and Savings Company. ESTABLISHED 1864.

Subscribed Capital - - \$2,500,000
Paid-up Capital - - - 1,300,000
Reserve Fund - - - 602,000

J. W. LITTLE, President;
JOHN BEATTIE, Vice-President.

Loans on Mortgages.

Money advanced on farm and city property at lowest current rates. Borrowers may secure the privilege of paying off portions of their loans each year.

Loans completed promptly and without publicity. Mortgages Purchased.

G. A. SOMERVILLE, Manager.

London, Ont.

CAUTION!

EACH FLUG OF THE MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE.

"May Good Digestion Wait on Appetite."

Indigestion and Dyspepsia are caused by the food fermenting. The result of fermentation on all organic matter is the acid and expels the gas from the stomach, thereby purifying the whole system, besides being a powerful alternative to the kidneys and liver.

Prepared only by W. Y. BRUNTON, P. A. S., London.

Singer Cycles

HIGHEST GRADE ONLY. Drop a card for prices to W. M. PAYNE, London, Ont. 71

DR. PINGEL,

Office—Queen's Avenue and Wellington Street.

Lawn Mowers,

Lawn Rakes, Garden Shears, etc.

Reid's Hardware,

No. 118 (north side) Dundas Street.

RUBBER BALLS!

Plain and Fancy. This Season's Stock.

JOHN MILLS,

Bookbinder and News Dealer, 440 RICHMOND ST.

MONEY TO LOAN

AT LOWEST RATES ON HOUSE PROPERTY OR FARMS CLARK & CO., 104 Dundas Street, opposite Reid's Crystal Hall, London.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CURE OF

Cancer

Don't lose a day. Write for particulars to the undersigned, 111 & 113 William St., N. Y.

St Fysh

MANUFACTURE Candies and Choice Confectionery

COCC & Oyster

JE NO. 2 ONDAS ST

33 & 35

Perfu

Street, Le and Heather,

for Hab other lead

Perfumes, on &

DRUGGISTS

NDAS

land gratifi

he is ignor

boys and

home-com

lessly mod

A wise ob

with the

Different

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

the enteri

The Ladies' Tailor

That was the sign above a third story window opposite a mansion on Fifth avenue. It appeared there one misty morning. When the fog lifted a bit Miss Mangrove caught sight of it and exclaimed:

"I shall positively sell this house and move further up town. Trade is as restless as the sea, and for society to endeavor to stop its enroachments on the aristocratic portion of the city is as vain as Mrs. Partington's broom fight with the waves. I labor there!"

She turned from the window with a shudder, as if the gilt letters of the sign had leaped over and touched her familiarly on the shoulder.

Miss Mangrove was besieged society. Jabez Mangrove, her father had been a persistent success from the time he left the farm and sold tinware from house to house. But he bought for a song a prescription for a liver pill, he quitted peddling and devoted his energies to pushing "Mangrove's Liver Pills." Fate may have been sarcastic when it took him out of the world by congestion of the liver, but the public has no idea how congested his pocketbook was till the amount of his estate became known, and then there was amazement that there had been so many bad livers in the world during one man's lifetime.

The first step taken by his only heir, Amelie, was to sell the pill manufactory. His good will and patent, at such a sum that proved she was born to commerce. Then she bought the mortgage on an aristocratic mansion, foreclosed it and took possession. From there she had besieged society to take her in, had hoped to ensnare some scion of one of the old families, and had failed because her father had been in the patent medicine business. That was why she hated trade.

But her tactics had changed. She was determined to break into society. She wasn't pretty, exactly, but she had a good figure, wore no corset, and flattered herself that she had a manner as pronounced, not in the way of loudness, but as noticeable as that of any of the Four Hundred. But she was not in it—that was the worst of it all. And accordingly she fretted outside of the closed doors, and lay awake at night in her study bed devising ways of making a break in society's wall.

One night with a weary sigh, she fell into a troubled sleep; for hours she had been scheming how to obtain the coveted entrance. And now, in her uneasy slumber, she began again the wearisome will-o'-the-wisp chase after the magic word entrance. Even in her sleep she felt herself uttering a protest against the repetition of the useless pursuit, but before she had wholly voiced her unwillingness to follow the dancing, teasing spirit labeled entrance she saw the letters of the ladies' tailor sign march before her. They were in command of the big gilt M, who lifted his hat respectfully to her as his company filed past. At the word they broke into a double quick, and in a few seconds they had surrounded and held prisoner the agile and evasive little devil she had chased so many times in vain.

The company of gilt letters faced about, and marching within a respectful distance of her, halted. With a respectful salute, the corporal M. led forward the mischievous and placed him on the palm of her outstretched hand, which she closed gently, holding fast the coveted privilege which in her dreams the spirit always had represented.

"I have the entrance at last," she exclaimed and awoke to vegetation at having felt so much joy over a delusion, and finally to wonderment about the significance of the letters having made the entrance a prisoner and then presenting it to her.

The dream troubled her not a little the next day. To her its meaning was plain—M. Dufre, ladies' tailor, could prepare for her the entrance to society. But how could she call upon him, when nobody that was anybody patronized him? At last she concluded to request him to call upon her, and she sent him a succinct, businesslike note. The following morning he called upon her, and she was astounded to meet a handsome, quiet, well bred man, who proceeded at once to open a case of samples.

"Not those," she said laughingly. "Somebody else will wear a dress of the other end of the same web."

"Ah," said the tactful business man, going the case. I supposed I was to show you the latest fashions, but I am not your servant to procure for you and fit you with what even the Baroness Rothschild cannot procure a duplicate of."

"The reason I want a new tailor is that I may be original in my costumes. If you are a reader of the society gossip published in the satirical weeklies you will see that I am not in it, meaning that I am excluded from the circle to which I aspire. Yesterday, owing to a dream of the night before, I had an idea, which I determined to confide to the first ladies' tailor whose face inspired confidence. You seem to be a gentleman, and one not likely to betray a secret."

She paused a moment to note the effect of her words upon him, and was pleased that she showed no symptoms of excitement or eagerness to learn the nature of the communication she was about to make.

"I determined never to wear the duplicate of the material or the pattern of a dress or hat worn by any other woman. To that extent I can be exclusive. Do you think you are able to meet my demands? And if you are, what is it worth to you to undertake to render me wholly original in the matter of dress?"

M. Dufre did not reply hastily. He seemed to be estimating the probable loss that his devotion to one person would cause him. One society woman might make the fortune of a ladies' tailor, but a woman not recognized by the Four Hundred was not likely to make other wealthy women yearn to have M. Dufre make their dresses. Miss Mangrove interrupted his thoughts: "Are you doubting your ability?" she asked.

"Not for a moment have I hesitated on that account."

"How will \$20,000 suit you?"

"For how long a time in your service?"

"One year."

"Perfectly."

"Come to me again to-morrow. We shall then draw up a contract, and you can give me a design for a new dress."

M. Dufre bowed, and taking up his sample case left the room with the ease of one who had been accustomed to the best society. That day and night he worked on a design for a morning robe. As he was a good draftsman and a fine colorist he was able to present to Miss Mangrove at the appointed time a picture of herself engaged in opening the morning correspondence and dressed in a beautiful gown of unique pattern.

"You please me so well," she said "that I will pay you \$50,000 if you will engage me for two years."

"As that is more money than I could hope to make in so short a time from the general custom, I will sign with you," M. Dufre replied gravely.

"Very well, here is a contract drawn up

by my lawyer. You had better read it, for it is one of those ironclad agreements that prove hard to break."

The ladies' tailor examined the document carefully, asking occasionally for an explanation of a clause, and then put his signature at the place left blank for it.

At the first night of the opera season Miss Mangrove appeared in the box rented from a family that was in mourning. When she slipped out of her cloak and stood for a moment in the front of the box while the maiden aunt who acted as her chaperon was seating herself, there was a leveling of eyebrows in every part of the house. Her dress was pronounced perfect by every woman in the audience who was possessed of an opera glass, and the society women enviously admitted that the creator of that costume was a genius. Who had made it? That was an inquiry that more than one of the ladies asked of herself in a wondering way, and resolved to instruct her maid to quit Miss Mangrove's maid at the first opportunity.

On the second night of the opera season, Miss Mangrove appeared in a different costume, but one as beautiful as the one worn by her on her first appearance in the sacred precincts known as the millionaire's boxes. The third night she was again gowned in a no less becoming dress, but one that she had not yet worn in public.

The society ladies became excited. "What will she wear to-night?" they asked one another, and they waited impatiently till Miss Mangrove appeared. Then they leveled their opera glasses to see whether Miss Mangrove had at last been compelled to make one of her costumes do duty the second time. In this they were disappointed, for she was never seen twice in the same costume.

When it was rumored that M. Dufre, a new man on Fifth avenue, had created her marvelous costumes, society smilingly said that it was a good advertising story, but one to be kept about as till admitted by Miss Mangrove herself.

But at the beginning of the second year of M. Dufre's contract with Miss Mangrove, it was whispered that M. Dufre was a genuine count, who had temporarily abandoned his title while he repaired his finances by engaging in trade. This report was one that aroused the most intense interest among the Four Hundred, and an investigation was set on foot at once. The result of the inquiry was the conviction that a real nobleman had set up on Fifth avenue in the tailoring business. The evidence adduced to bring about this conviction was a series of letters written from Paris by one of the matriculates. She had inquired at the establishment where M. Dufre had learned his trade, and after carefully following up the clews to his identity she had ascertained herself that he was the only living representative of one of the oldest titles in France. That settled it. Society was willing to patronize him as M. Dufre, but to open its doors to him as Comte de Nino. Of course his contract with Miss Mangrove precluded his filling orders for anyone else, but he was at liberty to accept the invitations that were showered upon him.

Soon he was seen everywhere, and being affable, polished and well educated, he became a general favorite. Soon the society reporter stated that he was engaged to one of the belles, but the announcement of the betrothal would not be made till a certain business matter of the count's was settled. Everybody knew what the business matter was, and smiled at the vexation the item would cause "the Mangrove," who was known to be a studious reader of the society gossip. The season was well under way when the count suddenly departed for Europe, leaving behind him a lot of hastily penned regrets for social functions. Society felt hurt and thought it horrible of "the Mangrove" to send away their delightful French nobleman just at the height of the season. Envious of his brilliant social success, she had ordered him to Paris about some new dress for her, and he had been the popular explanation of his absence.

He returned a week before Easter and was enthusiastically received by the Four Hundred. His knowledge Miss Mangrove had had of his movements during his trip abroad was a short telegram:

Have bought it for 1,000,000 francs. DUFRE

He came back to report in full, and Miss Mangrove was listening in excitement to his story of how much tact it had required to obtain the real Count de Nino's consent to remain forever a plain citizen, while M. Dufre used the title abroad.

"And now there is no danger of anyone ever discovering you are bogus?" Miss Mangrove asked.

"None. I have all the family papers, patents, heraldic devices, etc. They and the count's continued silence cost me a big sum, but it is not to be paid to him in a lump, and if he betrays me the payments will stop."

"Good. You are very clever,"

"Ah, Mlle. Mangrove, it is you who are clever. You have created me the Count de Nino. Is it too presumptuous—may I hope it is not—in me to ask you to do me the honor to become the Countess de Nino?"

"I rebuke your presumption," said Miss Mangrove playfully, "by consenting to do you that honor."

A moment later Miss Mangrove summoned her maid, the chaperon, and started with that worthy lady by the announced way.

"Auntie, the Count de Nino has asked me to be his wife and I have accepted him."

The chaperon promptly tendered her congratulations, but she then inquired with apparent solicitude, "That sign over there, it will come down?"

"Certainly," said Miss Mangrove, "since from this day there is no longer 'M. Dufre, ladies' tailor.'"

Society was staggered a whole day by the news, confirmed by publication in The Herald, that after all "the Mangrove" had captured the latest imported genuine nobleman, but in the evening society wrote her name on the eligible list.—(Alexander L. Kinkead in Epoch.)

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.
Gentlemen.—The top of my head was bald for several years. I use MINARD'S LINIMENT, and now have as good a growth of hair as I ever had.

Mrs. ALBERT McKAY.
Wheatly River, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on my head and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

Mrs. C. ANDERSON.
Stanley Bridge, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my face and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

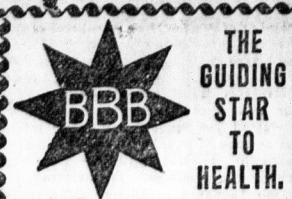
Mrs. ALBERT McKAY.
Wheatly River, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on my head and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

Mrs. C. ANDERSON.
Stanley Bridge, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my face and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

Mrs. ALBERT McKAY.
Wheatly River, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on my head and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

Mrs. C. ANDERSON.
Stanley Bridge, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my face and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

Mrs. ALBERT McKAY.
Wheatly River, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on my head and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.



BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Regulates the stomach, liver and bowels, unlocking the clogged secretions and carrying off all foul humors and impurities from the system, thus curing dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, headache, scrofula, salt rheum, sour stomach, dizziness, heartburn, rheumatism, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood. It antagonizes all blood poisons, removing all impurities from a common pimple to the most scrofulous sore.

ITS EFFECTS IN HEADACHE are truly surprising, having made complete cures in obstinate cases of more than 20 years' standing, which had resisted all other treatment. As a

SPRING BLOOD PURIFIER it has long held first place, and continues to be esteemed by press and people, the best and purest remedy ever devised to remove tired feeling, restore elasticity and buoyancy to the constitution, and tone up the entire system to bounding health and strength.

When it was rumored that M. Dufre, a new man on Fifth avenue, had created her marvelous costumes, society smilingly said that it was a good advertising story, but one to be kept about as till admitted by Miss Mangrove herself.

But at the beginning of the second year of M. Dufre's contract with Miss Mangrove, it was whispered that M. Dufre was a genuine count, who had temporarily abandoned his title while he repaired his finances by engaging in trade. This report was one that aroused the most intense interest among the Four Hundred, and an investigation was set on foot at once. The result of the inquiry was the conviction that a real nobleman had set up on Fifth avenue in the tailoring business. The evidence adduced to bring about this conviction was a series of letters written from Paris by one of the matriculates. She had inquired at the establishment where M. Dufre had learned his trade, and after carefully following up the clews to his identity she had ascertained herself that he was the only living representative of one of the oldest titles in France. That settled it. Society was willing to patronize him as M. Dufre, but to open its doors to him as Comte de Nino. Of course his contract with Miss Mangrove precluded his filling orders for anyone else, but he was at liberty to accept the invitations that were showered upon him.

Soon he was seen everywhere, and being affable, polished and well educated, he became a general favorite. Soon the society reporter stated that he was engaged to one of the belles, but the announcement of the betrothal would not be made till a certain business matter of the count's was settled. Everybody knew what the business matter was, and smiled at the vexation the item would cause "the Mangrove," who was known to be a studious reader of the society gossip. The season was well under way when the count suddenly departed for Europe, leaving behind him a lot of hastily penned regrets for social functions. Society felt hurt and thought it horrible of "the Mangrove" to send away their delightful French nobleman just at the height of the season. Envious of his brilliant social success, she had ordered him to Paris about some new dress for her, and he had been the popular explanation of his absence.

He returned a week before Easter and was enthusiastically received by the Four Hundred. His knowledge Miss Mangrove had had of his movements during his trip abroad was a short telegram:

Have bought it for 1,000,000 francs. DUFRE

He came back to report in full, and Miss Mangrove was listening in excitement to his story of how much tact it had required to obtain the real Count de Nino's consent to remain forever a plain citizen, while M. Dufre used the title abroad.

"And now there is no danger of anyone ever discovering you are bogus?" Miss Mangrove asked.

"None. I have all the family papers, patents, heraldic devices, etc. They and the count's continued silence cost me a big sum, but it is not to be paid to him in a lump, and if he betrays me the payments will stop."

"Good. You are very clever,"

"Ah, Mlle. Mangrove, it is you who are clever. You have created me the Count de Nino. Is it too presumptuous—may I hope it is not—in me to ask you to do me the honor to become the Countess de Nino?"

"I rebuke your presumption," said Miss Mangrove playfully, "by consenting to do you that honor."

A moment later Miss Mangrove summoned her maid, the chaperon, and started with that worthy lady by the announced way.

"Auntie, the Count de Nino has asked me to be his wife and I have accepted him."

The chaperon promptly tendered her congratulations, but she then inquired with apparent solicitude, "That sign over there, it will come down?"

"Certainly," said Miss Mangrove, "since from this day there is no longer 'M. Dufre, ladies' tailor.'"

Society was staggered a whole day by the news, confirmed by publication in The Herald, that after all "the Mangrove" had captured the latest imported genuine nobleman, but in the evening society wrote her name on the eligible list.—(Alexander L. Kinkead in Epoch.)

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.
Gentlemen.—The top of my head was bald for several years. I use MINARD'S LINIMENT, and now have as good a growth of hair as I ever had.

Mrs. ALBERT McKAY.
Wheatly River, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on my head and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

Mrs. C. ANDERSON.
Stanley Bridge, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my face and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

Mrs. ALBERT McKAY.
Wheatly River, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on my head and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

Mrs. C. ANDERSON.
Stanley Bridge, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my face and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

Mrs. ALBERT McKAY.
Wheatly River, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on my head and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

Mrs. C. ANDERSON.
Stanley Bridge, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my face and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

Mrs. ALBERT McKAY.
Wheatly River, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on my head and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

Manufacturers of the Highest Grades and Newest Styles

Rubber Boots & Shoes

ALSO ALL KINDS MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS, BELTING, - PACKING, - HOSE - ETC

Toronto Rubber Co. of Canada, (Ltd.)

Warehouse and Offices, 28 King Street West, Toronto. Factories at Port Dalhousie, Ont.

T. McILROY, JUN., AND M. MACPHERSON, MANAGING DIRECTORS

The Great Strength-Giver.

One pound of JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF contains as much real nutriment as fourteen and a quarter pounds of Prime Beef-steak.

A valuable food for ATHLETES when training.

FOR SALE

THREE CARLOADS WHITING.

HOBBS HARDWARE COMPANY, LONDON

LADIES, WHEN SHOPPING SEE

Ferguson & Sons' Fine Finished Furniture

New styles and very close prices for 1892.

INSPECTION INVITED AT

174, 176, 178 and 180 King Street

DON'T Smoke "CAT" Cigar.

YOU WILL ASK WHY.

- 1st—They are made of clear Havana filler.
- 2nd—They are as good as most 10c. cigars.
- 3rd—It leaves the jobber and retailer too small a profit.
- 4th—If you do you will smoke nothing else, and lastly, you will naturally get retailers angry at you in asking for a CAT Cigar.

THE ONLY KNOWLEDGE MISS MANGROVE HAD OF HIS MOVEMENTS DURING HIS TRIP ABROAD WAS A SHORT TELEGRAM:

Have bought it for 1,000,000 francs. DUFRE

He came back to report in full, and Miss Mangrove was listening in excitement to his story of how much tact it had required to obtain the real Count de Nino's consent to remain forever a plain citizen, while M. Dufre used the title abroad.

"And now there is no danger of anyone ever discovering you are bogus?" Miss Mangrove asked.

"None. I have all the family papers, patents, heraldic devices, etc. They and the count's continued silence cost me a big sum, but it is not to be paid to him in a lump, and if he betrays me the payments will stop."

"Good. You are very clever,"

"Ah, Mlle. Mangrove, it is you who are clever. You have created me the Count de Nino. Is it too presumptuous—may I hope it is not—in me to ask you to do me the honor to become the Countess de Nino?"

"I rebuke your presumption," said Miss Mangrove playfully, "by consenting to do you that honor."

A moment later Miss Mangrove summoned her maid, the chaperon, and started with that worthy lady by the announced way.

"Auntie, the Count de Nino has asked me to be his wife and I have accepted him."

The chaperon promptly tendered her congratulations, but she then inquired with apparent solicitude, "That sign over there, it will come down?"

"Certainly," said Miss Mangrove, "since from this day there is no longer 'M. Dufre, ladies' tailor.'"

Society was staggered a whole day by the news, confirmed by publication in The Herald, that after all "the Mangrove" had captured the latest imported genuine nobleman, but in the evening society wrote her name on the eligible list.—(Alexander L. Kinkead in Epoch.)

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.
Gentlemen.—The top of my head was bald for several years. I use MINARD'S LINIMENT, and now have as good a growth of hair as I ever had.

Mrs. ALBERT McKAY.
Wheatly River, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on my head and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

Mrs. C. ANDERSON.
Stanley Bridge, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my face and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

Mrs. ALBERT McKAY.
Wheatly River, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on my head and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

Mrs. C. ANDERSON.
Stanley Bridge, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my face and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

Mrs. ALBERT McKAY.
Wheatly River, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on my head and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

Mrs. C. ANDERSON.
Stanley Bridge, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my face and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

Mrs. ALBERT McKAY.
Wheatly River, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on my head and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

Mrs. C. ANDERSON.
Stanley Bridge, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my face and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

Mrs. ALBERT McKAY.
Wheatly River, P. E. I.
I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on my head and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

RAILWAY

TIME TABLES

CORRECTED TO NOV. 15, 1891.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

LONDON TIME

Canada Southern Division—Going East.

Leave	Arrive
London	Thomson
8:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
8:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.

Canada Southern Division—Going West.

Leave	Arrive
Thomson	London
8:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
8:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.

Grand Trunk—Southern Division

CORRECTED DEC. 7, 1891.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (A).....	8:30 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A).....	9:00 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A).....	9:30 a.m.
St. Paul Express (A).....	10:00 a.m.
St. James Express (A).....	10:30 a.m.
St. John's Express (A).....	11:00 a.m.
St. Peter's Express (A).....	11:30 a.m.
St. Paul's Express (A).....	12:00 p.m.
St. James' Express (A).....	12:30 p.m.
St. John's Express (A).....	1:00 p.m.
St. Peter's Express (A).....	1:30 p.m.
St. Paul's Express (A).....	2:00 p.m.
St. James' Express (A).....	2:30 p.m.
St. John's Express (A).....	3:00 p.m.
St. Peter's Express (A).....	3:30 p.m.
St. Paul's Express (A).....	4:00 p.m.
St. James' Express (A).....	4:30 p.m.
St. John's Express (A).....	5:00 p.m.
St. Peter's Express (A).....	5:30 p.m.
St. Paul's Express (A).....	6:00 p.m.
St. James' Express (A).....	6:30 p.m.
St. John's Express (A).....	7:00 p.m.
St. Peter's Express (A).....	7:30 p.m.
St. Paul's Express (A).....	8:00 p.m.
St. James' Express (A).....	8:30 p.m.
St. John's Express (A).....	9:00 p.m.
St. Peter's Express (A).....	9:30 p.m.
St. Paul's Express (A).....	10:00 p.m.
St. James' Express (A).....	10:30 p.m.
St. John's Express (A).....	11:00 p.m.
St. Peter's Express (A).....	11:30 p.m.
St. Paul's Express (A).....	12:00 a.m.
St. James' Express (A).....	12:30 a.m.
St. John's Express (A).....	1:00 a.m.
St. Peter's Express (A).....	1:30 a.m.
St. Paul's Express (A).....	2:00 a.m.
St. James' Express (A).....	2:30 a.m.
St. John's Express (A).....	3:00 a.m.
St. Peter's Express (A).....	3:30 a.m.
St. Paul's Express (A).....	4:00 a.m.
St. James' Express (A).....	4:30



The Outlook.

The Tacoma Land Company has increased its stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. The Northern Pacific owns nearly half of the stock.

North River ferry boats transport 80,000,000 people and 13,000,000 tons of freight every year from the shores of New Jersey to New York City.

Applications for space in the Chicago Fair buildings now aggregate more than 4,000,000 square feet, a little over one-third being from foreign applicants.

There is now in store in Duluth elevators more wheat, with one exception, than has ever been collected in one market at one time in the history of the American grain trade.

The total is about 15,265,000 bushels, and all but 140,000 bushels is of the finest milling grade.

The past winter has proved a very favorable one for fall wheat, and the crop—particularly the early sown—presented an exceptionally promising appearance when spring opened. Being protected by a sufficient depth of snow, it suffered but slightly from winter killing. The snow left very rapidly, and the growth was made until about the end of the first week in April, when the field looked at their best.

Frosty nights, sunny days and cold winds then followed, and on this account the young crop received a noticeable set-back. The warm rain that has fallen, however, during the past week has brightened up the crop, which is now looking luxuriant and promising.

As regards the condition of the crop on various soils—although there is much uniformity—it is looking particularly well on light, warm loams and well drained clays and clay loams. On black mould and on low-lying wet lands it has suffered to some extent from frost. The damage from insects, etc., appears to have been inconsiderable. The Hessian fly did slight injury in some localities on early sown fields, as did also the wire worm on recently broken pasture lands.

Plowing by electricity is proposed by Senator Keller, of Minnesota.

Good weather will give every year for four years wool enough to half pay for themselves, and at 5 years old they are just old enough to make the best of mutton.

A good way to prevent the ravages of mice in oats is to salt the grain in layers when it is harvested. The straw is devoured more greedily also as fodder when this has been done.

There are reasonable prospects this season of a fair yield of clover. The drought of last summer did much harm to old fields and the catch of seed in the fall was in many places uneven, so that a very heavy crop may not be looked for. Red clover in some localities has been injured by the frost this spring. The recent rain, however, has given a refreshing impetus that insures an average yield.

Although the growth of all crops during April was tardy the prospects are favorable and it is probable that the growth in May this condition is preferable to rapid growth in April followed by checks from frost and cold.

Corn, the Silo and Silage.

[By Thos. Shaw, Professor of Agriculture.] There is probably no question relating to the farm in reference to which there is so great a desire for information at the present time as that of corn, the silo and silage. The principal object of this paper, therefore, is to furnish the desired information in a concise and practical form. This information is based (1) on our own experience, (2) on that of farmers who have made a decided success of the work, and (3) on the findings of various experimental stations which have given special attention to the various aspects of the same.

CROPS FOR THE SILO.

1. In this country, beyond all doubt, corn is pre-eminently the crop for the silo. 2. Nearly all kinds of other fodder crops can be cured so readily as to make it at least an open question as to whether the practice of making them into silage should become general.

3. Green rye and red clover should probably form exceptions to the general statement in paragraph 2.

4. Good rye silage was made at this station in 1891 by cutting the rye at the blossoming stage, tramping it down firmly in the silo, and weighting it to some extent.

5. In feeding rye silage, some form of covering is requisite to prevent it from drying too rapidly on the surface.

VARIETIES OF CORN.

6. In choosing varieties of corn, the aim should be to secure the largest amount of stock and grain consistent with that maturity which is necessary to insure preservation.

7. For the past three years at this station we have obtained satisfactory results with Compton's Early and King Philip, of the early varieties; Leaming Dent and Wisconsin Yellow Dent, of the medium maturing kinds; and Chester Conant Mammoth and Sheep's Tooth, of the later varieties.

8. Of the other varieties that have done well here, and also in other sections of the Province, we may name the Mammoth Cuban, Thoroughbred White Flint, the Mammoth Southern Sweet, White of the North and Small Nose.

THE SEED.

9. As a power of germination in the seed of corn is easily destroyed, care should be taken to secure that which may implicitly be relied on to start well under average conditions.

10. The purchase of seed should receive attention sufficiently early to enable the grower to test its germinating power some time before it is wanted for use.

11. The most satisfactory way of testing seed is to plant a number of grains chosen promiscuously in a box of average soil which is kept warm and moist.

12. Only the most perfect ears should be chosen in selecting seed corn, and it must be thoroughly ripened before it can be relied on to grow. There are some sections where the growing of seed might assume the dimensions of an industry in itself.

THE SOIL.

13. Corn prefers a deep, rich, warm, dry, mellow soil, but will grow well in any ordinary soil.

14. Its favorite soils are rich loams, sandy or gravelly in texture.

15. As corn is a cleaning crop, it may with advantage be grown on fields that have become foul with weeds.

16. It will usually do well on clover sod, and the sod of old pastures, but in the latter instance there is some danger of dis-

turbance to the crop from the ravages of the cutworm.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

17. The mode of preparing the land for corn will vary with the place given to it in the rotation.

18. When it follows a grain crop, the land should be at once gang-plowed, and again harrowed or cultivated before the final deep plowing late in autumn to aid in the destruction of weeds.

19. In spring thorough and frequent surface cultivation should be given to secure the retention of ground moisture, and the more complete destruction of weeds.

20. When the corn is to be planted on an old sod the ground should be plowed late in autumn or early in the spring.

21. When it follows a clover sod the plowing may be deferred till near the time of planting the corn.

FERTILIZERS.

22. Farm-yard manure is probably the best fertilizer for corn where it can be obtained in sufficient quantities.

23. Not more probably than fifteen tons per acre should be applied in any case.

24. Frequent applications of manure in moderate quantities are decidedly preferable to heavy applications but seldom given.

25. When available the manure may be applied in the autumn on the surface or buried, according to the nature of the soil and condition of the manure; but when incorporated with the surface soil in the spring good results may be looked for.

PLANTING.

26. The time for planting corn for the silo varies with the climate, locality, soil, and sometimes with the variety of corn used.

27. In Ontario it will range between May 10 and June 5, as it is considered more safe to plant corn until the soil has become warmed to the temperature of 52° to 54° Fahr.

28. All things considered, we favor cultivation in drills, separated from 36 inches with the smaller varieties to 45 including the larger.

29. The distance of the plants in the drill will depend upon the kind of corn, and to some extent upon the character of the soil.

30. The actual seed requirements will vary from 6 quarts per acre in the largest varieties to 24 quarts in the smallest.

31. At the usual time of planting, and under ordinary conditions, the average depth for planting is about two inches.

32. In some countries corn planters made for the purpose are used, but in Canada it is usually planted with the ordinary grain drill, when only such of the tubes are used as may be necessary.

33. In dry weather the land should be rolled both before and after planting.

CULTIVATION.

34. After planting the harrow is sometimes used once and sometimes twice before the corn comes up, and it is usual to harrow twice after it is well above ground.

35. The cultivator should then stir the soil between the rows or hills not seldom more than once a week until the corn commences to tassle, but not after that period.

HARVESTING THE CORN.

36. The crop is in the best condition for harvesting when the corn in the ear has reached what is known as the glazed or roasting state.

37. Practical men are now nearly all agreed that wilting is unnecessary, and that it is decidedly objectionable in wet weather.

FILLING THE SILO.

38. It is not considered profitable to cure corn in the silo without first running it through a cutting box.

39. The cutting box should be strong and of sufficient capacity to take the corn as fast as it is brought from the field.

40. Carriers are attached to the cutting box to carry the corn into the silo to any desired height or distance.

41. It is claimed that the short lengths pack more closely in the silo, are more easily handled, have less tendency to rot, and are the months of the stock, and are also more cleanly.

42. When the corn falls from the carriers into the center of the silo, or of one compartment of it, it is more easily spread and intermixed.

43. Mixing the heavier portions from the center with the lighter portions towards the sides equalizes the feeding quality of the silage, and preserves an equilibrium of moisture.

44. When the corn is kept well spread, that amount of tramping around the edges and in the corners is sufficient which secures even settling.

45. It is now pretty well decided that filling may be rapid and continuous, or periodic, as may be convenient.

46. Of the several methods adopted in covering the silo, no one has proved uniformly and completely satisfactory.

47. It is at least questionable if there is economy in using any kind of covering, all things considered, as the silo when left in this condition soon coats over with a white mold several inches thick, and so forms its own covering.

48. The waste in such instances has varied from six to twelve inches.

49. A favorite covering with many is old fence corner hay cut and wilted, as it lies compactly when put on in this way.

THE SILO.

50. In locating the silo, it is usual for those who have built barns to utilize a portion of the basement along with a corresponding portion of the mow overhead.

51. Whether the silo is erected outside or in the stables or barn, it should always be on the same plane with the live stock, and as near as possible to the central point of feeding.

52. A cubic foot of silage weighs about 45 pounds, and we have found that a mature cattle least requires about the same quantity per day, when some other food adjuncts as hay or straw are given.

53. Although it is usual to build silos rectangular in shape, there are some important advantages in having them square.

54. In deep silos, the silage settles more compactly, has less waste relatively on the top, holds more because of greater compression, and is economical of roofing.

55. All things considered, the wood silos with tar paper between the two linings have given the best satisfaction.

56. It is probable that in the near future silos built of boiler iron, and cylindrical in form, will be used to some extent, and viewed from the standpoint of durability, they should prove a success.

57. The foundation walls should be stone,

and the wooden sills which rest upon them should be firmly held in place by iron rods and bolts, coming up through at least a portion of the space.

58. Inside the lining sheets of tar paper are tacked up and down to assist in excluding the air.

59. Over the tar paper another thickness of inch boards, tongued, grooved and planed on the inside, is nailed so as to break the joints.

60. All things considered, lining the silo on the inside with such substances as petroleum, pitch and coal tar does not seem to be of any adequate advantage.

61. Where the silo is large it may be necessary to put in one or more partitions, temporary or permanent.

62. When the walls of the silo are high advantage may be taken of the presence of the permanent partitions to strengthen them by running iron rods through the partition and within it from side to side of the silo.

63. The corners of the silo should have a board or plank eight to ten inches wide, and beveled at the edges, fitted into them, and the air space behind filled with some substance such as sawdust.

64. The farm silo at this station has a succession of doors from the top to the bottom, both at the inside and at the outside of the studding, and they seem to answer the purpose well.

65. In filling the silo, the space between the doors is filled with sawdust.

66. A cheaper form of opening consists in having glass or many movable sections of the inner lining between two studs as may be required.

67. Of the different kind of floors, none have proved more satisfactory, all things considered, than clay, providing the drainage is good, as it always should be.

68. Where there is apprehension of trouble from rats, a cement floor may be made by first using several inches of small stones or rough gravel, with a limited quantity of water lime over them, and above this a light coating of Portland cement.

69. The feeding of the silage may commence at once, but usually the silo is not opened for some weeks after it has been filled.

70. The silage should be fed from the top, as feeding by this method is attended with the least waste.

71. Silage makes an excellent food for milch cows, beefing cattle and store cattle of all ages, when fed with other food adjuncts, as meal or bran, and a suitable proportion of hay or straw, cut or uncut.

72. It has also been found highly useful as a part of the ration for horses not at work, brood mares and colts of different ages.

73. It has furthermore given good results with breeding ewes, store sheep, and lambs that are being fattened when fed in varying quantities along with other food.

74. Our experience in feeding it to pigs in the different stages of fattening has not been encouraging, but it certainly has a place as a part of a maintenance ration for brood sows.

75. Silage is now considered the cheapest ration which the farmer can produce.

76. Last parties should write for samples of seed for experiment, and so lose time in this late hour, we may mention that the only varieties that we can supply for this purpose are the Mammoth Southern Sweet, Mammoth Cuban, Wisconsin Yellow Dent, Leaming, Thoroughbred White Flint, and Compton's Early.

The Potato Crop.

A timely sod planted to potatoes is not practicable. Timely sod takes too much fertility from the soil and does not store enough away.

The shorter the rotation of potato crops the better. Clover sod planted to potatoes, seeded to wheat, then to clover, is about as short as is practicable. In a short rotation the grubs are not quite so numerous.

This rotation followed up for a series of years will diminish the white-headed grub worm to such an extent that there is not much danger of their destroying crops. If the hope were allowed the free use of their snouts on every farm, as their Maker intended it should be, they would destroy millions of grub worms.

The Poultry Yard.

When a hen becomes excessively fat she is useless as a layer, and if she is an old hen she will remain fat on but little food. Such hens should be sent to market, unless they become broody, when they may be used as sitting hens.

When a broody hen is fed with corn and but one light meal daily, they will come off in a condition that will fit them for laying as soon as they leave their chicks, but unless fat hens are broody get rid of them.

There is no domestic bird that equals the guinea-fowl on the table. It comes nearer our game birds in flavor than any other, and although guinea-fowls are seldom sold in market, yet the farmer can raise them for home use, as a luxury, and secure a large number of eggs as well. If raised with the chicks in the barn-yard they will lose their wildness and remain near the house.

Lambs for the Buffalo Market.

G. D. Matheson, president of the Matheson Live Stock Company, Buffalo, has made an important announcement. He writes: "As the Canadian lamb season will soon begin, we wish to draw the attention of the farmers and dealers of Ontario to a rule that has been adopted by the dealers on this market which is of great importance to them. It is in regard to the castration of lambs, and as it is the intention of dealers here to force a difference of one cent per pound between ram lambs and ewe and wether lambs, in favor of the latter, we hope you will give this letter sufficient prominence, so that this fact can be fully brought to the notice of the farmers in this time, and thereby enable them to save thousands of dollars by having all their ram lambs castrated that they intend for the market. We have always advocated the castration of lambs, knowing that it would be beneficial to all in the trade, as ram lambs have always been drug on the market, and very difficult to dispose of, but as the farmers have seemingly ignored our advice, the dealers here have taken this action to protect themselves, and as the castration is a simple matter, we hope that the farmers of Ontario will see the benefits to be derived by doing it, as their lambs will be more saleable, will thrive better, and will always be in demand."

The Country Road.

A commendable effort is being made to provide a special, comprehensive road exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago next year. Under the present arrangement and classification of exhibits, machinery, systems of drainage, etc., in the transportation building; and systems of paving and draining, construction of roads and streets, drains and sewers, etc., in the department of manufactures and liberal arts. The visitor interested in the study of the best methods and machinery of road construction must visit the enormous buildings that cover an

aggregate area of 79 acres. The proposition now made is to group the entire exhibit in a separate building. Unless it is done, one of the greatest opportunities ever presented to arouse the public to the importance of good roads and to educate the people in their construction and maintenance will be lost.

It is gratifying to observe the increasing interest shown throughout the country in the improvement of the public roads, and many suggestions are offered for effecting these improvements. Most of these suggestions are for those of costly construction, requiring several hundred and even thousands of dollars for a mile. Taxpayers are frightened with these suggestions, and while public interest has greatly increased, the public roads have not improved at all in most localities.

Swine Scraps.

In growing pork it is economy to produce as little of the uneconomical parts as possible. By selection/reduce the size of bone, head and ear. It costs as much proportionately to produce these as it does to produce the ham. We once had an economical neighbor who argued that there was a saving in cutting off the tail early, that it cost as much to grow them as the valuable parts of the animal, and we believe so far as the tail was concerned he practiced what he preached to some extent. The barbarous custom of depriving swine of their tails used to be practiced to a considerable extent, not on the score of economy so much as a matter of fashion.

A pig can digest a moderate amount of coarse food, green or dry, but it is not expert when he will eat clover hay and fodder like an ox, but he has greater powers for digesting concentrated foods than the latter. The fact that the pig gives a larger per cent. of increase in weight for food consumed, and requires less for heat and energy than the ox, explains why he should have food rich in albuminoids. Experiments by Lawes and Gilbert showed that the ox laid up in increase 9 pounds for 100 pounds dry food consumed; the pig laid up over 25 pounds.

When a man argues that he cannot keep his brood sows over three years old because they become tricky it is good evidence that he is careless about the strength of his fences and the fastenings of his gates. It is the poor fence or gate, along with poor food, that makes the tricky animal, whether pig, horse, or cow.

The Apiary.

The United States Commissioner of Agriculture recognizes the importance of the honey and wax production of America, and it is now proposed to give more attention to the industry than at any time heretofore.

Bee-pasture, like any other pasturage, can be overstocked, and it shows a lack of intelligence or business sense where beekeepers crowd a multitude of bees on to a limited territory, though that locality may abound with good nectar-producing plants, shrubs and trees. It would be just as reasonable to expect 5,000 sheep to thrive on ten acres of land, because when they were turned in upon the land it was covered with burr-clover two feet high.

Quite a discussion has been carried on in the past relative to bees having hearing, most of which tends to prove that bees are "deaf as a post." This being the case, the beating of pans, ringing of bells, etc., which many resort to, has no bearing upon restraining a departing swarm. The throwing of the sun's rays into the flying mass, by means of a mirror, is generally effective in stopping runaway swarms.

If colonies are started this spring, be sure to select a place for them behind some garden fence or hedge where the branches and leaves of the briars and bushes will shield them from the raw northerly winds. Bees in the woods always select such a sheltered place for their home, and in the winter time they often live there without any other protection. Many an old farmer keeps his bees successfully all through the winter by locating his hives in some sunny, sheltered place, behind the woodshed, orchard, or tract of thick timber.

The raw, chilling winds from the north and northwest are the most injurious things that can threaten the lives of bees. Look out for the spring winds. It is often the most trying time. The warm days give life and restlessness to the bees, but they are suddenly followed by raw, chilling winds, which carry death with them. The colonies that are protected by some wind-break during this time will be the most successful ones.

The Legislative Assembly of Ontario, at its last session, passed the following act in reference to the spraying of fruit trees and the protection of bees: 1. No person in spraying or sprinkling fruit trees during the period within which such trees are in full bloom shall use or cause to be used any mixture containing paris green, or any other poisonous substance injurious to bees.

2. Any person contravening the provisions of this act shall on summary conviction thereof be subject to a penalty of not less than \$1 or more than \$5, with or without costs of prosecution, and in case of a fine or a cost being awarded, and of the same not being upon conviction forthwith paid, the justice may commit the offender to the common jail, there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding 30 days, unless the fine and costs are sooner paid. 3. This act shall not come into force until the 1st day of January, 1893.

Clean Milk.

Every patron of a creamery or cheese factory is deeply interested in this question, because each one is so dependent on the quality of his neighbor's milk. In associated dairying "no man lives to himself alone." For this reason there ought to be a strong central sentiment at every factory or creamery among the patrons on the question of producing neat, clean milk.

Fully 75 per cent. we believe, of the damaged butter or cheese which mark the history of so many establishments, can be clearly premised will be healthy very easily. Among the most profitable things that the patrons could do to improve the quality of their milk is the question: "How can we best produce clean milk?" [Hoard's Dairymen.]

A clean cow, a clean wholesome stable and a clean barnyard and clean, neat farmer to do the milking and take care of it, mean every time more money for the butter and cheese. Every community of patrons for their own protection should insist on this matter of cleanliness. Cows can be kept clean and neat by some of the modern methods of dairying. All that it requires is a little energy and study. That means better milk, and better milk means more money for the butter and cheese. Just at this time we are "between hay and grass." Unless extra effort is taken in these warm wet days the cows and the stable premises will be filthy very easily. Among the most profitable things that the patrons could do to improve the quality of their milk is the question: "How can we best produce clean milk?" [Hoard's Dairymen.]

The Utility of the Hackney.

There are many who believe that a great future is in store for the Hackney breed of

horses. Such anticipations are not without good grounds for support. Indeed, judging from the rapid progress the breed has made in recent years and the wide popularity it now enjoys, it will be surprising if the expectations of its sanguine supporters are not at least in some degree realized.

When all the good qualities of the Hackney are taken into account it will be found that he is a most valuable animal. Unlike most of our breeds of horses, the Hackney is no "specialist." The much-disliked title of "Jack of all Trades" more truly characterizes him, for few things come wrong to a well-made hack. Although his qualities are many-sided, however, the high-stepper is by no means, as might be suspected, a weak servant at any of the services most congenial to him. He is an admirable—the ideal—harbour horse; he is safe and fast in the saddle, and he is not wanting if a fair amount of carting is required of him. For his size and keep the Hackney combines the capabilities for the important duties in a higher degree than is attained by any other class of horse.

The pure-bred Hackney has a peculiar value beyond that of utility in saddle or harness. The stallions of this breed are found by experience to possess a wonderful power of leaving a most serviceable class of animals when mated with mares of other breeds or of no distinct class. The Hackney stallion seems to be as impressive when mated with animals outside his own breed as the Aberdeen-Angus bull is on horned or colored cows—the offspring in both cases generally taking after the sire in style and characteristics.—[Farming World, Edinburgh, Scotland.]

Great Keys

Such as St. Peter carried in pictures, and the rest of us carried in discomfort, went suddenly out of use on the introduction of the famous "YALE" locks. Then some happy people jumped to the conclusion that any small key meant a "YALE" lock. Not so. It's easy to make a worthless lock with a little key, and it takes less metal. Your protection lies in one word. See that "YALE" is stamped on every key. If that is there, security is there also. Sold wherever locks sell.

WATERLOO BRAND

MANUFACTURE

DRY PRESS & PLASTIC

BRICK MACHINERY.

MONEY LOANED

On real estate and notes; also on household furniture, pianos, horses and all kinds of chattels, by

J. & J. R. MILNE

LONDON STREET, LONDON, land, house and insurance agents.

A LITTLE GIRL'S DANGER.

Mr. Henry Macombe, Leyland St., Blackburn, London, Eng., states that his little girl fell and struck her knee against a curbstone. The knee began to swell, became very painful and terminated in what doctors call "white swelling." She was treated by the best medical men, but grew worse. Finally

ST. JACOBS OIL

was used. The contents of one bottle completely reduced the swelling, killed the pain and cured her. "ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

Cleaver's Juvenia Soap

Preserves and Rejuvenates the Complexion

DR. REDWOOD'S REPORT.

The ingredients are perfectly pure, and WE CANNOT SPEAK TOO HIGHLY OF THEM.

The Soap is PERFECTLY PURE and ABSOLUTELY NEUTRAL.

JUVENIA SOAP is entirely free from any coloring matter, and contains about the smallest proportion possible of water. From careful analysis and a thorough investigation of the whole process of its manufacture, we consider this Soap fully qualified to rank amongst the FIRST OF TOILET SOAPS.—T. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.R.C., F.C.S., T. HOBBS, LONDON, F.R.C., F.C.S.; A. J. DE HAES, F.R.C., F.C.S.

Wholesale Representative for Canada—CHARLES GYDE, 33, St.

12

THE HORSEMAN.

A horse's tail is his pride, his ornament, his defense while in service, and to cut it down to a stump is to cut off his hands.

By not watering your horse after feeding, you can teach him to drink before eating, and thus avoid a possible attack of colic.

The practice of training mares after breeding them seems to be increasing in popularity. More mares in foal will be trained this season than ever before.

The gray mare Nellie W., that created quite a sensation last season by making a record of 2:14 in the hands of a country man, was recently sold for \$6,000, and will be driven by C. J. Davis.

The practice of buying cheap stallions, reporting them as having cost fabulous sums, and then filling their books at four times larger than either their breeding or performance warrant, has become entirely too common.

Terre Haute, Ind., boasts of a horse shoer who served as an apprentice for five years in Denmark without wages that he might acquire thoroughness in his trade. He has completed a line of shoes for exhibition at the World's Fair.

A dispatch from Grand Rapids, Mich., says: Rev. J. W. Arney, of Saranac, the Methodist preacher who has often been hauled over the coals for his fondness of horse flesh, attended the Ray Warner sale, and when he indicated a desire to purchase a horse, a black yearling colt, all others stepped aside, and it was knocked down to him at \$30. He has resigned temporarily from the ministry.

J. R. Graham, treasurer of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, says that he prefers to have his foals dropped after grass comes, either in Kentucky or New England, and believes that in either place the early dropped and stable reared foal does not gain much on the one which is born when the grass is fresh and succulent. More colts are stunted by early foaling in the North than in any other way.

When a horse goes insane it is apt to kill itself by butting its head into a corner. At the veterinary hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, the largest of its kind in the country, such cases are treated in an oval brick chamber, perfectly dark. When this is heavily bedded with straw it is almost impossible for a horse to hurt himself. Insanity, or "heaviness," in horses is quite common. It is sometimes caused by a lesion on the brain, and is incurable; but when caused by stomach disorders it is often treated successfully.

A lively stable proprietor in Toledo, O., who is evidence of common sense as well as the possessor of more than the average amount of humanity and thoughtfulness concerning domestic animals, has made it a rule that no horse owned by him shall wear a check rein, and his experience thus far as recorded in a local journal is to the effect that he gets as much work out of his horses as before and has less accidents from stumbling. It also appears that his customers do not find fault with the fact that check reins are not used at the establishment, and on the whole the evidence is all in favor of the new departure.

The Czar of Russia has a stable full of the Orloffs, twice as numerous as the stock of any two stock farms in America. It takes half a regiment of soldiers to look after the imperial stables. A traveler through Russia says: "I have often seen the imperial Orloffs brought out for exercise in a body. They are very high strung and nervous, but being one of the chief points of beauty. The Czar's care in keeping these horses within Russia has made them remarkably cheap. A friend of mine near St. Petersburg was showing me a pet Orloff. The animal was a beauty, only 3 years old, and he was able to stand made 2:28 along the avenues without any trouble. I suppose such a horse is worth \$5,000, for with such beauty and record it would have been worth that much in America. But my friend told me that he had paid 200 rubles—about \$30—for this exceptionally fine specimen of the Orloff."

The best of all ways to lose weight is to use Pierce's Purgative Pellets, Sir I. For nine-tenths of the diseases of the body begin with constipation or the clogging up of the alimentary system, through which the impurities of the blood escape, so that they are re-absorbed into the system. The Purgative Pellets act gently but thoroughly upon the stomach and liver, and are the best laxative known. Without racking the straining the organs, they cleanse the bowels and restore a natural, healthy digestion. Unequaled in dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, piles, or any of the resulting diseases.

Some idea of the ductility of gold may be had when it is stated that it has been found that six ounces of gold can be drawn into 200 miles of wire.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff. The natives of Damascus are said to call dandruff men victims of "the English disease."

The average life of a tradesman is about two-thirds that of a farmer. Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.

The theaters in Melbourne are almost all equipped with billiard rooms. Anger is an expensive luxury in which only men of a certain income can indulge. —[George W. Curtis.]

Dr. Silas Lane, while in the Rocky Mountains, discovered a root that, when combined with other herbs, makes an easy and certain cure for constipation. It is in the form of dry roots and leaves, and is known as Lane's Family Medicine. It will cure sick headache in one night. For the blood, liver and kidneys, and for clearing up the complexion, it does wonders. Druggists sell it at 50 cents a package.

In the adversity of our best friends we always find something which is not wholly displeasing to us. —[La Rochefoucauld.]

We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething.

THOUGHTS THAT BREATHE.

No man becomes a saint in his sleep. —[Caryle.]

I hold him to be dead in whom shame is dead. —[Plautus.]

Common sense is an uncommon degree of what the world calls wisdom. —[Coleridge.]

Knowledge is the hill which few may hope to climb; duty is the path that all may tread. —[Lewis Morris.]

Ships and armies you may replace if they are lost, but a great intellect, once abused, is a curse to the earth forever.

Don't let your heart grow cold, and you may carry cheerfulness and love with you into the teens of your second century, if you can last so long. —[O. W. Holmes.]

The gentle and the noble alone can carry blessing or cast out evil. It is in proportion as we are faithful, humble, industrious, single-hearted and gentle that we can do good. —[Octavia Hill.]

Truth and the search for truth are the great food and discipline of human nature. Good is it when a man, sweeping around some sudden corner of his life, sees looming up before him a truth which he has not known before. —[Phillips Brooks.]

To him whose elastic and vigorous thought keeps pace with the sun the day is a perpetual morning. It matters not what the clocks say, or the attitudes and labors of men. Morning is when I am awake and there is a dawn in me. —[Thoreau.]

There sometimes wants only a stroke of fortune to discover numerous latent good or bad qualities which would otherwise have been eternally concealed, as words written with a certain liquid appear only when applied to the fire. —[Greenville.]

And, believe me, the highest spiritual training is contained in the most paltry physical accidents, and the meanest actual want may be the means of calling into life the possible but sleeping energies of the very noblest faculties. —[Charles Kingsley.]

LATEST FROM IRELAND.

The Dowager Countess of Antrim died suddenly on the 21st ult.

The net decrease of population in Ireland during the last decade was 9.1 per cent.

A sale of work at Londonderry House in aid of Irish industries resulted in £1,000.

The Irish residence of Sir Walter Raleigh is advertised for sale. It is in Youghal, and was owned by the late Sir John Pope Hennessy.

Richard Handcock, Baron Castlemaine, of Moydrum Castle, Westmeath county, is dead. He was a representative Irish peer and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county.

"The Lord have mercy on my soul, and protect the dear ones I have left." These were the last words which Sergeant Whinnery, who was found dead in the Belfast Soldiers' Home, wrote ending his life.

LEGAL QUERIES.

BARRISTER.—Can a lawyer who is a solicitor, but not yet a barrister, plead in the County Court, and can he wear a lawyer's gown? **ANS.**—He cannot act as an advocate or counsel in open court, and has no right to wear a gown. A solicitor does the written pleading for his clients.

QUERIST.—Several parties, under the Ditches and Watercourses Act, bring on an engineer whose duty it is to drain and direct it to be finished by a certain time, the one above to do a portion on the neighbor's land below, and so on, the one above to do a portion on the next below. Can any one of the said parties go on his neighbor's land below to do his portion with a team, plow and scraper if the land is into crop, by so doing causing damage to the crop? Is he liable for damages done to the crop? Can the one below stop the one above from doing the work until the crop is harvested? **ANS.**—The work must be done as directed by the award, but the party must not do unnecessary damages to the crop in doing the work. He is not liable for damages unless he negligently causes them. The party who has the crop cannot legally stop the work being done by the time appointed. The crop question should have been considered by the engineer in making his award and if it were not considered and there is no good reason why the making of the ditch cannot be delayed till after harvest all parties interested may agree to a postponement of the time for completing the work.

A Pleasant Herb Drink. The best cure we know of for Constipation and Headache is the pleasant herb drink called Lane's Family Medicine. It is said to be Oregon grape root, combined with simple herbs and is made for use by pouring boiling water onto the dried roots and herbs. It is remarkably efficacious in all blood disorders, and is now the sovereign remedy with ladies for clearing up the complexion. Druggists sell the packages at 50c and \$1.

Every man's powers have relation to some kind of work; and whenever he finds that kind of work which he can best do—that which his powers are best adapted to—he finds that which will give him the best development, and that by which he can best build up, or make his manhood. —[J. G. Holland.]

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases." Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, neck, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal wholesale agents.

There is nothing so small but that we may honor God by asking his guidance of it, or insult him by taking it into our own hands, and what is true of the Deity is equally true of his revelation. —[Ruskin.]

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of and other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

No man has come to true greatness who has not felt in some degree that his life belongs to his race, and that what God gives him he gives him mankind. —[Phillips Brooks.]

A Sensible Man. Would you keep Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle Free to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Large Bottles 50c and \$1.

LATEST FROM SCOTLAND.

The death is announced of Rev. James Douglas, M. A., minister of St. Stephen's Parish, Glasgow.

During the ten years ending 1891-92 the licensed houses in Edinburgh were reduced from 850 to 750—a reduction of 100.

By the recent death of Mr. Andrew Duncan, Fraserburgh has lost his oldest inhabitant, deceased having reached the age of 97.

At the recent funeral of Lord Rosebery's factor the coffin was lowered into the grave by eight drapery, and the deceased's sons were all abroad.

Since the disappearance of the snow it is found that the mice plague in the south of Scotland has not diminished. They have invaded new districts and their number is increasing.

Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Broughton Place Church, Edinburgh, will be elected Principal of the U. P. Theological Hall, rendered vacant by the lamented death of Dr. Cairns.

"It's a cold day," said a Glasgow man to an Oban man on the 16th ult. "It is, but I am not thinking of winter in its spring before, moreover."

Recently Mr. Mackintosh, farmer, Score, Nairn, gave away three of his daughters in marriage. The house proved too small for the numerous guests, and the ceremony was performed in the open air in front of the farm-house.

By the death of Mr. Sharp of Dalmore, Row, Dumfriesshire, which took place suddenly in London the other day, the whole estate left by her first husband, Mr. Comar of Cathcart, amounting to about £35,000, reverts to the Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow.

A two-light transomed window with tracery in the Chambers aisle of St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, has been filled with stained glass. It is given in memory of the late Robert Chambers (nephew of the late William Chambers, LL.D., the restorer of the Cathedral) by his family.

Professor Blackie and Mrs. Blackie, Edinburgh, on the 18th ult. celebrated their golden wedding, and received numerous congratulations and presents in course of the day. It is intended to present the professor with his portrait, painted by Sir George Reid, P.R.S.A., and to be ultimately presented to the Scottish National Portrait Gallery.

Mr. John Watt, of Maryfield, father of Mr. Hugh Watt, M.P. for Camachie, died at Kilmarnock on the 22d ult. in his 85th year. For upwards of a quarter of a century he was an hon. sheriff-substitute for Ayrshire, as well as a justice of the peace.

A native of Irvine, he went to Kilmarnock upwards of 60 years ago and established a large drapery business, from which about 30 years ago he retired.

Major-General Rutherford died suddenly while playing golf on the Murcar Links, near Aberdeen, on the 18th ult. The deceased joined the service of the East India Company when a young man, and took part in various engagements during the Indian Mutiny. After 35 years' service he retired with the rank of major-general. Settling in Aberdeenshire, he took a keen interest in outdoor exercise, being, besides a member of Aberdeen Golf Club, the president of Aberdeen Curling Club, and also an enthusiastic angler.

WATERLOO MANUFACTURE DRY PRESS & PLASTIC BRICK MACHINERY.

OLD CHUM (CUT PLUG.) OLD CHUM (PLUG.)

No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

Stitchie's

MONTREAL.

Cut Plug, 10c. 4 lb Plug, 10c. 1 lb Plug, 20c.

GAIN ONE POUND A Day.

A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT TERRIBLE FLESH PRODUCER,

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS PUT UP ONLY IN SALMON COLOR WRAPPERS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 50c and \$1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Limited.

THESE ARE JUST ONE THING THAT we do well to make a note of, that at 134 Dundas street, books and magazines of all kinds and styles are bound neatly, cheaply and tastefully.

W. J. MOFFAT, BOOKBINDER.



A CLEAN SHIRT LINEN WASHED IN THE SUNLIGHT WAY WITH

Sunlight Soap

White as snow without Hard Rubbing Without Washing Powders Without Hot Steam and Smell, and Without Injury to the Clothes or Hands.

Millions of Women are now using the "SUNLIGHT" For every Purpose of the Household, and find it a constant pleasure to do so, on account of its perfect purity and sweetness.

If you have not yet tried the "SUNLIGHT," do so at once. It never disappoints. Don't take substitutes or imitations.

WORKS: ST. SUNLIGHT, LEVER BROS., LTD. TORONTO.

"RIGBY" WATER PROOFS

WATERLOO MANUFACTURE DRY PRESS & PLASTIC BRICK MACHINERY.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

LEADING HOTELS. THE TECUMSEH HOUSE LONDON, ONT.

Largest and Best Hotel in Western Ontario. Large sample rooms free; no charge for baggage, elevator and good horses. Rates \$2 and \$3 per day. Special rates for boarders and excursion parties. G. W. DAVIS, Proprietor.

LIVERY STABLES. WILLIAM TRIPP, LIVERY, RICHMOND STREET, N.W.

A DUFTON, LIVERY, KING STREET, MONTREAL.

LILLEY'S LIVERY, N.W. 610 DUNDAS STREET, EAST, LONDON, ONT. Telephone No. 666.

Tally-Ho Livery DUNDAS STREET.

F. O. PERKINS. Finest stables in the city; all new carriages, Gladstones, waggonettes, single and double harnesses. Telephone 675.

E. MACRAE'S LIVERY. First-class horses and carriages. Obliging attendants always on hand. Particular attention given to boarders. Terms reasonable. Horses bought and sold at all times. Telephone 659. Riggs delivered to all parts of the city. Give Mac a call.

J. S. MARSHALL. MAMMOTH LIVERY, DUNDAS STREET. Good carriages at all hours. Low charges. Telephone 469.

MEDICAL. A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the distressing indications of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station L, New York City.

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS.

SALE OF LANDS

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Lands West of Third Meridian Sale commences April 4 at the uniform price of

\$3 PER ACRE.

Edmonton District Auction Sale commences May 3 Apply to any agent of the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

THOS. R. PARKER, City Agent, No. 1 Masonic Temple, London.

BEAVER LINE.

Lake Ontario sails MAY 25.

A few choice rooms left.

APPLY EARLY TO E. DE LA HOOKE,

AGENT FOR LONDON, No. 3 Masonic Temple.

BEAVER LINE Montreal to Liverpool.

SAILING DATES—LATE SUPERIOR—May 11 LAKE ONTARIO—May 25

H. E. MUIR, Manager, 4 Custom House Square, Montreal.

London Agent, F. S. CLARKE, 416 Richmond Street, next door to "Advertiser" Office.

NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, BUFFALO, CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, KANSAS CITY

VIA THE Michigan Central Railroad

Close connections and through tickets to all points East and West. Full information at the City Ticket Office, 895 Richmond St. Telephone 505. JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent.

HAMILTON, TORONTO And MONTREAL.

POPULAR PASSENGER STEAMER OCEAN

JOHN T. TOWERS, MASTER. Leaves Hamilton every Saturday, 10 a.m.

Toronto, 4 p.m. for Kingston, Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall and Montreal.

For rates, tickets, and to secure berths apply to F. S. CLARKE, Agent, 416 Richmond Street, London.

Next Door to "Advertiser" Office. It is imperative that berths should be secured before starting, otherwise accommodation will not be guaranteed. TELEPHONE 658.

ANCHOR LINE Steamers leave New York every Saturday

For GLASGOW VIA LONDON—MONTREAL—By S. S. CITY OF ROMEO, \$50 and upwards, according to accommodation and location of room. Second cabin, \$25.

Other steamers, \$30 and upwards. Second cabin \$20. Steerage \$10.

Passengers booked at through rates or from any city in Great Britain or on the Continent.

Draughts on London sold at lowest rates. Book of information, terms and sailing lists furnished on application to agents.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Bowling Green, New York, or A. G. EMMETT, Insurance agent, 46 Richmond Street, N.W., F. S. CLARKE, agent, No. 1 Masonic Temple, Richmond Street, or EDWARD D. LA BROSSE, No. 3 Masonic Temple, Richmond Street.

Allan State, Beaver, Dominion, Inman, Guion and other ocean lines.

Lowest rates to or from the Old Country.

F. S. CLARKE, 416 Richmond Street, next door to "Advertiser" Office.

CUNARD LINE "LANE ROUTE."

From New York to Liverpool via Queenstown. Fast Express Mail Service.

UNION—Saturday, May 7, 9 a.m. SERVICIA—Saturday, May 14, 7 a.m. ETHERIA—Saturday, May 21, 11 a.m. AURANIA—Saturday, May 28, 11 a.m. ETHERIA—Saturday, June 4, 11 a.m. AURANIA—Saturday, June 11, 11 a.m. ETHERIA—Saturday, June 18, 11 a.m. AURANIA—Saturday, June 25, 11 a.m.

ALLAN LINE Royal Mail Steamships

REDUCTION IN CABIN AND INTER-MEDIATE RATES.

From Montreal to Quebec, May 8. From Quebec to Montreal, May 15.

From Montreal to New York, May 15. From New York to Montreal, May 22.

From Montreal to London, May 22. From London to Montreal, May 29.

From Montreal to Liverpool, May 29. From Liverpool to Montreal, June 5.

From Montreal to Glasgow, June 5. From Glasgow to Montreal, June 12.

From Montreal to Belfast, June 12. From Belfast to Montreal, June 19.

From Montreal to Cardiff, June 19. From Cardiff to Montreal, June 26.

From Montreal to Swansea, June 26. From Swansea to Montreal, July 3.

From Montreal to Bristol, July 3. From Bristol to Montreal, July 10.

From Montreal to Plymouth, July 10. From Plymouth to Montreal, July 17.

From Montreal to Southampton, July 17. From Southampton to Montreal, July 24.

From Montreal to London, July 24. From London to Montreal, July 31.

From Montreal to Liverpool, July 31. From Liverpool to Montreal, August 7.

From Montreal to Glasgow, August 7. From Glasgow to Montreal, August 14.

From Montreal to Belfast, August 14. From Belfast to Montreal, August 21.

From Montreal to Cardiff, August 21. From Cardiff to Montreal, August 28.

From Montreal to Swansea, August 28. From Swansea to Montreal, September 4.

From Montreal to Bristol, September 4. From Bristol to Montreal, September 11.

From Montreal to Plymouth, September 11. From Plymouth to Montreal, September 18.

From Montreal to Southampton, September 18. From Southampton to Montreal, September 25.

From Montreal to London, September 25. From London to Montreal, October 2.

From Montreal to Liverpool, October 2. From Liverpool to Montreal, October 9.

From Montreal to Glasgow, October 9. From Glasgow to Montreal, October 16.

From Montreal to Belfast, October 16. From Belfast to Montreal, October 23.

From Montreal to Cardiff, October 23. From Cardiff to Montreal, October 30.

From Montreal to Swansea, October 30. From Swansea to Montreal, November 6.

From Montreal to Bristol, November 6. From Bristol to Montreal, November 13.

From Montreal to Plymouth, November 13. From Plymouth to Montreal, November 20.

From Montreal to Southampton, November 20. From Southampton to Montreal, November 27.

From Montreal to London, November 27. From London to Montreal, December 4.

From Montreal to Liverpool, December 4. From Liverpool to Montreal, December 11.

From Montreal to Glasgow, December 11. From Glasgow to Montreal, December 18.

From Montreal to Belfast, December 18. From Belfast to Montreal, December 25.

From Montreal to Cardiff, December 25. From Cardiff to Montreal, January 1, 1896.

From Montreal to Swansea, January 1, 1896. From Swansea to Montreal, January 8, 1896.

Sporting Goods!

Lawn Tennis,
Cricket,
Baseball,
Croquet,
Rubber Balls, Etc

Jas. I. Anderson & Co.
183 Dundas Street.

ADVERTISEMENTS SINCE LAST ISSUE

Advertisements, including birth, marriage and death notices, brought to the office during the night, after the business office is closed, can be inserted in our early morning edition by being left at the editorial room upstairs, the entrance to which is by side door from the lane.

Pasture to Let—Alex. Harvey, Concert—Wellington Street Methodist, Salsbury Wanted—A. Rolfe, Servant Wanted—125 Mill street, Girls Wanted—Boswell House, Houses to Let—Jas. Johnston, Washwoman Wanted—Miss Birrell, Boys Wanted—McClary Company, Men Wanted—Watson's Box Factory, Grand Opera House—Young Liberals, Tenders Wanted—Moore & Henry, Cream Candles—T. A. Mara Company, Beaver Line Tickets—E. De la Hock, Gents' Fine Shoes—J. Talbot, Spring Clothes—Baptist, Elocution Lessons—Frederick Abbott, Girl Wanted—Mrs. Evans, Cottages for Sale—A. A. Campbell, Hands Wanted—Powell & Co., Meeting—C. O. F., No. 19, Buggy for Sale—118 Bruce street, Girls Wanted—Albion Restaurant, Cottage to Let—281 Dufferin avenue, Masonic Apron Lot—This Office, Lumber for Sale—J. A. Sutherland, Girl Wanted—136 Kent street, Roller for Sale—296 Queen's avenue, Money to Loan—Wellington street, House for Sale—T. A. Rowat, Concert—K. of P. Hall, Crown Bitters—W. S. B. Barkwell, Property for Sale—A. A. Campbell, Real Estate—W. D. Buckle, Services—King Street Presbyterian, Services—Wellington Street Methodist, Services—King Street Methodist, Services—Talbot Street Baptist, Services—Elizabeth Street Church, Services—London West Methodist, Services—St. James' Presbyterian, Services—Dundas Street Center, Services—Ardin Street Methodist, Services—Queen's Avenue Methodist, Services—London East Methodist, Services—First Congregational Church, Services—St. Andrew's Presbyterian, Services—First Presbyterian Church, Services—Southern Congregational, Spring Hats—J. & D. Ross, Seventh Battalion Orders, Fine Boots and Shoes—Pocock Bros, Excursion—Forest Green, A. O. F., Hats and Clothing—A. Mann & Kellie Co., Dr. Batin's Bitters—Anderson & Nelles, Property for Sale—McAlpine, Canadian Photographic Journal, Houses to Let—63 Wharfedale street, House to Let—47 Alma street.

Stock, May 12—W. Y. Brunton & Son, Furniture, May 11—Neil Cooper, Furniture, May 13—Neil Cooper, Furniture, May 12—J. W. Jones.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

Latest Financial News by Mail and Telegram.

New York Stock Market.
New York, May 7.—Stock market quiet, heavy; American bonds, 118; Atchafalpa, 118; C. & O., 118; Canadian Pacific, 118; Delaware and Hudson, 118; Erie, 118; Lake Shore, 118; Michigan Central, 118; Northern Pacific, 118; preferred, 118; Northwestern, 118; New York Central, 118; R. & N., 118; St. Paul, 118; preferred, 118; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, 118; Union Pacific, 118; Western Union, 118.

London Money Market.
London, May 7.—1230 mark—Consols, 97 1/2 for money; 97 1/2 for account; Mexican Central, 124; St. Paul, 118; Erie, 118; Canadian Pacific, 118; Delaware and Hudson, 118; Erie, 118; Lake Shore, 118; Michigan Central, 118; Northern Pacific, 118; preferred, 118; Northwestern, 118; New York Central, 118; R. & N., 118; St. Paul, 118; preferred, 118; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, 118; Union Pacific, 118; Western Union, 118.

Toronto Stock Market.
Toronto, May 7.—Consols, 97 1/2 for money; 97 1/2 for account; Mexican Central, 124; St. Paul, 118; Erie, 118; Canadian Pacific, 118; Delaware and Hudson, 118; Erie, 118; Lake Shore, 118; Michigan Central, 118; Northern Pacific, 118; preferred, 118; Northwestern, 118; New York Central, 118; R. & N., 118; St. Paul, 118; preferred, 118; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, 118; Union Pacific, 118; Western Union, 118.

LOCAL MARKET.
Reported by A. B. Hamilton & Son.
Grain receipts at London, Saturday, May 7, were active at 8 to 8 1/2. Corn sold at 8 to 8 1/2, with a good demand. Oats sold at 8 to 8 1/2, with a good demand. Wheat sold at 8 to 8 1/2, with a good demand. Flour sold at 8 to 8 1/2, with a good demand. Butter sold at 8 to 8 1/2, with a good demand. Eggs sold at 8 to 8 1/2, with a good demand. Poultry sold at 8 to 8 1/2, with a good demand. Fish sold at 8 to 8 1/2, with a good demand. Fruit sold at 8 to 8 1/2, with a good demand. Vegetables sold at 8 to 8 1/2, with a good demand. Miscellaneous sold at 8 to 8 1/2, with a good demand.

Eggs, basket, per doz.	24 to 26
Butter, per lb., standard rolls	16 to 18
Butter, per lb., large rolls	14 to 16
Butter, per lb., best Irish	10 to 12
Butter, per lb., best American	10 to 12
Cheese, per lb.	10 to 12
Chicken, per doz.	75 to 80
Turkey, each	1 00 to 1 25
Fowls, per doz.	50 to 60
Onions, per doz.	1 25 to 1 50
Hay, per ton	10 00 to 11 00
Straw, per load	2 00 to 2 50
Wood, hard, per cord	4 00 to 4 50
Wood, soft, per cord	2 00 to 2 50
Clover seed, per bush.	7 50 to 8 00
Apples, per bush.	45 to 50
Oranges, per doz.	10 to 12
Cabbages, per doz.	10 to 12
Cauliflowers, per doz.	10 to 12
Spinach, each	10 to 12
Peas, per bag	10 to 12
Beans, per bag	10 to 12
Melons, each	10 to 12
Onions, per doz.	1 25 to 1 50
Beef, quarters, per lb.	6 to 8
Mutton, quarters, per lb.	6 to 8
Lamb, quarters, per lb.	6 to 8
Veal, quarters, per lb.	6 to 8
Pork, per lb.	6 to 8
Butter, per lb.	16 to 18
Cheese, per lb.	10 to 12
Chicken, per doz.	75 to 80
Turkey, each	1 00 to 1 25
Fowls, per doz.	50 to 60
Onions, per doz.	1 25 to 1 50

GARDEN SEEDS.

All fresh and reliable, only such as have been proved by thorough tests in the field.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON,
273 Talbot St. Telephone 662

Toronto Market.

WHEAT—Spring, No. 1, 118 to 120; No. 2, 115 to 117; No. 3, 110 to 112; No. 4, 105 to 107; No. 5, 100 to 102; No. 6, 95 to 97; No. 7, 90 to 92; No. 8, 85 to 87; No. 9, 80 to 82; No. 10, 75 to 77; No. 11, 70 to 72; No. 12, 65 to 67; No. 13, 60 to 62; No. 14, 55 to 57; No. 15, 50 to 52; No. 16, 45 to 47; No. 17, 40 to 42; No. 18, 35 to 37; No. 19, 30 to 32; No. 20, 25 to 27; No. 21, 20 to 22; No. 22, 15 to 17; No. 23, 10 to 12; No. 24, 5 to 7; No. 25, 0 to 2; No. 26, 0 to 2; No. 27, 0 to 2; No. 28, 0 to 2; No. 29, 0 to 2; No. 30, 0 to 2; No. 31, 0 to 2; No. 32, 0 to 2; No. 33, 0 to 2; No. 34, 0 to 2; No. 35, 0 to 2; No. 36, 0 to 2; No. 37, 0 to 2; No. 38, 0 to 2; No. 39, 0 to 2; No. 40, 0 to 2; No. 41, 0 to 2; No. 42, 0 to 2; No. 43, 0 to 2; No. 44, 0 to 2; No. 45, 0 to 2; No. 46, 0 to 2; No. 47, 0 to 2; No. 48, 0 to 2; No. 49, 0 to 2; No. 50, 0 to 2; No. 51, 0 to 2; No. 52, 0 to 2; No. 53, 0 to 2; No. 54, 0 to 2; No. 55, 0 to 2; No. 56, 0 to 2; No. 57, 0 to 2; No. 58, 0 to 2; No. 59, 0 to 2; No. 60, 0 to 2; No. 61, 0 to 2; No. 62, 0 to 2; No. 63, 0 to 2; No. 64, 0 to 2; No. 65, 0 to 2; No. 66, 0 to 2; No. 67, 0 to 2; No. 68, 0 to 2; No. 69, 0 to 2; No. 70, 0 to 2; No. 71, 0 to 2; No. 72, 0 to 2; No. 73, 0 to 2; No. 74, 0 to 2; No. 75, 0 to 2; No. 76, 0 to 2; No. 77, 0 to 2; No. 78, 0 to 2; No. 79, 0 to 2; No. 80, 0 to 2; No. 81, 0 to 2; No. 82, 0 to 2; No. 83, 0 to 2; No. 84, 0 to 2; No. 85, 0 to 2; No. 86, 0 to 2; No. 87, 0 to 2; No. 88, 0 to 2; No. 89, 0 to 2; No. 90, 0 to 2; No. 91, 0 to 2; No. 92, 0 to 2; No. 93, 0 to 2; No. 94, 0 to 2; No. 95, 0 to 2; No. 96, 0 to 2; No. 97, 0 to 2; No. 98, 0 to 2; No. 99, 0 to 2; No. 100, 0 to 2; No. 101, 0 to 2; No. 102, 0 to 2; No. 103, 0 to 2; No. 104, 0 to 2; No. 105, 0 to 2; No. 106, 0 to 2; No. 107, 0 to 2; No. 108, 0 to 2; No. 109, 0 to 2; No. 110, 0 to 2; No. 111, 0 to 2; No. 112, 0 to 2; No. 113, 0 to 2; No. 114, 0 to 2; No. 115, 0 to 2; No. 116, 0 to 2; No. 117, 0 to 2; No. 118, 0 to 2; No. 119, 0 to 2; No. 120, 0 to 2; No. 121, 0 to 2; No. 122, 0 to 2; No. 123, 0 to 2; No. 124, 0 to 2; No. 125, 0 to 2; No. 126, 0 to 2; No. 127, 0 to 2; No. 128, 0 to 2; No. 129, 0 to 2; No. 130, 0 to 2; No. 131, 0 to 2; No. 132, 0 to 2; No. 133, 0 to 2; No. 134, 0 to 2; No. 135, 0 to 2; No. 136, 0 to 2; No. 137, 0 to 2; No. 138, 0 to 2; No. 139, 0 to 2; No. 140, 0 to 2; No. 141, 0 to 2; No. 142, 0 to 2; No. 143, 0 to 2; No. 144, 0 to 2; No. 145, 0 to 2; No. 146, 0 to 2; No. 147, 0 to 2; No. 148, 0 to 2; No. 149, 0 to 2; No. 150, 0 to 2; No. 151, 0 to 2; No. 152, 0 to 2; No. 153, 0 to 2; No. 154, 0 to 2; No. 155, 0 to 2; No. 156, 0 to 2; No. 157, 0 to 2; No. 158, 0 to 2; No. 159, 0 to 2; No. 160, 0 to 2; No. 161, 0 to 2; No. 162, 0 to 2; No. 163, 0 to 2; No. 164, 0 to 2; No. 165, 0 to 2; No. 166, 0 to 2; No. 167, 0 to 2; No. 168, 0 to 2; No. 169, 0 to 2; No. 170, 0 to 2; No. 171, 0 to 2; No. 172, 0 to 2; No. 173, 0 to 2; No. 174, 0 to 2; No. 175, 0 to 2; No. 176, 0 to 2; No. 177, 0 to 2; No. 178, 0 to 2; No. 179, 0 to 2; No. 180, 0 to 2; No. 181, 0 to 2; No. 182, 0 to 2; No. 183, 0 to 2; No. 184, 0 to 2; No. 185, 0 to 2; No. 186, 0 to 2; No. 187, 0 to 2; No. 188, 0 to 2; No. 189, 0 to 2; No. 190, 0 to 2; No. 191, 0 to 2; No. 192, 0 to 2; No. 193, 0 to 2; No. 194, 0 to 2; No. 195, 0 to 2; No. 196, 0 to 2; No. 197, 0 to 2; No. 198, 0 to 2; No. 199, 0 to 2; No. 200, 0 to 2; No. 201, 0 to 2; No. 202, 0 to 2; No. 203, 0 to 2; No. 204, 0 to 2; No. 205, 0 to 2; No. 206, 0 to 2; No. 207, 0 to 2; No. 208, 0 to 2; No. 209, 0 to 2; No. 210, 0 to 2; No. 211, 0 to 2; No. 212, 0 to 2; No. 213, 0 to 2; No. 214, 0 to 2; No. 215, 0 to 2; No. 216, 0 to 2; No. 217, 0 to 2; No. 218, 0 to 2; No. 219, 0 to 2; No. 220, 0 to 2; No. 221, 0 to 2; No. 222, 0 to 2; No. 223, 0 to 2; No. 224, 0 to 2; No. 225, 0 to 2; No. 226, 0 to 2; No. 227, 0 to 2; No. 228, 0 to 2; No. 229, 0 to 2; No. 230, 0 to 2; No. 231, 0 to 2; No. 232, 0 to 2; No. 233, 0 to 2; No. 234, 0 to 2; No. 235, 0 to 2; No. 236, 0 to 2; No. 237, 0 to 2; No. 238, 0 to 2; No. 239, 0 to 2; No. 240, 0 to 2; No. 241, 0 to 2; No. 242, 0 to 2; No. 243, 0 to 2; No. 244, 0 to 2; No. 245, 0 to 2; No. 246, 0 to 2; No. 247, 0 to 2; No. 248, 0 to 2; No. 249, 0 to 2; No. 250, 0 to 2; No. 251, 0 to 2; No. 252, 0 to 2; No. 253, 0 to 2; No. 254, 0 to 2; No. 255, 0 to 2; No. 256, 0 to 2; No. 257, 0 to 2; No. 258, 0 to 2; No. 259, 0 to 2; No. 260, 0 to 2; No. 261, 0 to 2; No. 262, 0 to 2; No. 263, 0 to 2; No. 264, 0 to 2; No. 265, 0 to 2; No. 266, 0 to 2; No. 267, 0 to 2; No. 268, 0 to 2; No. 269, 0 to 2; No. 270, 0 to 2; No. 271, 0 to 2; No. 272, 0 to 2; No. 273, 0 to 2; No. 274, 0 to 2; No. 275, 0 to 2; No. 276, 0 to 2; No. 277, 0 to 2; No. 278, 0 to 2; No. 279, 0 to 2; No. 280, 0 to 2; No. 281, 0 to 2; No. 282, 0 to 2; No. 283, 0 to 2; No. 284, 0 to 2; No. 285, 0 to 2; No. 286, 0 to 2; No. 287, 0 to 2; No. 288, 0 to 2; No. 289, 0 to 2; No. 290, 0 to 2; No. 291, 0 to 2; No. 292, 0 to 2; No. 293, 0 to 2; No. 294, 0 to 2; No. 295, 0 to 2; No. 296, 0 to 2; No. 297, 0 to 2; No. 298, 0 to 2; No. 299, 0 to 2; No. 300, 0 to 2; No. 301, 0 to 2; No. 302, 0 to 2; No. 303, 0 to 2; No. 304, 0 to 2; No. 305, 0 to 2; No. 306, 0 to 2; No. 307, 0 to 2; No. 308, 0 to 2; No. 309, 0 to 2; No. 310, 0 to 2; No. 311, 0 to 2; No. 312, 0 to 2; No. 313, 0 to 2; No. 314, 0 to 2; No. 315, 0 to 2; No. 316, 0 to 2; No. 317, 0 to 2; No. 318, 0 to 2; No. 319, 0 to 2; No. 320, 0 to 2; No. 321, 0 to 2; No. 322, 0 to 2; No. 323, 0 to 2; No. 324, 0 to 2; No. 325, 0 to 2; No. 326, 0 to 2; No. 327, 0 to 2; No. 328, 0 to 2; No. 329, 0 to 2; No. 330, 0 to 2; No. 331, 0 to 2; No. 332, 0 to 2; No. 333, 0 to 2; No. 334, 0 to 2; No. 335, 0 to 2; No. 336, 0 to 2; No. 337, 0 to 2; No. 338, 0 to 2; No. 339, 0 to 2; No. 340, 0 to 2; No. 341, 0 to 2; No. 342, 0 to 2; No. 343, 0 to 2; No. 344, 0 to 2; No. 345, 0 to 2; No. 346, 0 to 2; No. 347, 0 to 2; No. 348, 0 to 2; No. 349, 0 to 2; No. 350, 0 to 2; No. 351, 0 to 2; No. 352, 0 to 2; No. 353, 0 to 2; No. 354, 0 to 2; No. 355, 0 to 2; No. 356, 0 to 2; No. 357, 0 to 2; No. 358, 0 to 2; No. 359, 0 to 2; No. 360, 0 to 2; No. 361, 0 to 2; No. 362, 0 to 2; No. 363, 0 to 2; No. 364, 0 to 2; No. 365, 0 to 2; No. 366, 0 to 2; No. 367, 0 to 2; No. 368, 0 to 2; No. 369, 0 to 2; No. 370, 0 to 2; No. 371, 0 to 2; No. 372, 0 to 2; No. 373, 0 to 2; No. 374, 0 to 2; No. 375, 0 to 2; No. 376, 0 to 2; No. 377, 0 to 2; No. 378, 0 to 2; No. 379, 0 to 2; No. 380, 0 to 2; No. 381, 0 to 2; No. 382, 0 to 2; No. 383, 0 to 2; No. 384, 0 to 2; No. 385, 0 to 2; No. 386, 0 to 2; No. 387, 0 to 2; No. 388, 0 to 2; No. 389, 0 to 2; No. 390, 0 to 2; No. 391, 0 to 2; No. 392, 0 to 2; No. 393, 0 to 2; No. 394, 0 to 2; No. 395, 0 to 2; No. 396, 0 to 2; No. 397, 0 to 2; No. 398, 0 to 2; No. 399, 0 to 2; No. 400, 0 to 2; No. 401, 0 to 2; No. 402, 0 to 2; No. 403, 0 to 2; No. 404, 0 to 2; No. 405, 0 to 2; No. 406, 0 to 2; No. 407, 0 to 2; No. 408, 0 to 2; No. 409, 0 to 2; No. 410, 0 to 2; No. 411, 0 to 2; No. 412, 0 to 2; No. 413, 0 to 2; No. 414, 0 to 2; No. 415, 0 to 2; No. 416, 0 to 2; No. 417, 0 to 2; No. 418, 0 to 2; No. 419, 0 to 2; No. 420, 0 to 2; No. 421, 0 to 2; No. 422, 0 to 2; No. 423, 0 to 2; No. 424, 0 to 2; No. 425, 0 to 2; No. 426, 0 to 2; No. 427, 0 to 2; No. 428, 0 to 2; No. 429, 0 to 2; No. 430, 0 to 2; No. 431, 0 to 2; No. 432, 0 to 2; No. 433, 0 to 2; No. 434, 0 to 2; No. 435, 0 to 2; No. 436, 0 to 2; No. 437, 0 to 2; No. 438, 0 to 2; No. 439, 0 to 2; No. 440, 0 to 2; No. 441, 0 to 2; No. 442, 0 to 2; No. 443, 0 to 2; No. 444, 0 to 2; No. 445, 0 to 2; No. 446, 0 to 2; No. 447, 0 to 2; No. 448, 0 to 2; No. 449, 0 to 2; No. 450, 0 to 2; No. 451, 0 to 2; No. 452, 0 to 2; No. 453, 0 to 2; No. 454, 0 to 2; No. 455, 0 to 2; No. 456, 0 to 2; No. 457, 0 to 2; No. 458, 0 to 2; No. 459, 0 to 2; No. 460, 0 to 2; No. 461, 0 to 2; No. 462, 0 to 2; No. 463, 0 to 2; No. 464, 0 to 2; No. 465, 0 to 2; No. 466, 0 to 2; No. 467, 0 to 2; No. 468, 0 to 2; No. 469, 0 to 2; No. 470, 0 to 2; No. 471, 0 to 2; No. 472, 0 to 2; No. 473, 0 to 2; No. 474, 0 to 2; No. 475, 0 to 2; No. 476, 0 to 2; No. 477, 0 to 2; No. 478, 0 to 2; No. 479, 0 to 2; No. 480, 0 to 2; No. 481, 0 to 2; No. 482, 0 to 2; No. 483, 0 to 2; No. 484, 0 to 2; No. 485, 0 to 2; No. 486, 0 to 2; No. 487, 0 to 2; No. 488, 0 to 2; No. 489, 0 to 2; No. 490, 0 to 2; No. 491, 0 to 2; No. 492, 0 to 2; No. 493, 0 to 2; No. 494, 0 to 2; No. 495, 0 to 2; No. 496, 0 to 2; No. 497, 0 to 2; No. 498, 0 to 2; No. 499, 0 to 2; No. 500, 0 to 2; No. 501, 0 to 2; No. 502, 0 to 2; No. 503, 0 to 2; No. 504, 0 to 2; No. 505, 0 to 2; No. 506, 0 to 2; No. 507, 0 to 2; No. 508, 0 to 2; No. 509, 0 to 2; No. 510, 0 to 2; No. 511, 0 to 2; No. 512, 0 to 2; No. 513, 0 to 2; No. 514, 0 to 2; No. 515, 0 to 2; No. 516, 0 to 2; No. 517, 0 to 2; No. 518, 0 to 2; No. 519, 0 to 2; No. 520, 0 to 2; No. 521, 0 to 2; No. 522, 0 to 2; No. 523, 0 to 2; No. 524, 0 to 2; No. 525, 0 to 2; No. 526, 0 to 2; No. 527, 0 to 2; No. 528, 0 to 2; No. 529, 0 to 2; No. 530, 0 to 2; No. 531, 0 to 2; No. 532, 0 to 2; No. 533, 0 to 2; No. 534, 0 to 2; No. 535, 0 to 2; No. 536, 0 to 2; No. 537, 0 to 2; No. 538, 0 to 2; No. 539, 0 to 2; No. 540, 0 to 2; No. 541, 0 to 2; No. 542, 0 to 2; No. 543, 0 to 2; No. 544, 0 to 2; No. 545, 0 to 2; No. 546, 0 to 2; No. 547, 0 to 2; No. 548, 0 to 2; No. 549, 0 to 2; No. 550, 0 to 2; No. 551, 0 to 2; No. 552, 0 to 2; No. 553, 0 to 2; No. 554, 0 to 2; No. 555, 0 to 2; No. 556, 0 to 2; No. 557, 0 to 2; No. 558, 0 to 2; No. 559, 0 to 2; No. 560, 0 to 2; No. 561, 0 to 2; No. 562, 0 to 2; No. 563, 0 to 2; No. 564, 0 to 2; No. 565, 0 to 2; No. 566, 0 to 2; No. 567, 0 to 2; No. 568, 0 to 2; No. 569, 0 to 2; No. 570, 0 to 2; No. 571, 0 to 2; No. 572, 0 to 2; No. 573, 0 to 2; No. 574, 0 to 2; No. 575, 0 to 2; No. 576, 0 to 2; No. 577, 0 to 2; No. 578, 0 to 2; No. 579, 0 to 2; No. 580, 0 to 2; No. 581, 0 to 2; No. 582, 0 to 2; No. 583, 0 to 2; No. 584, 0 to 2; No. 585, 0 to 2; No. 586, 0 to 2; No. 587, 0 to 2; No. 588, 0 to 2; No. 589, 0 to 2; No. 590, 0 to 2; No. 591, 0 to 2; No. 592, 0 to 2; No. 593, 0 to 2; No. 594, 0 to 2; No. 595, 0 to 2; No. 596, 0 to 2; No. 597, 0 to 2; No. 598, 0 to 2; No. 599, 0 to 2; No. 600, 0 to 2; No. 601, 0 to 2; No. 602, 0 to 2; No. 603, 0 to 2; No. 604, 0 to 2; No. 605, 0 to 2; No. 606, 0 to 2; No. 607, 0 to 2; No. 608, 0 to 2; No. 609, 0 to 2; No. 610, 0 to 2; No. 611, 0 to 2; No. 612, 0 to 2; No. 613, 0 to 2; No. 614, 0 to 2; No. 615, 0 to 2; No. 616, 0 to 2; No. 617, 0 to 2; No. 618, 0 to 2; No. 619, 0 to 2; No. 620, 0 to 2; No. 621, 0 to 2; No. 622, 0 to 2; No. 623, 0 to 2; No. 624, 0 to 2; No. 625, 0 to 2; No. 626, 0 to 2; No. 627, 0 to 2; No. 628, 0 to 2; No. 629, 0 to 2; No. 630, 0 to 2; No. 631, 0 to 2; No. 632, 0 to 2; No. 633, 0 to 2; No. 634, 0 to 2; No. 635, 0 to 2; No. 636, 0 to 2; No. 637, 0 to 2; No. 638, 0 to 2; No. 639, 0 to 2; No. 640, 0 to 2; No. 641, 0 to 2; No. 642, 0 to 2; No. 643, 0 to 2; No. 644, 0 to 2; No. 645, 0 to 2; No. 646, 0 to 2; No. 647, 0 to 2; No. 648, 0 to 2; No. 649, 0 to 2; No. 650, 0 to 2; No. 651, 0 to 2; No. 652, 0 to 2; No. 653, 0 to 2; No. 654, 0 to 2; No. 655, 0 to 2; No. 656, 0 to 2; No. 657, 0 to 2; No. 658, 0 to 2; No. 659, 0 to 2; No. 660, 0 to 2; No. 661, 0 to 2; No. 662, 0 to 2; No. 663, 0 to 2; No. 664, 0 to 2; No. 665, 0 to 2; No. 666, 0 to 2; No. 667, 0 to 2; No. 668, 0 to 2; No. 669, 0 to 2; No. 670, 0 to 2; No. 671, 0 to 2; No. 672, 0 to 2; No. 673, 0 to 2; No. 674, 0 to 2; No. 675, 0 to 2; No. 676, 0 to 2; No. 677, 0 to 2; No. 678, 0 to 2; No. 679, 0 to 2; No. 680, 0 to 2; No. 681, 0 to 2; No. 682, 0 to 2; No. 683, 0 to 2; No. 684, 0 to 2; No. 685, 0 to 2; No. 686, 0 to 2; No. 687, 0 to 2; No. 688, 0 to 2; No. 689, 0 to 2; No. 690, 0 to 2; No. 691, 0 to 2; No. 692, 0 to 2; No. 693, 0 to 2; No. 694, 0 to 2; No. 695, 0 to 2; No. 696, 0 to 2; No. 697, 0 to 2; No. 698, 0 to 2; No. 699, 0 to 2; No. 700, 0 to 2; No. 701, 0 to 2; No. 702, 0 to 2; No. 703, 0 to 2; No. 704, 0 to 2; No. 705, 0 to 2; No. 706, 0 to 2; No. 707, 0 to 2; No. 708, 0 to 2; No. 709, 0 to 2; No. 710, 0 to 2; No. 711,

