

THE GOSSIP

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"The Gossip,"

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A JUBILEE MEDLEY.

IN A JUBILEE POET

On a Jubilee smile set a jubilee youth
With a Jubilee pipe in his Jubilee mouth
On his Jubilee back was a Jubilee coat
And a Jubilee collar round his Jubilee throat
Both bought at Walker's Weekly Payment Store,
Where Moreland has Jubilee goods galore.

Let Canada's sons and daughters pray
That long may our Queen's happy reign
Then let us quietly while we can,
With Walker's new instalment plan,
Provide us a comfort while we may—
All bills we'll find not hard to pay.

Men and women, young and old!
Or if you've heard of Britain's glories—
Regarding this a new song will sing;
Ere evening dawns a pleasure bring
Leave your orders, regiments and all
At Walker's Weekly Payment Store call
Now clutching her, she curtains in lace
Dry looks of all kinds for every face.

Remember, she pride of sea,
A World offers homage to her,
They mandate make heroes tremble,
Thy blower makes tyranny tremble,
No master's word can wear Canada's love,
Unshamed and unashamed from above
Walker offers all that Jubilee year
Burglars you will be surprised to hear
Now let the patriotic sound be seen
Loud shouting "God save the Queen."

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Canadian Philatelic Association.

The formation of an association of active philatelists in Canada has for years been the main desire of many ardent collectors. With this object in view an organizing committee has been formed, who are preparing a draft of a constitution and they cordially invite all Canadian philatelists to join with them and assist in making the new Association a grand success. As soon as sufficient names have been secured an election of officers will be held which will be similar to the C.P.A. with the exception that it is proposed to have a Vice-President in each province. Collectors will have the benefit of a good exchange bureau, purchasing department, counterfeiter detector, etc. The following are the names of a few of our principal philatelists received by the Secretary, protein, Mr. Jno. R. Hooper, of this city.

"I am glad that the formation of a Canadian society has been undertaken. It is a move in the right direction, and it has often been a matter of surprise and regret to me that we did not have such an organization in the Dominion. Long live the C.P.A." —F. J. GRIVNY Brantford, Ont.

"I am in hearty sympathy with such a scheme. Think we should have an exchange bureau and purchasing dept. Will do all I can to assist." —A. LEONARD, Orangeville, Ont.

"I will be able to secure several members for the C.P.A. I have written to several collectors on the subject. Would suggest a Vice-President for each province, with a Sec. Trustee, at Ottawa, the latter place to be headquarters, also that foreign collectors and dealers be admitted as honorary members on payment of small fee." —H. F. KARSEN, Belleville, Can.

"I wish the C.P.A. success, as it is much needed here in Canada. Collectors seem to be somewhat scattered, and this will help to draw them closer together." —R. F. MAXWELL, Montreal, Que.

"I shall do all in my power to push the scheme along. Will endeavor to get all I can to join." —J. C. NISBET, Toronto.

"I desire to join the C.P.A." —N. E. CARTER, Bellevue, Wis.

"I do not suppose the C.P.A. is intended for Canadian philatelists only. I would be pleased to join." —Karl C. MINER, Houghton Falls, N.Y.

"I believe that a Canadian philatelic society if properly organized and centrally located with branches would be a useful institution. Such a society ought to do good in the matter of postal reform besides facilitating exchange." —HENRY HICKS, Ltd., Halifax, N.S.

"I shall be most happy to become a member of the C.P.A., and to render you all assistance in my power to further the work of organization, and wish it every success." —HENRY S. HARTZ, Petoskey, N. B.

"Would like to become a member of the C.P.A." —Geo. H. HARRISON, London, Ont.

"I heartily approve the end you have in view and hope it will meet with every success. I will do all I can to forward the organization, as we Canadian collectors have long needed an exchange bureau." —J. H. TODD, Brandon, Man.

The organizing committee have placed the initiatory dues at 25cts., which will entitle to vote and fall membership in the C.P.A. to Jan 1, 1888. Foreign and U.S. philatelists pay a fee of 50cts. and participate in all privileges as honorary members, except in voting. This small fee will be ample to pay all current expenses and cost of election. The members will decide by vote what fees and dues will be charged from Jan. 1 next. The officers will be elected to act until Dec. 31, 1888.

Reports are expected from the Maritime provinces shortly, and it is confidently hoped that our friends down by the sea will heartily co-operate, as they have a large number of philatelists in that section. Halifax, has two or three philatelic journals, either one of which would be creditable as the official organ of the C.P.A. We hope all who take an interest in philately, or any of its branches will send in their names to the secretary, Mr. Jno. R. Hooper, Ottawa, Ont., who will gladly answer all questions concerning the proposed Assn.

Society, Society, Society,
Speaker Onstage, Speaker for Eng
land shortly. Sir Davis and Lady Macpherson
are at Hamburg.

Mr. G. A. Kirkpatrick goes to
Wimbledon, Eng.

Judge and Mrs. Arding have been
visiting friends in the city.

Rev. J. A. Jones, of Acadia
Mines, N. Y., gave a friendly call
The Queen, London. Truth says,

she will make a big boy of Jubilee
Year.

Mr. W. Edgar Buck is spending
his holidays at his old home in Eng
land.

The Ottawa school children are
getting three thousand Jubilee medals
from Toronto.

Rev. W. T. Hertridge and Miss
Horridge will view the classic beauties
of Scotland.

Mr. J. W. Kidd, a graduate of
Queen's, has commenced the study
of law in the Capital.

Mrs. Chisholm attended the con-
vention of the W. G. T. U. at
Farmerville on the 12th.

Lady Macdonald has done the hon-
or of entertaining our legislators
well during the past session.

The Prince of Wales is called
"The Great Chief without a scalp" by
the Wild West Show Indians.

Dr. H. G. Grant, of this city, has
been appointed surgeon on one of
the British India Co.'s steamers.

Hon. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Del-
ton McCarthy, M. P., are spoken
of as possible Cabinet Ministers.

Mr. H. G. Hopkins, lately pri-
vate secretary to Mr. Alexander
Campbell, is now an Inspector at
Stratford.

The Queen has approved of the
appointment of Mr. Niel Kingman
as counsel for the Argentine Repub-
lic in Canada.

Sir Adolphus and Lady Caron gave
a complimentary dinner to several
members of the Grand Committee

and M. P. at this week.

Sir Wm. Anson gave a entertain-
ment in honor of the Canadian com-
mercial delegates and Mr. M. P.

Lord and Lady Lansdowne have
given as many dinners at Govern-
ment House during the session as
at previous sessions of greater length.

Mrs. Tilson has been elected Pre-
sident of the Ladies' Missionary So-
ciety, Mrs. Grant Powell, 1st Vice
President, and Miss Yalding, secre-
tary.

Mrs. and Miss Hall, of Sherbrooke,
Que., wife and daughter of Mr.
Hall, M. P. were invited to the
State ball recently held in London,
Eng.

Mr. E. Miles has very kindly
presented a view of the Lansdowne
country seat in Wild "Bowood,"
to the society which bears that
name.

Major Boelton, who commanded
Boelton's Scouts during the
North West rebellion is paying a
visit to his father, Col. Boelton, Co.
bourg.

The Earl of Aberdeen, lord lie-
tenant of Ireland under Gladstone,
was given a cordial reception by the
citizens of San Francisco. He will
visit Ottawa.

Princess Louise bounded at the
principal stall at the annual sale at
the Royal School of Art Needle-
work. Princesses Christian and Vic-
tors also assisted.

Sir John A. Macdonald will likely
leave for England next on a trip for
the benefit of his health. The arduous
work of the late campaign and ses-
sions has been too well.

Mr. A. G. Learoyd has been ap-
pointed as a probate officer to the
Methodist Church at Billings bridge.
His father, Rev. D. Learoyd, is
president of the Bar of Quinte Me-
thodist conference.

Col. Henry Smith, the very popu-
lar sgt-at-arms of the Commons,
commands the gallant 14th Prince-
of Wales Own Rifles, Kingston. We
would like to have seen his regi-
ment here on the 12th.

Lord Dufferin's eldest daughter
is now in England. She is a fine,
handsome young woman and would
be scarcely recognizable by those
who saw her a child in the Capital.

The young Earl Dufferin is in India
with a cavalry regiment.

Her Majest's drawing room, held
by the Princess of Wales at Back-
ingham Palace, was attended by the
following Canadian ladies, —Mrs.
Jac. Fellowes, Miss Anna Fellowes,
Mrs. Cattanach (Brooks), Mrs.

Gough Arbuthnot. Presentations
to Her Royal Highness at this Court
were, by the Queen's pleasure, con-
sidered as equivalent to presentations
to Her Majesty.

Rev. W Scott is now celebrating
the Jubilee year of his ministry.
The venerable gentleman is highly
esteemed by all who know him and
we wish him many long years of
happiness. He is engaged on a new
work on "St Paul."

Her Majesty will be presented by
the loyal bootmakers of Stafford
with a Jubilee outfit of boots, one
boot per annum for every year of
her reign. Twenty-five pairs—of
course she will choose Jalibouas.

Acquiring the proffered donation
the Queen has given directions that
one of her boots shall be forwarded
as a pattern.

Numismatic Notes.

Chinese "cash" were first coined
about 1120 B.C.

Gold was first coined into money
by the Florentines in 1252.

First American copper cent was
coined at New Haven in 1667.

The first milled coins were minted
in 1558, in the tower of London.

A new coin to be called a "Double
Florin" is to be issued from the
Royal mint, London, England, to
represent four shillings, or one fifth
of a pound, the obverse and reverse
to be the same as the florin.

Queen Victoria Jubilee medals
are for sale by the Novelty Book
Co., Box 424, Ottawa, at \$1 and \$1.50
each. Maltese cross, 30c, Star of
India decoration and crown (one)
only \$1.

Two very fine Jubilee medals
have recently been issued by the
firm of Ellis & Co., Toronto. They
are very fairly executed, and the
design good. The white metal
issues are the only ones 'al we have
seen so far.

Messrs. Mason & Co., lagerhill,
Ont., have issued a Jubilee medal,
the obverse being the smaller Ellis
& Co. issue, and the reverse "Com-
plements" of Mason & Co., Watch-
makers & Jewellers, Lagerhill.

Mr. L. J. Cassall, Library of Par-
liament, Ottawa, is an enthusiastic
numismatist and has a very large
collection of rare old medals and
coins. He is constantly exchanging
and buying to enlarge his rich col-
lection.

Eight different copper coins for
25c, 15 varieties 50c, 22 varieties
75c, 28 varieties \$1, 40 varieties
\$1, 55 varieties \$3, 65 for \$4, 75
different dates (copper) \$5. Novel-
ty Book Co., Box 424, Ottawa, Ont.

Robert McLachlan, Esq., Montreal,
is busy on the manuscript of his
supplement to his work on "Cana-
dian Numismatics," it will embrace
some 500 new and old features. The
two works together will cover all
the known varieties of the coins,
medals, and tokens of the land of
our adoption.

A very fine side view "Id. Bank
of Montreal 1883" (two finely drilled
holes on outer edge) was recently
knocked down to a bid from Jos.
Hooper, Port Hope, at \$15. This
we consider a bargain for such an
extreme rarity, as a similar speci-
men was sold a short time ago to a
U.S. Numismatist for \$75.

The Capital issued the first Jubilee
medal, on the obverse is borne the
bust of the Queen crowned with the
inscription, "Jubilee, Ottawa, 1887." The
reverse is inscribed, "Minister
Children League." It is about
the size of a 25 cent piece, and worn
by about 500 children at a commemo-
rative gathering held in the
capital of the Dominion.

Another event to be commemorated
this year, not by a jubilee but
by a quarter-centennial celebration,
is that of the Montreal Numismatic
and Antiquarian Society. The
members propose striking a medal
which will bear the bust of the
president on one side, and the seal
of the society on the other. It is to
be expected that this will be made
an artistic specimen of metallurgy.

We notice the sale of coins in
New York, June 27th, portion of
which were the property of the late
eminent Canadian, John T. Raymond
(Col. Seller), embracing an impor-
tant collection of English coins

catalogued by Low. This collection
embraces some rich and rare pieces,

a "Brother Doubloon," also a "Ken-
tucky token," in silver. This piece
is claimed as Canadian. See "Loroux
64 & 65."

JUBILEE FIREWORKS

AT

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tions 150.The Ocean House is the largest and the new
management will endeavor to make it one of
the best houses in the country. The rooms
will have new beds and carpets, and the
managers promise good service and an excel-
lent table. The rooms are handsomely furnished
and the house is surrounded by trees.

The Everett is \$1.50 and the Ocean House \$1.25.

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Managers

M. F. PORTER, Proprietor.

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Curious Things About Birds.

To study bird life nothing one should know something about "ulls" and for this you cannot do better than to read Ernest Menault's charming little work, "The Influence of Animals." M. Menault starts out by criticizing the use of bird synecdoche for stupidity and foolishness, saying: "Our rhetoric makes use of a number of comparisons regarding the winged tribe, which we are only too ready to adopt. We are constantly saying, 'Stup! I am a turkey,' 'silly as a surfer,' foolish and absurd.' We associate such an idea of ineptitude with birds that when we wish to taunt or ridicule each other, we make use of such language as 'goatish' or 'sheepish' and all kinds of names for these innocent creatures. We call the owl, unattractive and ugly; the raven, bad and melancholy; the gull is inauspicious and clamorous; the magpie, insidious, boasting, and thievish. To hear our language one would say birds must be essentially a race of degraded creatures. But it is not so. No one, wiser than imagination, has declared that birds have not such little brains as we have been led to suppose. It has been proved that the brain of the canary is equal in proportion to the bulk of their bodies, to that of man; though we know well that in a general way, the brain of birds is not so voluminous as that of the mammals. And here again we find that the intellectual manifestations are in proportion to the extent of the cerebral organs. The brain of the ostrich is not larger than that of the hen, but the goose and turkey have very small brains.

The following is a scale of the size of the brain compared with the bulk of the body, in some birds and mammals. On examining this list it will be seen that the most intelligent of the larger animals have not so large a brain as we should expect. In truth, it will be found that the degree of intelligence is not always in proportion to the cerebral mass. The brain of the canary is equal in bulk to 1/4th of the body (baron, 1/2th, robin, 1/3rd, blackbird, 1/6th); duck, 1/25th; eagle, 1/202nd; goose, 1/300th. In man the brain varies from 1/22d of the body to 1/32d; the orang-utan, 1/9th; cat, 1/14th; the dog, 1/11th; the horse, 1/30th; an ox 1/40th; the elephant, 1/50th; the lion, 1/60th.

Now, however, there have been developed than the parents. The cerebral mass is in proportion to the weight of the body, as much as that of man. It is easily understood, then, that intelligence may not be so rare among birds as some have supposed. We are often greatly at fault when we study animals. We always wish to compare their organization with ours. We say they are less perfect than we are, because such and such organs are less developed in them than in us; this is a great error, each feature is perfect with regard to its kind, & the requirements of its state of existence, and often possess much which another wants. Thus, birds are admirably endowed with the sense of sight. It is supposed that there is a direct correspondence between the extent of vision and the rapidity of flight. The eagle, hawk, vulture, and all other birds of prey, with the exception of the night birds, survey a horizon much more extensive than man can.

"The martin," said Belon, "perceives a gnat distinctly at the distance of 300 yards, darts upon it, and carries it off in the twinkling of an eye with unequalled dexterity. The kite, which hovers in the air far beyond our sight, easily perceives a dead fish floating on the surface of the water or the impudent mouse just coming out of its hole."

Birds, surveying with a single glance a considerable extent of country, are obliged to adapt the position in which they find themselves, either on the earth or in the air. Their eyes are naturally long sighted, except those of the aquatic birds, and the crystalline lens is more flattened than is the mammals. To enable them to see from a great distance they possess a peculiar organ enabling them to give the eye a high telescopic power. The bird's eye is, in fact, a self-adjusting telescope, which can also be used as a microscope. The bird has third eyelid, which, acting between the other two, covers the ball of the eye, and moves over it incessantly, to keep it clean and brilliant like an eye glass; this lid serves also for a certain against the dazzling rays of light. It is probable that an eye well organized is admirably adapted to the wants of birds in their periodical migrations far off countries. This third eyelid is called the nictitating membrane, is semi-transparent, and, when set in motion, is neatly folded up in the inner corner of the eye. It is rapidly drawn across the eye by two muscles, and returns to the resting place by its own elastic action. The telescopic power of the vulture's eye was shown by actual experiment a few years ago. Some naturalists stuffed the dried skin of a deer with hay and left it on a prairie in a short time a number of black specks were seen up in the sky; these became larger and larger, and at length were found to be a troop of vultures rapidly descending toward the spot where the stuffed deer lay. The birds at length alighted, approached the skin, and struck their beaks into the leathery substance. After hovering for some considerable time, apparently in great antipathy to the vulture, a few at last alighted. How it seems clear that in these the birds must have seen the stuffed deer from a height in the air at which they were invisible to the human eye. Small could have nothing to do with the result.

Next to the sight, hearing appears to be the second sense of birds—that is to say, second in perfection. Hearing is not only more perfect than the smell, taste, and touch of birds, but even more perfect than the hearing of quadrupeds. We see this proved by the readiness with which some birds repeat a long succession of sounds, and even of words. It happened that we took away a nest of sparrows from the eaves of the roof of a cottage, and placed it on a balcony before the young were old enough to call for their parents. The latter had another nest in this case, recognized their nest by sight, but in another experiment when the little ones were able to call out the parent distinguished their voices, and brought them back. Here the sense of hearing exceeded that of sight.

Birds are certainly not creatures of taste. They do not sputate, but swallow their food unchanged. This matters little to them, for the horny nature of most of their tongue and teeth for tasting. "But many birds show much skill in the use of their wonderfully formed beaks. The hammering bird turns the organ into an admirable pincers, by which it cracks up the jewels of flowers, and the woodpecker uses their tongues as darts the woodpeckers use their tongues as darts

to transfix insects. These birds are compelled to employ a complex machinery of small bones, by which the tongue is strengthened directed on the prey.

The sense of smelling does not appear to be well developed among birds, a number of them are quite tame on the beach, so that they cannot smell, except by means of the inferior olfactory in the mouth. Some have been taught to explain by the sense of smell, certain singular faculties in birds. Indeed, how else can we account, say for the marvelous return of the carrier-pigeon, which is taken in a close vessel from its native home to a distance of 300 miles, across countries quite unknown, and which, as soon as liberated, has no difficulty in returning to its home? How can we explain the fact of a messenger pigeon which, being sent from Toulouse in a covered basket, when set at liberty, knew perfectly well how to return to the place of its departure? It is not out of the senses, or to a peculiarity of intelligence that we find this faculty?—Another edit is due to the sense of sight or smell? There may be doubt as to the pigeon shut up in the basket, but as to the one which was carried in a close vase, it is evident that the poor winged animal, had it the scent of a dog, would never have been able to return direct home by the aid of its nose. The phenomena cannot be otherwise explained than by the general sensibility of the bird. Launched in the atmosphere, it follows the direction of its sensations, and knows what route must be taken to reach the north or south. Its sensitivity serves for a compass, and also for a thermometer.

A carrier pigeon taken out by the Arctic discoverer, Sir John Ross, in 1818, from his dog-sled in Nootka, was lost in the West London Soar, within the Arctic circle, on Oct. 1st, reached its former home in Ayre, this seven days, having flown 2,000 miles across the Atlantic. Thousand miles is an example of a goldthuck that every week quitted its native town, situated in Plymley, for Lixia, carrying a notice to prepare its master's apartments.

How they get the Name.

An English author, upon the question of the origin of the name as applied to the turkey, says the first turkeys imported to England, "though actually brought from Mexico, came in a ship which went to Turkey before reaching England. The birds were thus possibly landed with some Turkish goods, and were taken for Turkey birds, or turkeys, as it subsequently came to be contracted into."

The statement seems "far-fetched." It is quite as probable that the name is a corruption of the popular names of the bird. That the turkey was first introduced into Europe from Asia is pretty certain. But the turkeys descended from the species originally found all over the wooded openings of the United States—(Meleagris gallopavo). The Mexican species (*M. Mexicana*) very closely resembles the domestic turkey.

According to Elliot the turkey was first introduced by the Spaniards from Mexico into Spain, and thence carried to England. They were taken to France in the reign of Francis the First, and the first one eaten in that country is reported to have been served up in 1530 at the banquet given upon the occasion of the wedding of Charles the Ninth. Subsequently they were introduced into Asia and Africa.

Although we have never seen it in attendance, it is more than probable that the Artes and Toliles races of Mexico had already descended a bird so easily brooked into subjection as the turkey.

Early Watches.

At first the watch was about the size of a dessert plate. It had weights, and was used as a "pocket clock." The earliest known use of the modern name occurs in the record of 1532, which mentions that Edward VI had "one larva or watch of iron, the case being likewise of iron gilt with two plummets of lead." The first watch capable of being repeated was made in 1540. The first great improvement was the substitution of steel for wrought iron in 1560. The earliest springs were not coiled, but only straight pieces of steel. Early watches had only one hand, had to be wound up twice a day, and did not keep the time nearer than fifteen or twenty minutes in twelve hours. The dials were of silver and brass—the cases had no crystals, but opened at the back and front, and were four or five inches in diameter. A plain watch cost more than \$1,500, and after one was ordered it took a year to make it.

Curious Signs in London.

At a market town in Rutlandshire the following placard is affixed to the shutters of a tobacconist, who had decamped leaving his creditors minus "Wound up and the mainspring broke." As patchy and serious was the notice lately stuck upon the window of a London coffee house, "This coffee room removed up stairs till repaired." There are many curious signs and business announcements to be found in London, of which a few are, "Sick dogs medically attended by the week or month. Birds to board. Ladies' and gentlemen's feet and hands professionally treated by the job or season. Round shouldered persons made straight. Babies or children hired or exchanged. False noses as good as new, and warranted to fit. Black eyes painted very neatly." In the extreme west we hear of a shanty which bears the sign, "Here a woman gets a meal like your mother used to give you."

Enthusiasm in the Right Place.

If some men would only put the same amount of enthusiasm into learning good that they put into sitting on a plank and walking distances, men play ball, their wives and kindred the kitchen fire every twenty minutes through the twenty four hours and still have a kindlings to spare. If some were to put only half the same amount of enthusiasm into learning to cook that they put into mastering the mysteries of darned lace and fashioning loose patches, their husbands wouldn't have to go to hotels and restaurants so often to get a square meal, and dyspepsia wouldn't be the fashionable disease in so many house-holds.

A Wedding Present.

Of practical importance is not a bottle of the only sure pop corn oil—Patented Pale Face Corn Extractor—which can be had at any drug store. A continuation of the homely and the removal of excess both assured by its use. Beware of imitations.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

The British Royal Charter making of the Imperial Bank of Canada was granted in 1864, in pursuance of the powers of the banking house of the incorporated Bank of Nova Scotia, 1862.

Mr. R. E. H. Stirling, T. R. McLean, George H. D. Gage, W. T. Atkinson, Robert Thompson, E. Wickes, J. T. Vankoughnet, J. D. Howard, M. Keay, W. B. Ready, D. R. White, etc.

The chair was held by the President, Mr. H. S. Newall, and Mr. McLean was requested to act as Vice-President.

The Secretary at the time of the formation and the report of the stock and the statement of debts.

The Directors had to submit to the shareholders the tenth annual balance sheet and statement of profits for the year ending Sunday 1867.

Balance at credit, or account, May 1st, 1866, brought forward \$14,329.13

Profits for the year ended May 1st, 1867, \$10,000.00

Dividends paid, interest on deposits and interest on debts and credits \$1,000.00

Balance of bank provided and furnished received, \$1,000.00

Carried to next account \$1,000.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Red Account.

Balance at credit of account, May 1st, 1868.

Transferred from profit and loss account \$10,000.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Outlays for the year above an improvement on the property of the bank, \$100.00

Outlays for the year above an improvement on the property of the bank, \$100.00

Interest on deposits and interest on debts and credits \$100.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Red Account.

Balance at credit of account, May 1st, 1868.

Transferred from profit and loss account \$10,000.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Outlays for the year above an improvement on the property of the bank, \$100.00

Interest on deposits and interest on debts and credits \$100.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Red Account.

Balance at credit of account, May 1st, 1869.

Transferred from profit and loss account \$10,000.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Outlays for the year above an improvement on the property of the bank, \$100.00

Interest on deposits and interest on debts and credits \$100.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Red Account.

Balance at credit of account, May 1st, 1870.

Transferred from profit and loss account \$10,000.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Outlays for the year above an improvement on the property of the bank, \$100.00

Interest on deposits and interest on debts and credits \$100.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Red Account.

Balance at credit of account, May 1st, 1871.

Transferred from profit and loss account \$10,000.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Outlays for the year above an improvement on the property of the bank, \$100.00

Interest on deposits and interest on debts and credits \$100.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Red Account.

Balance at credit of account, May 1st, 1872.

Transferred from profit and loss account \$10,000.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Outlays for the year above an improvement on the property of the bank, \$100.00

Interest on deposits and interest on debts and credits \$100.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Red Account.

Balance at credit of account, May 1st, 1873.

Transferred from profit and loss account \$10,000.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Outlays for the year above an improvement on the property of the bank, \$100.00

Interest on deposits and interest on debts and credits \$100.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Red Account.

Balance at credit of account, May 1st, 1874.

Transferred from profit and loss account \$10,000.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Outlays for the year above an improvement on the property of the bank, \$100.00

Interest on deposits and interest on debts and credits \$100.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Red Account.

Balance at credit of account, May 1st, 1875.

Transferred from profit and loss account \$10,000.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Outlays for the year above an improvement on the property of the bank, \$100.00

Interest on deposits and interest on debts and credits \$100.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Red Account.

Balance at credit of account, May 1st, 1876.

Transferred from profit and loss account \$10,000.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Outlays for the year above an improvement on the property of the bank, \$100.00

Interest on deposits and interest on debts and credits \$100.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Red Account.

Balance at credit of account, May 1st, 1877.

Transferred from profit and loss account \$10,000.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Outlays for the year above an improvement on the property of the bank, \$100.00

Interest on deposits and interest on debts and credits \$100.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Red Account.

Balance at credit of account, May 1st, 1878.

Transferred from profit and loss account \$10,000.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Outlays for the year above an improvement on the property of the bank, \$100.00

Interest on deposits and interest on debts and credits \$100.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Red Account.

Balance at credit of account, May 1st, 1879.

Transferred from profit and loss account \$10,000.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Outlays for the year above an improvement on the property of the bank, \$100.00

Interest on deposits and interest on debts and credits \$100.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Red Account.

Balance at credit of account, May 1st, 1880.

Transferred from profit and loss account \$10,000.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Outlays for the year above an improvement on the property of the bank, \$100.00

Interest on deposits and interest on debts and credits \$100.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Red Account.

Balance at credit of account, May 1st, 1881.

Transferred from profit and loss account \$10,000.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Outlays for the year above an improvement on the property of the bank, \$100.00

Interest on deposits and interest on debts and credits \$100.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Red Account.

Balance at credit of account, May 1st, 1882.

Transferred from profit and loss account \$10,000.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Outlays for the year above an improvement on the property of the bank, \$100.00

Interest on deposits and interest on debts and credits \$100.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Red Account.

Balance at credit of account, May 1st, 1883.

Transferred from profit and loss account \$10,000.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Outlays for the year above an improvement on the property of the bank, \$100.00

Interest on deposits and interest on debts and credits \$100.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Red Account.

Balance at credit of account, May 1st, 1884.

Transferred from profit and loss account \$10,000.00

Balance of account carried forward \$10,000.00

Outlays for the year above an improvement on the property of the bank, \$100.00

FARM.

The Scrub Must Go.

Glad you old kindly boy with birth,
The times demand a better breed,
You never say for had your seed.
So go it all the time you can,
Just as you never as you go,
If this should break your bovine heart,
You look no pane long now.

Long horrid, I shopped, full of Brit,
With years of fruitless toil and rain,
And much more than a fool I hope
To find of wasted hayseed feed
In loud and injured voice, the while,
I com you you'd stand in your greed
The study will be the barest pile.

With best of feed you're bad and thin
And I'll grow you a new coat of you
I'll give you a new coat of you
My pocket book is empty, too
Well chosen was that famous sign
I'll have a dog, a cat and old now,
The dog will bring me a fine life,
Told them of want no more than now
But previous want shall disappear,
The signs one righted mad,
I'll fill my home that very year
With rows of a good dairy herd,
I'll have the best of stock
To him that brings prosperity;
Me, pure shall after every want
And me more surely shall feed on me.

Orchard Notes.

Making the plum orchard a poultry run will greatly diminish the number of insects which prey upon the trees.

The *America Farmer* does not believe in planting largely or exclusively to one variety of fruit. Markets change, it says, and varieties new productive and profitable may cease to be so, and the orchard becomes the most useless tract of land on the whole farm.

Cherry stones that have been well kept through the winter for planting, may be planted in drifts covering fully an inch deep with soil, then covered over and out over the ground, and leave it there until the young seedlings are well up, and longer if it does not interfere with the roots.

By spraying orchard trees with Paris green just after the petals have fallen from the blossoms, as often described, not less than three grievous enemies to apple growers could be watched at this period besides the codling moth, viz., the newly hatched bark louse, the canker worm and the tent caterpillar.

Evergreens may be transplanted a little later than it is safe to root deciduous trees, in fact any time before the new growth commences, again in the summer after the new growth becomes hardened. In handling these, no extreme care to keep the roots from drying, as in all good planting the ground is to be well firmed about the roots.

Sprout Notes.

Ones are the best sprouts for calves in their first winter, and they have best effect when well maintained before feeding.

A properly matured animal must have its system built up evenly. What should be aimed at is a large frame and strong muscle, and the young stock should be fed with this object in view.

A few lack dairyman obtains fodder from sowed corn which proves perfect in the best hay, by planting the corn in drills three feet apart, so that the sun and the plow could get between the rows. Corn sowed so close it cannot be worked, he took no stock in.

Farmers ought to have an abundance of green clover for their hogs. Good clever pasture with a little cornmeal will keep hogs growing fast and all the time fit enough for good meat. If we had more grain for our hogs we would have less disease among them.

Bloat in calves is really an acute attack of indigestion, which often proves fatal almost immediately. Taken in time it may be relieved by a teaspoonful of baking soda and ground ginger dissolved in a quarter pint of hot water and poured down the calf's throat. If done this a long-necked bottle may be used. Rub the stomach briskly, and make the calf move about, if possible to get rid of the wind.

The New England Farmer says that straw fed to sheep with corn meal or oat meal affords cheap food, and keeps the sheep in good condition. A little cotton seed meal along with the other meal will increase the fattening qualities of the rations. Straw is not sufficiently appreciated by our farmers for feeding purposes. When fed alone it is a poor enough food, but when fed with corn meal and cotton seed meal it makes a good article to feed.

Poultry Notes.

As the weather becomes worse lies in the hen houses will find a starting point from the nests containing the sitting hens.

Charcoal is valuable in the poultry yard, broken in small pieces and placed where the fowls can have ready access to it, or powdered and mixed with soft food.

Those that keep more than one variety of fowl should strictly keep each breed by itself. It is a detriment to the business generally, for customers to hatch out cross-bred chicks from supposed thoroughbred eggs.

Chickens should never be allowed to roost till ten or twelve weeks old. If allowed to roost their breasts often get crooked and their growth and appearance at the table spoiled. Occasionally we see an otherwise fat turkey most ungracefully from the cause.

The Broad and Narragansett are the two largest breeds of turkeys. The former is a dark brown color, with a lighter approaching gold, and with dark or flesh colored legs. No adult gobblers of either variety should weigh less than twenty-five pounds, and the hens should exceed fifteen pounds.

If a hen lays only one egg a week for a year it will pay for her food, and every additional egg gives profit, say writers. If a hen lays three eggs a week she will give double the profit derived from a hen that lays two eggs. The greater the number of eggs the cheaper the cost of production in proportion.

It is very important that young chicks have meat, even if only two or three times a week. And once a day is better, as they require it. A young chick that is growing very rapidly will starve on a corn meal diet, unless it receives other food, but if given a meal of meat or so a day it will thrive under other difficulties.

The best can go on the roost but the chicks must remain on the ground. Such

taking the case the most important matter is to have their sleeping place dry. Dampness will soon cause the chicks to die back to the legs, or even induce live. The best protection is a board, about four feet square, which should be cleaned off every morning and then sprinkled with sand or dirt, and the chicks will not only be dry and warm, but clean.

Those who have eggs to sell are often annoyed when carrying the eggs to market that they get many poor ones for them than another who has very small eggs. The same feeling also prevails among con sumers when one pays as much for a dozen small eggs as another pays for a dozen large ones. It is claimed too that eggs from a well fed fowl are richer and heavier than those from common poorly fed fowls. This is less felt when eggs are plenty and few, but when scarce and high, there is a feeling that there is something wrong in the mode of selling eggs. Why not have them sold by weight? If dealers would only establish this plan by calculating how much they can pay per pound, then the traffic in eggs would become more satisfactory.—*Germanstown Telegraph*.

Garden Notes.

Gardening is profitable when the soil is not too cold a nature, and no market is so at great a distance. One of the essentials is to plant early and to grow nothing but good varieties.

When too large flower pots are used, there will be more leaves than flowers. Often plants do not bloom because having so much space, their strength is expended in forming roots and leaves.

Carrots and onions are two crops easily destroyed by grass or weeds when the seed is germinating and just beginning to push through the soil. The soil must be used, while hand working the plants is sometimes necessary.

To prevent weeds growing in the walks, the use of the following solution is recommended. One part lead carbide calcium acid in 100 parts of water, applied in a spray form. Guard the hands and permit none of the solution to go against the grass or box edges.

At the New York Experiment Station, the best crop of potatoes, grown under various methods of setting the seed, etc., resulted from the use of seed selected from the best hills, either planted whole or cut in large pieces, the cuttings permitted to dry three days.

Much trouble is caused by the grub cutting the plants off just at the surface, and much time lost in replanting and hunting for the offender. The following plan will effectively repel him. Have a pair of the green leafy leaves of the black currant; roll one like a funnel round each plant, leaving the root set free. Plant in the usual way, firming the ground round. If I never saw a plant touched by the grub it.

Sometimes it happens that geraniums from late spring cuttings, planted in rich moist soil, grow tall and thin, but hold but few flowers. To do better than this, they should be pot bound and show bloom before planting out. Landing pots and all of doubtful benefit. Better have the soil rich, but practice deep digging. With a moist season and rich soil, no geraniums are well. Old set-back plants, fall of about six weeks, planted out the latter part of May, should flower well, all summer.

The Mistress Got the Heat of It.

An amusing story is told of the adventures of a lady in search of a servant, says the Brooklyn Courier. She went to an hotel in New York, although she might have known that the more aristocratic kind of hotel was not usually to be found in such places, which are fit only to be patronized by "greenhorns" and "rounders." However, she went to one, and, having been offered a likely young woman, found her qualifications fairly satisfactory. But the girl turned her nose up at "way down" work, and said she could not be expected to be pampered by "greenhorns" and "rounders." However, the girl proceeded with her cross-examination, and was accommodated at every point. Sarely, ladies need no longer complain that the labor of housekeeping keeps them from cultivating their minds.—*Kansas Farmer*

HOUSEHOLD.

Nobody Knows But Mother.
Nobody knows the child when it comes to the legs, or even when it is dead.
Nobody knows of the people's ways.
Nobody knows—but mother
Nobody listens to children's woes.
Who's been only another
Nobody's gained by naughty boys,
Mother—but mother
Nobody knows of the aches and pains
Painless baby brother;
Nobody knows of the tender power,
Mother only mother
Nobody knows of the lessons taught
Mother's love is the teacher
Nobody knows of the patience sought
Mother—only mother

Easy Horseriding.

In former years it was no easy task for a young married couple to "go to horsebacking," and a small monetary expenditure of cash. A range or cooking stove, a coffee and spice mill, a mortar, a charcoal and rolling pin, a tray and chopping knife, not to mention a large number of pots, kettles, frying pans and skillets, and a large stock of raw materials in the hub of a夫妻, were required. Then considerable skill was necessary to use all these instruments for preparing food for the table, and that skill, unfortunately, was not possessed by the young wife. The consequence was that most persons who embarked on the sea of matrimony sailed directly to a boarding-house, and set up their household divisions in a back chamber, where they remained till the laundry layed on them for an over due bill for meals and lodging.

But modern inventors had rendered house-keeping very easy. A couple now set up for themselves with very few materials, a range or provisions, and next a few articles of furniture. A gas or oil stove takes the place of a costly and cumbersome cooking range. Coffee is bought not only parched but ground. Spices and pepper come all prepared for use. Every kind of bread, cake and pastry can be purchased at a slight advance on the cost of the materials they contain. If one wishes the sport of making them, self raising flour may be had in any grocery. Fruits all kinds are ready for the table can be purchased about as cheaply as that which must be prepared only by leathers and others she has, but salmon may be bought cooked and ready to be served as a price but little above what the crude article cost; and cooked corned beef, too, a price fit and ham ready to be surprised and dragged off by hostile tribes.

All these river tribes send expeditions against one another for the sole purpose of securing victims for their cannibal feasts. Captain Van Gole says that all the enemies who kill in battle are eaten, and that the same fate soon overtakes the prisoners they carry home with them. Before the arrival of the men of the Congo, all the tribes were wiped out that had great density, and those that were comparatively few people who had still added to the total population. In all his travels, Livingstone never saw a cannibal tribe with the possible exception of the Masaies. But the opening up of the Congo has revealed the fact that the world never knew before cannibalism is most prevalent.

There are also cannibal soaps, that only need to be diluted, maize meal, all ready to put between pectorals, and roast meats and soups of all descriptions. Some grocers keep much prepared for frying. Boston baked beans, put up in cans, have had a great run during the past few years. Bag ham pudding paddings are also on the market. Cass of cooked greens, corn, beans, peas, tomatoes, cauliflower and asparagus, with Saratoga fried potatoes, are to be found on the shelves of every grocery, while laundries do the washing and ironing.

There are also canned soups, that only need to be diluted, maize meal, all ready to put between pectorals, and roast meats and soups of all descriptions. Some grocers keep much prepared for frying. Boston baked beans, put up in cans, have had a great run during the past few years. Bag ham pudding paddings are also on the market. Cass of cooked greens, corn, beans, peas, tomatoes, cauliflower and asparagus, with Saratoga fried potatoes, are to be found on the shelves of every grocery, while laundries do the washing and ironing.

Horticultural Hints.

A piece of pointed whalebone of pine is good to clean out corners. Wash your windows with sponge and polish with tissue paper.

Clean lamp chimneys by holding them over the open end of a basket full of boiling water and then wipe with a clean cloth. It will make them beautifully clear.

Boat cloths for hot applications without scalding your hands, lay a wet cloth between two folds of brown paper, place it on the stove, pressing the top one down lightly with your fingers, and in a few minutes the cloth will be hot enough to blister.

In cooked starch put in granulated sugar to sweeten, a teaspoonful to a pint of starch for puddings and for a dress for a dinner party. For a dessert, add a cup of sugar to a pint of water, boil it, strain it, add a cup of strong tea and a thick half slice of bread served in a clean tin basin—coffee or cocoa or rice and milk in the same way—and each dinner yielding a profit. It is calculated that if 1,000 dinners were sold daily the project would be quite flourishing.

The free dinner is the shape of soap, etc., naturally develop or attract impurities, and in Edinburgh it is said the crowds of soot that swarm over the free soap kitchens are perfectly amazing. In many cases these soaps have been known to catch fire, and the soot received for "hand ale" is another interesting liquor. On the other hand, it is found that many honest people who would not dare to eat the door of a soap kitchen soot, it was a matter of charity to contribute to avail themselves of what is simply a commercial transaction.

The most of the persons, however, of these half-penny diners are children attending the Board schools. Poor, wan-faced little waifs they are, to whom apparently even a half-penny dinner is a wooden luxury. The noticeable thing about this movement is that it affords so much relief, nearly all of which is honestly prepared and sold at a profit for a cent.

Mrs. Roosevelt—"Good-mariin' to you, Master Murphy, sir. I am earnted, you are this blusin' mairin'." Mr. Murphy—"Three far ye, Missis Roosevelt, but I am a trife more than a day old. Of course, I'll just absent in an hour before O'conner comes an' arrants us to O'conner. O'conner will maybe the last hit in the warrel while O'conner's at it, see, as O'conner have it done before day light an' darrel."

NEW CANNIBAL TRIBES.

Discoveries of Captain Van Gole Along the Grand Benue River.

Last fall, says the New York Times, the Congo State sent Captain Van Gole, one of President Roosevelt's favorite explorers, down the Benue River, the greatest tributary of the Congo, whose discoverer Mr. Greaves was the first to discover Van Gole did not ascend the river quite as far as Greaves, being prevented by rapids through which Greaves had been able to pass when he steamed slow water when the current was strong. He, however, took time to explore, while Greaves' journey was nothing more than a hurried reconnaissance.

Van Gole made some very interesting discoveries. He found, for instance, three little tributaries up which he pushed his steamer for a total distance of 200 miles. It is only three years since Greaves estimated that the Benue had been about only about 200 miles long.

Now the problem is whether the Benue is

the greatest tributary of the Congo. According to the New York Times, another great monopoly, or, as it is called, a "commercial combination," has just been organized in the United States. It involves the control of the entire rubber industry of America, which has assumed immense proportions. At present, we are told, the cost of the manufacture of all rubber goods, the fixing of the market value of both crude materials and manufactured articles, and the regulation of the workers employed. The plan adopted is the formation of a trust, modelled after the Standard Oil Trust, with a working capital of \$5,000,000. An idea of the magnitude of the project may be gathered from the statistics of the industry in America. The importation of crude rubber has risen from \$1,000,000 pounds a few years ago to 27,000,000 pounds in 1892. The capital invested in 1892 is about \$60,000,000, and the annual trade is over \$100,000,000. Upward of 25,000 of workers are employed in the industry. If the report of the actual accomplishment of the combination be true, the "combination" will be able to do pretty much as it pleases.

Scandal.

The story is told of a woman who freely and her tongue to the scandal of others, and made confession to the priests of what she had done. He gave her a ripe papaya top and told her to go eat in various directions and scatter the seeds one by one. Wondering at the papaya, she obeyed, and then returned and told her confessor. To her amazement he bade her go back and gather the scattered seeds; and when she objected that it would be impossible to replant it, he would not be dissuaded. He replied that it would be still more difficult to gather it and destroy all evil reports which she had circulated about her. A child was scattered a handful of papaya seeds before the wind in a moment, but the strongest, wisest man cannot gather them again.

Insects are Seed Makers.

Among the farms I have visited the bees make excellent seed, and as some think, indispensable as seed-makers, by carrying pollen on their legs from plant to plant. Darwin made some experiments in regard to the fertilization of flowers by insect agency, one of which I will transcribe. He selected 100 heads of red clover, which he excluded from the visits of insects, but gave them the other requirements of reproduction, viz., sunlight and moisture. He also selected 100 heads and left them free to the visits of insects, with the following result. The 100 heads that were not taken part in by insects did not take part in the pollination. They let the women sweep off the red clover, while the men stand around with weapons in their hands to protect the tollers. Without protection there is always danger that the women will be surprised and dragged off by hostile tribes.

All these river tribes send expeditions against one another for the sole purpose of securing victims for their cannibal feasts. Captain Van Gole says that all the enemies who kill in battle are eaten, and that the same fate soon overtakes the prisoners they carry home with them. Before the arrival of the men of the Congo, all the tribes were wiped out that had great density, and those that were comparatively few people who had still added to the total population. In all his travels, Livingstone never saw a cannibal tribe with the possible exception of the Masaies. But the opening up of the Congo has revealed the fact that the world never knew before cannibalism is most prevalent.

There are also cannibal soaps, that only need to be diluted, maize meal, all ready to put between pectorals, and roast meats and soups of all descriptions to which women are subject. In some cases out of tea the brittle, disintegrated and unhappy wife is a sufferer from some "female complaints." A trial of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will produce more domestic happiness than a million sermons or philosophical treatises. It cures all those peculiar weaknesses and ailments incident to woman. It is the only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturer, that it will give satisfaction to every case, or money will be refunded. See my printed on wrapper enclosing bottle.

Happy Homes.

Many have been written and said about how to make home happy. The moralist and the preacher have hacking this theme until it would seem nothing more remained to be said. But the philosopher has gone far out of their way to teach the value of home, and have overlooked the value of the happiness of married life as it can be traced directly to those functions of marriage to which women are subject. In some cases out of tea the brittle, disintegrated and unhappy wife is a sufferer from some "female complaints." A trial of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will produce more domestic happiness than a million sermons or philosophical treatises. It cures all those peculiar weaknesses and ailments incident to woman. It is the only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturer, that it will give satisfaction to every case, or money will be refunded.

This is especially true of a purge. The average man or woman does not precisely know for it as a rule, but when taken, wishes it to be prompt, and not dragging.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Patients learn nothing to be desired in this article, for their action is totally free from any unpleasant symptoms, or disagreeable after-effects. Fatty vegetable, puerperal, frequently harassing.

Ladies' shoe sweat match it in the prevalence of the gout.

For tea, with earthenware, the effects ofuffy

and watery, weak nerves and exhausted; also

the nervous system, and the skin.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Patients learn nothing to be desired in this article, for their action is totally free from any unpleasant symptoms, or disagreeable after-effects.

Earache, toothache, headache, etc.

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