

The Stanstead Journal.

VOL. LVI—No. 3.

ROCK ISLAND, (STANSTEAD) P. Q., THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1901.

WHOLE No. 2866.

FARMERS, FARMERS, FARMERS!
Now is your time to make money, 25 loads of lumber were taken in by us at Ayer's Flat Station in one day. **BRING IN THE LOGS, TAKE AWAY THE CASH.** Wanted 500 cords of four ft. white or silver birch delivered at any station on the B. & M. R. R. at the high price of \$3.50 per cord.
A. G. CLOUGH,
G. M. REXFORD.

TOWN TOPICS.

Mrs. E. E. Baxter left for the south yesterday.

100 full blood White Chester Pigs for sale by H. A. Channell.

H. D. Holmes, Esq., is confined to his room with an attack of la grippe.

Services will be held as usual at the Methodist Church next Sunday morning.

Mr. W. H. Faneuf is laid up with la grippe in consequence of which his shop is closed.

Master Ernest Thomas, son of Mr. C. W. Thomas of the E. T. Bank, is quite seriously ill.

Mrs. Carpenter, mother of Customs Collector Carpenter of Derby Line, is recovering from her recent illness. She is nearly ninety-four years old.

Mr. J. A. Begin left to-day for Lowell, Mass., where he is about to engage in business on his own account. Mrs. Begin and child will follow in about a week.

Mr. Joseph St. Pierre, traveling salesman for Butterfield & Co., will leave to-night for Boston, from whence he will sail for Europe on Saturday.

Two prizes will be awarded to the two best cake walkers at the masquerade ball Friday evening, Jan. 25th. Music will be furnished by Wyman's orchestra. Refreshments will be served at 12 o'clock.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Derby Line held on the 8th inst., the following directors were re-elected: H. D. Holmes, president; Z. M. Mansur, vice-president; Benjamin Hinman, D. W. Davis, J. G. Foster.

At Rock Island, Monday, Councilors S. T. Fregeau and L. A. Lanctot were re-elected without opposition. Dr. E. P. Ball was unanimously chosen to succeed Mr. R. C. Parsons, retiring councillor. At Stanstead Plain Messrs. S. Stevens and Fred McGaffey were elected.

Services at the Congregational Church next Sunday as usual. Subject of morning sermon "The Woe of Popularity." In the evening Mr. Read will deliver the second of the series of addresses on "Some Twentieth Century Needs," the subject being "The Purification of the Press." Sunday School at the close of the morning service. All cordially welcome.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General shows that the gross postal revenue at Rock Island during the year ending June 30, 1900, was \$1,155.95. In former years the average was about \$40 per month or somewhat under \$500 a year. The inspector, who was here the first of the week, calculated the present receipts at \$40 per week, approximately four times the average of five or six years ago. The increase is accounted for partly by the two-cent letter rate and partly by the growth of Rock Island's industries. The money orders issued during the year ending June 30th amounted to \$5,443.04.

The carnival held at the Stanstead Skating Rink Friday night proved a great success, there being about fifty masqueraders, while the crowd of spectators was so large that a great many had to stand the whole evening, there not being seats enough to accommodate them. Some of the costumes were very pretty and showed great taste on the part of the designers, others were more amusing than beautiful. It would be difficult among so many charming ones to decide which was the prettiest, but we must mention Miss Kathleen Spalding who made a charming Martha Washington, also Miss Curry Moore, who certainly was a perfect flower. Among others worthy of mention were those of Miss Carter, Miss Hattie Stone, Miss Florence Pike, Miss Mammie Bissonet and Miss Thackeray. Mention should also be made of Mr. Geo. Daniels, who, if not a champion skater, at least made a champion advertiser, and we are sure Mr. Oscar Caswell will reap great benefits from Mr. Daniels' presence at the rink Friday night. Mr. Chas. Terrill, the proprietor, showed great taste in the decorations and we must commend him as we hear he and some other young men did it all themselves, without any suggestion or assistance from ladies.

TOWN TOPICS.

Derby Line Studio will be closed from Saturday noon until Tuesday noon.

Mr. Henry Hubbard of Cambridge, Mass., has lately been visiting at Mr. C. N. Hill's.

Skates ground at 10c per pair at the Rock Island Machine Shop. Robert Meekren.

We want to buy your railroad ties, hemlock bark, telephone poles, etc. Jenkins Bros.

We will pay \$3.50 per cord for white and silver birch delivered beside the railway track at Smith's Mills. Jenkins Bros.

Mrs. A. T. Foster has gone to Massachusetts, where she will remain some time the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Hawes.

Miss Josephine Clark, eldest daughter of Mr. Albert Clark of Stanstead Plain, died of consumption Wednesday morning. The funeral will be held Friday.

Last Friday night a number of the young friends of Miss Elvora Davidson drove to her home in Fairfax where they were hospitably entertained, although their host was taken by surprise.

Members of Court International No. 323 are hereby requested to meet at the Court Room, Rock Island, Thursday evening, Jan. 24th, at 7.30. Business: Election of officers. J. E. St. Pierre, C. R.

I have three of S. A. Hunting's and two American Sleighs left, which I will sell at cost. Anyone in need of a new Sleigh will do well to look at these bargains. Will exchange for hay or wood. Ed. Audinwood.

Mr. Theotime Lanctot, proprietor of the St. James Hotel, Montreal, brother of Mr. L. A. Lanctot of this place, died in Montreal last week. The latter, who was called to the city by his late brother's illness, returned to Rock Island Friday.

The weather interfered last Saturday afternoon in the matter of the Woman's Missionary Meeting. However, the meeting will be held next Saturday, presided over by Mrs. Spalding, and with the same subject, "Another Year's Blessings."

Services at the Universalist Church next Sunday morning at the usual hour. Subject of the sermon "Honesty." The pastor will preach. The Sunday School meets at 12 M. Evening service of the Y. P. C. Union at 7. Subject, "New Testament Promises." Leader, Gladys Kelley.

Mr. Foss gave the Passion Play with kinetoscope illustrations in the Congregational Church Tuesday evening. Mr. Foss has made several appointments in this county and will be at Stanstead Plain Saturday evening, Jan. 26th. The Passion Play is a new subject for the kinetoscope and it is very interesting.

COLLEGE NOTES.

In spite of various unaccountable rumors to the contrary, our College circle is entirely free from sickness of every kind. Although we have always been most fortunate in the good health which has generally prevailed in the College we consider ourselves specially favored this year. In a family numbering over a hundred, we have not had a single case of sickness worth calling such from September 1st up to the present. We wish to state very emphatically that reports which have been circulated in the town during the past week or two regarding scarlet fever in our school are entirely without foundation; not a symptom of that or any other disease having manifested itself.

We remind our friends that the Literary Society will hold its regular meeting on Friday evening of this week. Quotations from different authors will be given by a large number of students, and a debate—two girls versus two boys—to decide whether Greece or Rome had the greater influence on literature, will be one of the chief events of the evening. Some delightful musical and other numbers are promised. Admission free.

The College received the other day the gift of a beautifully pieced quilt, the handiwork of Mrs. Carpenter, mother of the popular Derby Line Customs House official. What makes the incident particularly pleasing is the fact that Mrs. Carpenter will be 94 years of age if spared until spring. But the neat stitches and exact "piecing" bear no evidence of failing powers. The College intends having the quilt made up with the name and age of its donor worked upon it, so that a little memorial of her wonderful ability and interest in the outside world will be preserved for years to come.

BEEBE PLAIN.

Will House, who has been spending a few days at his father's, returned to his work in New York on Monday evening last.

Miss Fannie Feltus, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Montreal, returned home on Wednesday of last week. She is staying at present with her father, Mr. Wm. Feltus, on the lake shore.

Carroll Beebe was in Richford for a couple of days last week on business. Josiah Feltus returned home on Friday of last week. He will remain at home for a few days.

Mrs. J. L. House has, we regret to say, been very seriously ill the past week. Report says she is somewhat better at present.

Mr. J. G. Elder of Hotel Beebe Plain has been in Toronto and Montreal the past week on business.

Mrs. Mary Peck spent last week with her daughter, Mrs. Pardon Baldwin, at Baldwin's Mills.

Mrs. Ernest Blake left on Friday of last week for Montreal where it is said she will enter one of the hospitals for an operation.

Mr. J. W. Elder was in Coaticook one day last week on business.

Miss Maud Johnson of Magog, daughter of the late E. R. Johnson, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McClintock for the present.

Rev. Mr. Finch, pastor of the Methodist Church here, spent last week at Barrington Corner assisting the pastor of the Methodist Church there in holding evening services. He reports the meetings well attended and much interest manifested.

Little Miss Olive House has been quite sick the past week. She is reported improved at present.

Mrs. T. C. Norton, Stanstead Junction, was in Coaticook last week visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hall from Montgomery Centre, Vt., were guests of Mrs. Whitecher for a couple of days the first of the week.

Charlie Davis from Stanstead College, son of Geo. Davis, Hatley, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Austin Bodwell.

Municipal election passed off very quietly here. The two retiring councillors, Mr. D. L. House and Mayor Tomkins, were returned without opposition. Our people feel that two elections in one season are quite enough.

Miss Martin from Derby Line was the guest of her uncle, Mr. Ashman, for a few days last week.

Word was received here on Monday much to the regret of all, that Rev. Mr. Hadley, a former highly respected resident of this village, had suffered an apopleptic shock. We are not informed as to the severity of the attack, but sincerely hope it is not serious. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley have the sincere sympathy of all in their affliction.

Our school was closed for a couple of days the first of the week, the teacher and pupils being smoked out for the third time this season. Trying to economize in fuel by using wood in a coal furnace, was the cause of the trouble.

We regret to announce that Miss Eva Tomkins has been obliged to leave her school at Stanstead College on account of ill health. Her many friends feel much anxiety for her.

The granite shop here was closed up for a couple of days the first of the week, but are in full operation again now.

Wright Brainerd of Boynton has been staying in the place for a couple of days, the guest of Ed. Campbell.

Mr. Eugene House, our popular P. M., is installing a Sunlight gas plant in the postoffice here. Mr. Eugene Lee of Fitch Bay is doing the work, which means a good job always.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stratton of Newport have been visiting relatives and friends in the place for a few days.

Mr. G. N. Wilkinson, Stanstead Junction, suffered a slight paralytic shock on Tuesday last. At present he is reported somewhat improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Alger, an aged couple from Fitch Bay, were in the place Tuesday on business and calling upon friends.

Ernest Blake of West Derby was in the village for a day or two the past week on business.

H. B. Stewart was in Sherbrooke for a couple of days the past week on business.

Miss Aird, niece of Mrs. Hearle, who has been spending some time with her aunt, Mrs. Hearle, has returned to her home at Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Royce Yetter left last week for an extended trip through the Eastern Townships on business. They expect to return in a few days.

BEEBE PLAIN.

Dr. Gilfillan was in Montreal for a couple of days last week on business.

Ed. Browning will hold another one of his social dances at his hall, Stanstead Junction, on Friday evening of this week.

Will Haselton has completed the large addition to his stone shed at Stanstead Junction, and will at once put in a large engine which will be used to run the polishing machinery. Not having been able to make arrangements with the Council for the village water he has just finished digging a well which will furnish, he thinks, an abundance of water. Will is a hustler and an honorable business man. We wish him success.

Claud Shufelt from Barnston visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Shufelt, on Junction St., the first of the week.

(From another correspondent.)

"The Neighborly Jesus" is the subject of the sermon to be given next Sunday morning in the Methodist Church by the pastor. It is one of a series on the life of Jesus.

The New Year's thanksgiving collections in the Methodist Church amounted to about seventeen dollars, including the three appointments.

GEORGEVILLE.

Mr. D. A. Bullock, who was appointed postmaster of Georgeville nearly a year ago, has at last received the office. It was removed to the store of Mr. A. W. Bullock on Tuesday, January 15th, by Assistant P. O. Inspector Nelligan of Montreal. Mr. A. W. Bullock will be assistant postmaster. Mr. Bullock has an office fitted up in a neat and tasty manner and will no doubt give the public good service.

Dr. Keyes, who has been postmaster for several years, has been a courteous and painstaking official, and the office was removed for no fault but only to reward a faithful adherent of the party now in power. "To the victors belong the spoils." Another faithful official who was decapitated on Tuesday was Mr. Nicholas Holland, the postmaster at Bolton Centre. A Mr. Martin of that place now has the office.

Mr. A. G. Dolloff has been appointed postmaster of Magog and the office will soon be removed to his place. Nearly everyone will regret to hear that Mr. E. D. Smith, who has had the office for several years, owing to the satisfaction of all parties, is to lose the position.

In the Magistrates Court held at Stanstead Plain on the 15th inst., the famous boat case of Magoon versus Boynton was tried. Owing to want of time the pleadings and decision were postponed until the 21st inst. The case of McGowan vs McGowan was put over until next term, owing to the sudden illness of the plaintiff in the court room while giving evidence.

The ice is not safe here for teams but the water is coming up through the snow and some frost will make it safe. Miss Abigail George of Boynton who has been here for several months, has gone to New York. She is with Mr. and Mrs. Barrows at Staten Island and is now sick with the grip.

MACK'S MILLS.

Maurice Longeway is visiting his parents and other friends in town here.

Saturday and Sunday's snow storm was the largest of the season.

Mrs. Zilla Day of Sherbrooke is visiting friends in this place.

We hear that Mr. J. H. Merrill of Smith's Mills is very sick at this writing, (Monday 14th.)

Mrs. Wm. Comstock, who was very sick last week, is some better and has gone to stay a few days with her sister, Mrs. Watson of Lineboro.

Mrs. Geo. Longeway, who has been on the sick list for the past two weeks, is some better.

Mrs. Gould of Waterloo is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Tilton, this week.

Bernard Reed has accepted a position as brakeman on the train. We wish him good luck.

APPLE GROVE.

Mrs. Mary Bissell who has been quite sick with la grippe, is much better at this writing.

Mrs. C. P. Davis and Mr. Harry Davis spent one day at Bay View Farm recently.

Mr. Randall Bissell who has been very sick with pneumonia, is, we are glad to say, improving under the care of Dr. Whitecher.

Mr. Charles Bissell has been confined to the house for the past week with la grippe, but is now able to be out again.

NORTH HATLEY.

Last week, while skating, Clifford Bean fell and broke both bones of his right arm a little way above the wrist.

The Universalist Church has received a present of a fine Brussels carpet for the pulpit and choir platform.

The marriage of Mr. Abijah Astbury and Miss Jennie Lowell, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abijah Little, took place on the afternoon of the 8th inst. in St. Barnabas Church.

A poultry show is in prospect some time in February. It is open to the competition of the world.

Dr. Edgar and Mr. Ralph McKay attended the poultry exhibition in St. John last week. North Hatley breeders received 10 prizes.

Mr. James Fowler, who a year ago enlisted in the second contingent and went to South Africa, returned here last Monday, looking well and healthy. On Tuesday evening his many friends made a reception for him, by a supper at the Valley House, in which about eighty ladies and gentlemen participated. After the first table had been cleared Rev. E. Smiley, the chairman for the evening, gave words of welcome to the returned hero, spoke of the good record the chief guest made during the campaign, having been under fire about forty times. "God Save the Queen" was sung, and then James received the greetings of his friends.

Mr. Hurry, of the law firm of Hurry & Gallup, New York City, came here on Wednesday morning to look after the buildings that he is erecting on the lot south of the Fisher cottage.

Miss Alice Fuller of Compton arrived in the place Wednesday morning, and is stopping at Mr. B. LeBaron's.

Mr. John Smith is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Smith. His home is in Kewanee, Illinois, where he has lived for twenty years.

Mrs. Cass of Magog is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Jackson.

Mr. Thomas, the butter maker at the Jackson creamery, has been called home on account of the sudden death of his father.

Mr. Holland Knowlton's mother died Tuesday evening.

Subject for the Y. P. C. U. next Sunday evening, "New Testament Promises." Leader, Miss Sissie LeBaron.

MASSAWIPPI.

Municipal elections are past once more. In the place of Messrs. Langlois and Rubeele for Hatley township, we now have Mr. LeBlanc of Katevale and Mr. Augustus Bean of Minton, elected by acclamation. The former did not wish re-election.

Mr. Geo. Kezar, councillor, was out on Monday. He has been quite ill for some time with his complaint of long-standing rheumatism.

Mr. Fred Elliot of Lennoxville recently paid a few days' visit to old friends here. He formerly lived here for some years. His wife and daughter Edith are spending the winter in Chicago with her brother, and Mrs. Elliot expects to visit another brother in California before returning in the spring.

The Misses Willard and Mr. Dexter Willard of Ascot Corner have lately paid a lengthy visit to Mr. J. Col's family.

On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 6th, the Sewing Club met with Mrs. H. Ham, and in the evening the young gentlemen attended, when games and a "candy-pull" were indulged in. The club met last with Miss L. Albee.

Mr. W. English is in poor health this winter.

Mr. Talcott St. Dizier has entered into partnership with Mr. H. Hunting, having purchased one half of the gristmill property and stock.

The central telephone here is now quite an important one. Several lines centre here and a new and more improved switch board has been placed at Mr. H. LeBaron's where the central is located. All may expect good service from our obliging "telephonists."

KINGSCROFT.

Mr. C. E. Kent is quite sick and under the doctor's care. His father, Mr. John Kent is not as well as usual, being confined to his room.

Willie Hunter and family are going to move onto Bert Sutton's farm. They have been stopping with his father-in-law, Mr. L. Edson, for a few weeks.

Willie Demeritt and family have returned from Worcester, Mass., and are living in their house at the Croft.

Wm. Frappied lost a horse one night last week.

Hollis and Henry Corey returned to their school in Coaticook last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie McClary have been on the sick list.

WAY'S MILLS.

Mr. Norman Wheeler is on the sick list.

Mrs. F. H. Morrill is ill with erysipelas. She is attended by Dr. Jones.

Mrs. Harvey Gould has gone to Montreal for medical treatment.

Mr. Hezekiah Keeler has moved on to Mr. B. Kezar's farm which was recently vacated by Mr. Robert Bullis.

Mr. G. R. Drew was in Magog last week on business.

We regret to learn of the serious illness of Mrs. L. Chapman, a former resident of this place, but now of Brown's Hill. There is not much hope of her recovery.

Mr. W. L. Rowell was in town last week in the interests of the Journal. He reports good success.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the creamery held Saturday, Jan. 5th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mr. Henry Lincoln, president; Mr. Ben. Buckland, vice-president; Mr. Ed. Heath, manager; Mr. John Converse, secretary-treasurer; Messrs. F. H. Morrill, Ben. Buckland, A. Y. Smith, D. M. Paul and H. Lincoln, directors. A good report was submitted which showed a surplus in the treasury, which is due to the good management of last year. It was decided to make butter during the summer months for 2 cents per pound instead of 2 1/2.

Mr. C. Skinner of Sherbrooke and H. LeBaron of Massawippi were in the place last week re-arranging the telephone lines. While this change may have benefitted some it has made the service for others very bad. One of the deficiencies has been caused by the removal of the central from Mr. Henry Clifford's. Mrs. Clifford has always been very obliging, and performed her duties in a way to please everybody. We hope the change may be only temporary in its effects, and that we may soon be able to have our old service.

COATICOOK.

The election of councillors here last Monday resulted in the re-election of T. T. Shurtleff and J. B. Gendron, and P. L. Baldwin in place of A. Hall. There was until two or three days before nomination, a prospect of opposition to Mr. Shurtleff, but when the day arrived no one was put forward to oppose him. There was considerable discussion at the meeting with reference to municipal affairs; some faultfinding with some of their actions in the past and some discussion as to what should be done in the future.

A very sad accident took place at the knitting mills last week. A girl, while reaching under some of the machinery, had her hair caught, and winding around the shaft tore the scalp off her head, taking with it one of her ears. Her recovery is thought doubtful. The family being in poor circumstances a subscription of some seventy dollars was raised to aid them.

Rev. Mr. Bates of Compton occupied the Methodist pulpit here last Sunday morning and evening.

CURRIERS.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Wood of Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. July and family and Mr. and Mrs. S. Stone spent New Year's Day with Mr. and Mrs. A. Stone.

Mr. Jas. Lougee and sister, Emma, and Miss Marcia Patneude were at Eastman on Tuesday last week.

Miss Barr opened school again January 7.

Miss Effie Holland of Georgeville spent the holidays with her sister, Mrs. W. H. Brevort.

Miss Linnie Holland spent a few days recently at her father's at Georgeville.

Mr. Letroy is canvassing in this locality with Home Comfort steel ranges.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Manning visited Mr. Manning's brother, E. J. Manning, near Knowlton's Landing, recently.

We are having lots of snow but quite mild weather.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Elston from Bolton Glen, spent a few days at Mr. Elston's father's, Mr. H. Elston's, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Magoon from Potton visited Mrs. Magoon's father, Mr. Geo. Clark, New Year's.

BROWN'S HILL.

Miss Katherine Brown has gone to Dedham, Mass., to spend a few months with her aunt.

Mr. Charlie Drew is staying with his brother Homer at present.

Mr. V. A. Davis was at home from Massawippi on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Ketcham and Miss Grace Tryon from Magog visited at Mr. A. F. Curtis's recently.

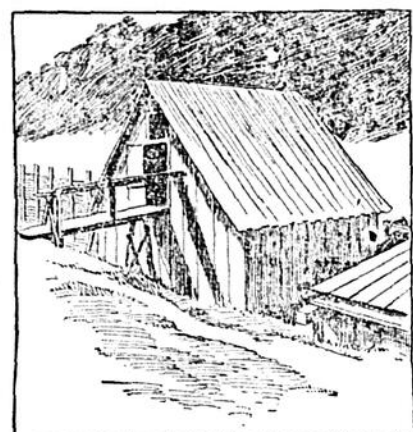
We are glad to have pleasant weather to-day (Monday), after having snow storms every day during the past week.

FARM GARDEN

MODEL ICEHOUSE.

Designed With Reference to Convenience and Saving Labor.

While ice is generally spoken of as a luxury among farmers it is rapidly becoming regarded in another light. There is not only comfort in it for the farmer and his family, but economy in the keeping of farm products, besides which, with the increasing demand for ice, some money may be made by selling it to others.



CONVENIENT ICEHOUSE.

The house here described can be built for a moderate sum, and the man who devised it had in view points not always considered. He is thus quoted in Ohio Farmer:

The convenience of the house built for the storing of ice for a family supply is of as great importance as its ability to keep the ice from melting. The time of storing occupies but a day or two and that at a time of the year when the farmer is not busy, but during the hot months when ice is in daily use the farmer is a busy man. The chores ought to be few and quickly done. The filling of the refrigerator and the placing of ice for the dairy from the average icehouse is a daily task that is laborious. In view of these facts I put off building an icehouse until I was satisfied that I could build one which I could enter without closing the door, loosen the ice desired and carry it out, all without having to uncover the remaining ice each time and still have it keep well.

My house is built as follows: It is 16 by 20 feet and 8 feet high to the square. The rafters are 15 feet long, making a roof with a very steep pitch. The house is built with three walls, making two spaces, the inner one to be filled with dry sawdust and the outer for the circulation of air. The inner space is one foot wide and is continued up the rafters to within three feet of the comb, while the outer space is six inches and is continued on the ends up to the comb. This leaves an opening of but 3 by 13 feet on each side of the roof, which is not lined with sawdust. Close up at the top of each gable is a 2 by 2 window for ventilation. The door is 3 by 5½ feet, is in the gable and is 6 inches thick, divided into three air spaces and is nearly airtight when closed.

The foundation was made by using sawed railroad ties laid on short blocks imbedded in the ground. On them is spiked a 2 by 6 inch piece to which the middle partition was nailed at the bottom, using four stringers around the building of the same size and two extra ones on the ends. Used 1 by 12 inch for inside studding, setting about two inches on the sill, leaving about ten inch space open for the sawdust to go down to the ground. This leaves all space open to the highest point that sawdust is filled to, so that when it settles more sawdust can be put in.

Outside of the building a ditch was dug as deep as the foundation and entirely around it, filled with fine broken stone and covered with earth for drainage. The ice is stored on about one foot of sawdust and about three inches between the ice and the walls and four inches on top of the ice.

Destroying Insects in Winter. Many of our most destructive insects pass the winter either among matted prostrate grass, among fallen leaves or especially along osage hedges, lanes and fence corners. Wherever such places can be burned over in late fall, winter or early spring the effect will be to destroy many of these. Instead of having the annual clearing up in May, as many do who clear up their premises at all, this should be done during the seasons above mentioned, as by May many of the destructive insects have left their winter quarters and are beyond reach.

In the orchard the falling of the leaves will reveal cocoons and even insects themselves upon the trees that cannot be easily detected while the foliage is still hanging to these trees. Many insects pass the winter within a folded leaf that is attached to the twig to prevent it from dropping off and in this way deceive the eye of the orchardist. It will pay to go over the orchard and remove all of the cocoons and dried leaves still clinging to the trees.

TOMATO TESTS.

Best "All Around" Tomato, Notable Varieties, Earliness, Etc.

Elaborate tests of many varieties of tomatoes have been made during the past few years by American Gardeners. The following items are taken from its resume of these: Last year our results from seventy odd varieties were that a good type of Stone was the best all round tomato, and after another season's labor we have no reason to modify that opinion. Another tomato that has established a good reputation with us after three years' test is Trucker's Favorite. It is of good size, a good shipper and of fine flavor, but has a pink skin, which in some markets is a disadvantage. Royal Red makes a large, handsome fruit, but in no way equals Stone as a cropper. Earliness simply cropped itself to death. We were able to gather some very early fruits of good quality, but in mid-season and late the fruits were not properly colored and were poor in quality. The vine sets such an enormous number of fruits that it cannot finish them. Trophy is still an acceptable fruit, not so early as Stone.

Early Michigan, grown this season for the first time, was well liked. Fruit medium in size, of high quality and the vine apparently a good yielder.

A newcomer that has found considerable favor purely as an exhibition variety is Enormous. The habit of the plant is miserable. It cannot be trained to a stake, and it makes a very poor bush. The yield of fruit is exceedingly light, but the few perfect specimens obtained are simply magnificent. In weight it averaged from 14 to 16 ounces and when fully ripe is a brilliant, deep toned red almost as though artificially polished.

Quarter Century was disappointing in both yield and size, but for perfection and color of what fruits we did have we know of nothing to equal it. The skin is almost ruby red.

In Honor Bright we have been able to discover more good points than our



BOXER BRIGHT, GROWN TO A STAKE.

previous records showed. It is sickly looking in growth, but its yield of medium sized perfect fruits compares well with any tomato grown. Its flavor is also acceptable to many people. It takes a tremendous time to ripen, which largely accounts for its marvelous shipping qualities. There is no doubt but that the variety can be grown in this country and successfully shipped to Europe, for it picked at the right stage it will ripen on the voyage.

Among yellow skin varieties Golden Jubilee was by far the best. For size, color and yield no other yellow approached it. Shah and Yellow Queen are so much alike that the fruits of the one may be exhibited as the other.

We have very little to say on the fine points of earliness of the varieties that are credited with that propensity. We have about come to the conclusion that these comparative distinctions in the time of ripening amount to but very little. In our experience, with the exception of Honor Bright and Trophy, which are late, this and last season there is very little difference in all the host. This season Stone was the first to ripen, and very large perfect fruits were gathered.

In regard to method of cultivation and training we shall still hold to it that for the home garden and for exhibition purposes the best system to follow is a single stem trained to a stake. The yield of perfect fruits obtained in this way exceeds that of the ordinary style of flat or field culture, and, furthermore, the fruits are of finer flavor all through the season. The next best method is to train a double row over an inverted V shaped trellis.

News and Notes.

Many German cities, but especially Leipzig and Plauen, in Saxony, have set aside a plot of land not far from the schools where all sorts of vegetables and plants are grown.

Most of the nitrogen found in the pea, bean and lentil is in a form very useful as food. It was called by Liebig "plant casein" on account of its general resemblance to the casein of milk.

"The demand for good apples and small fruits in their season is on the increase. Eating apples should be put up as attractively as oranges, lemons or peaches," remarks American Cultivator.

Australian Crimson Winter is a new forcing rhubarb which, according to Luther Burbank, is practically a perpetual grower, taking only a reluctant rest during the dry California summer. It is also very hardy, and he thinks it valuable for growing under glass in cold northern regions.

Good roads are the first and most important preliminary in securing a free rural delivery route. Indiana leads the other states in the number of such routes, having 287 at the beginning of December, 1900.

THE FIRST GERMAN PAPER.

Ben Franklin in 1732 Printed the First Zeitung in America.

The first newspaper printed in the German language in America was the Philadelphiaische Zeitung, published by Benjamin Franklin in the year 1732. The Pennsylvania Gazette for June 8-15, 1732, contains the following announcement:

"The Gazette will come out on Monday next and continue to be published on Mondays.

"And on the Saturday following will be published Philadelphiaische Zeitung, or Newspaper in High Dutch, which will continue to be published on Saturdays once a fortnight, ready to be delivered at Ten a Clock, to Country Subscribers. Advertisements are taken in by the Printer hereof, or by Mr. Louis Timothee, Language Master, who translates them."

In undertaking this new enterprise Franklin expected to secure a liberal support from the German population of the province, for whom he had been doing considerable printing, but in this he was disappointed, and the publication of the Zeitung was discontinued after a few numbers had been issued.

The Zeitung was a small sheet of four pages, 6½ by 9 inches, the text printed in double columns with Roman type, and at the bottom of the fourth page bore the imprint: "Philadelphia: Gedruckt bey B. Franklin in der Markt-strasse, wo diese Zeitungen vor 5 Schillings des Jahrs zu bekommen, und Advertisements zu bestellen sind." The first number was issued June 10, 1732, and the second "Sonabend den 24. Juni, 1732." The publication of the Zeitung, therefore, antedates by seven years the Hoch-Deutsch Pennsylvaniaische Geschicht-Schreiber, published by Christopher Saur.—Chicago Times-Herald.

HIS HAT AND UMBRELLA.

This Man Took a Quick Luncheon Sign at Its Word.

He was undoubtedly from the country. His umbrella, a big cotton affair, would have given him away even had he not had one trousers leg tucked into a boot. He wandered into one of the big quick luncheon places in lower Broadway. He was looking for something to eat and was just sitting down at a table when his eye caught a sign which read: "Watch Your Hats! The Management Will Not Be Responsible For Umbrellas and Hats Unless Checked by the Cashier."

"Where's this here cashier?" he asked the woman who came to wait on him.

"Up there in the little cage by the door," said the waitress.

The farmer stalked to the cashier's desk and laid down his umbrella and a big hat that was new five or six years ago. The cashier looked up in amazement.

"Keep your hat," she said. "It will be all right."

The farmer walked back to his table, read the sign again and thought it over. Then he climbed on a chair and took the sign from his hook. He carried it up to the cashier.

"What does this mean?" he asked. People were beginning to laugh, and the pretty cashier got red in the face. She took the hat and umbrella and wrote out a receipt. It was the first time in her life that she had been asked to check a hat, and she has been a cashier more years than one.—New York Tribune.

She Was Ahead.

Marjorie had just returned from a visit to the old homestead in Tennessee, where a colored nurse nearly 100 years old was still an inmate. It puzzled her that Chloe should be called "auntie" by her mother and the family, but at last she accepted the fact and did likewise. Her playmates, trooping in to welcome her home, began to enumerate their possessions acquired during her absence.

"I've got a black pony," crowed Charlie exultantly.

"I've got a new baby brother," cried Jessie.

"M'm! That's nothing; I've got two of 'em," retorted Fred.

Marjorie's eyes flashed. "Oh!" she cried. "I've got a heap more'n that; I've got an auntie as old as Methuselah and black as tar."—Leslie's Weekly.

Aroused Her Curiosity After All.

"Don't want any," said a North Broadway housekeeper from her second story window to a street vender whose wagon was standing a few steps away and who had just pulled the bell.

"Don't want any what?" gruffly asked the arab, who hadn't had even a chance to tell what his wares were.

"What have you got?" asked the housekeeper, whose curiosity was getting the better of her annoyance.

"Oh, never mind. You don't want any. Git up, Bob!"

"Now, I wonder what that exasperating man is selling, anyhow?" she exclaimed as the wagon disappeared around the corner.—Baltimore Sun.

When Twelve Is Odd.

One would think that 12 was more entitled to be considered an "even" number than 10, for its half is an "even," whereas the half of 10 is "odd." Yet on the Stock Exchange 12 is an "odd" number. The house takes five shares as the basis of dealing, remarks Commerce, and all multiples of five are considered "even" numbers. Any intermediate numbers are "odd," and parcels of shares not divisible by 5 are difficult to sell except at a reduced price.

That's Another Story.

When a poor young man marries a rich girl, all the women say he is mercenary; but when a rich man marries a rich girl they say such a love is the most beautiful thing in the world.—New York Press.

Her Grievance.



"Henry?"

"Yes, love."

"I want you to go right down and chastise the editor of this paper. He not only makes fun of my speech before the suffrage convention, but he even has the audacity to criticise my costume!"—New York Journal.

Rather Different.



"Well, Mike, are you making headway?"

"No, sir; any fool could see that it's a footway!"

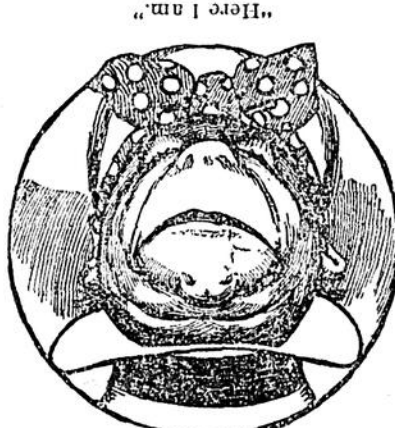
Explained.



"Now, what does it mean, Giles? Only two days ago you were married, and now look at you! Have you quarreled with your wife already?"

"No, sir. When we left the party in the evening, they threw old boots instead of rice at me."

Easily Found.



"Where is my brother, I wonder?"—New York World.

Suburban Dilemma.



Mrs. Van Nulpe (on a Sunday morning)—John, there is only a quart of gasoline in the house. We must either sacrifice breakfast or the automobile ride. Which shall it be?—Chicago News.

Fair Warning.



"Did you break something, Bridget?" "Now, don't you be makin' excuses to come into the kitchen all the time. You know how jealous the missus is!"—New York Journal.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

Bargains in Men's Clothing,
Bargains in Boys' Clothing,
Bargains in Children's Clothing,
Bargains in Gloves & Mittens,
Bargains in Boots & Shoes,
Bargains in Feits, Rubbers & Leggins,
Bargains in Everything

For the Next 30 Days.

100 prs. of Ladies' Shoes, a little out of style, worth from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per pr., your choice for 75 cts. per pr. We can give you a lot of Bargains that will save you from 10 to 50 per cent.

COME AND SEE US.

Wishing one and all the compliments of the season.

Yours truly,

JOHN GILMORE.

YOUR Special Attention

My New Assortment of Fall & Winter Goods continues to arrive weekly and among the collection now shown are the latest designs and the best values obtainable.

LADIES' AND MISSES'

Capes Jackets and Costumes,

PRICES RANGING FROM \$3.00 TO \$18.00.

Tweeds for Skirts, Tweeds for Costumes, Tweeds for Golf Capes. Our line of Tweeds is large and all new goods.

Beautiful Assortment of Crepons & Grenadines.

Meltons in Grey, Brown, Red and Green, 40 inches wide, 25c. per yd. Fancy Silks in Waist Pattern lengths. Also Ready-made Silk Waists, Latest Styles.

All-over-laces in Black, Cream and White, 60c. to \$3.00 per yd. I have also completed my stock of Dress Trimmings and can now show a full line of Percales, Satteens, Satinets, Cambrics and Silesias in all shades.

I must ask your attention to my stock of Opera Flannel, Flannelettes and Wrapperettes. They are especially good this season. New Patterns! Strong Cloth! Popular Prices!

Ladies' and Misses' Flanneltte Night Gowns, 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Fleece-lined and All-Wool Vests and Drawers.

Men's Half Hose, Fleece-lined and Cashmere. Ladies' and Children's Hose, Cashmere, Fleece-lined and Woolen.

C. H. KATHAN.

FURNITURE.

We Have an Immense New Stock of Furniture.

Ten Different Varieties of Bedroom Suites.

Extension Tables, Chairs of all kinds, Morris Chairs, Parlor Suites, Baby Carriages, &c., &c. If you need Furniture we can save you lots of money.

20 per cent off all Muslins and Summer Dress Goods for next 30 days.

Large Stock of Flour Bought Before the Rise.

Price of Maple Sugar is lower. Will take any quantity at any time in trade.

PARKER & KNIGHT.

Hatley, July 23rd, 1900.

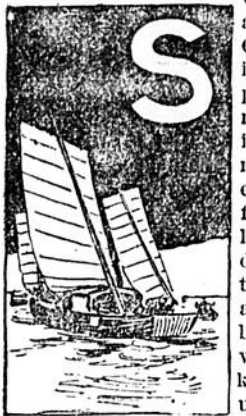
P. S. We forgot to say that we have laid out 20 Men's Suits ranging in price from \$4.50 to \$8.50, your choice while they last \$4.00 per Suit.

PECULIAR "CHINEE."

WHY THE CELESTIALS DEFEY MODERN IDEAS AND CHANGE.

Young Chinamen Are Bound by Laws of Custom—Etiquette Stands Before Morals—The Mass Too Easy to Suffer From Discontent.

[Copyright, 1900, by G. L. Kilmer.]



Some people talk about civilizing China as though it were a land of primitive barbarians, groveling in conscious ignorance and misery and praying for a savior to lead it out of darkness into the light. The answer to this by wise men who have spoken their views upon the far east is that the would be missionaries of a higher civilization will do well to look before they leap. Wisely or not, China is self sufficient. In habits, manners, belief and learning the Chinese are widely separated from the western people, but this is not due to lack of knowledge of the world's progress. They have come in contact with the more advanced nations of the earth from ancient times down to the present. The attitude of China today is but a repetition of the past. She will learn of the outsider and use him when it is to her advantage. When the Chinese borrow, they do so by adapting, not by wholesale appropriation.

It is a well known principle that in order to ingraft a new civilization upon a people the reformation must begin with the young. But the young Chinese mind is incrustated with layer upon layer of inherited traditions and superstitions and is entirely free from aspirations for change and progress, the universal unrest and discontent which stir the young westerners to venture into the unknown.

In the matter of a life vocation the young Chinese have no choice, but must follow the footsteps of their elders. Thus generation after generation pursues the same trade or calling, and there is no infusion of fresh blood. Since the Chinese father has absolute mastery over his sons so long as he lives, he can compel the apprentices to attain to his own standard of perfection, and no one will dispute the assertion that whatever the Chinese do they do well. No race has mastered so thoroughly the art of making much out of little. And in this custom or tradition is all power. The worship of ancestors, the power of public opinion and the influence of the authorities combine to keep the young Chinese close to the ancestral hearth. Whole villages comprise but one family, and the name of Jonesboro, Smithville and Brownstown in China means more than respect for some prominent settler. Not alone a village, but a group of villages is populated by the family of the Chengs, the Wangs or the Wahs.

The Chinese traveling artisan has boundaries to his beat which he must not cross and the purveyor of goods and provisions his circle of customers which no spirit of enterprise can enlarge. There is no such thing for the young and venturesome as emigration to fresh fields and richer pastures to relieve the pressure upon the family or to send back the wealth of El Dorado.

Since the same piece of land, the same fishing ground and the same sphere of trade must support the family from generation to generation, neglect or waste would be fatal. Herein is doubtless the key to Chinese thrift and economy. It often becomes a question of how little the individual need consume to maintain life and working vigor.

It might be supposed that life so circumscribed would end in hopelessness and decay, that people would settle down in squalor to subsist on what the gods gave them. But this state of things has lasted from time immemorial, and Chinese thrift and Chinese virility hold their own. It is the same with all unusual and obnoxious features of Chinese life. They have lasted so long that their champions may claim one thing at least—namely, that if they do not lift up they do not pull down.

It would seem that the Chinese need take no thought for the morrow, for the little they require in the way of food and clothing is not a matter to worry over. Yet they are the most industrious people on earth. They rise at dawn and work until dark, have no Sundays nor rest days and but three established holidays. Funerals and weddings are the chief social excitement, and to the mass a luxury is a small allowance of meat combined with the unvarying diet of rice and vegetables. After closing his shop the merchant works far into the night over his accounts. Strange to say, public officials in that land of reputed official corruption and extortion actually die from overwork. Functionaries close to the throne are on duty from 2 a. m. until 6 p. m.

At least one evil denounced by western moralists has no place in China, and that is social excitement. The ladies do not roam the shops, for the shopkeeper carries his wares to their homes. They tell not, neither do they spin, since they leave that to servants, but they indulge in no dissipation beyond afternoon teas, on which occasions they may smoke opium, but no preacher can prove the fact.

Women of the lower classes drudge and toil, exchanging gossip between wheelbarrows, but they have no dances nor

theaters nor outtings to break what seems to outsiders an intolerable monotony of life. The occasion of village festivals brings a little change when strolling players perform for a day or two on a stage set up on the common. Dancing the Chinese look upon as hard work, besides being immoral when the sexes mingle. Boys and girls and young men and young women are rigorously kept apart even among the laboring classes.

In the Chinese decalogue etiquette stands ahead of morality. While there are strictly speaking no fixed classes, custom draws a line which must be observed. There are equals, superiors and inferiors. The gradations are settled by age, learning and achievement. In certain respects a plowboy and a mandarin of the same family are equals, and the plowboy in his working garb may call upon the mandarin in his office or mansion. But the plowboy knows just where this familiarity must end. Equals may not call one another by their given names, and this law holds good with close relatives. The form of address for members of the family group or more distant relatives is "Venerable brother" and "Venerable So-and-so."

Superiors are expected to use the given name in addressing inferiors, hence the wrong use of the given name is an offensive assumption of superiority. Foreigners must learn by bitter experience sometimes that the seeming trifles of Chinese etiquette are as binding as the laws of the Medes and Persians. The etiquette surrounding the social cup of tea may be for an example.

A foreigner once called upon an official in Peking to obtain a concession and was duly anxious to "put his best foot forward," as the saying is. Instead he "put his foot in it." The reception by the official was most cordial, and all went well until a servant brought in a cup of tea, which the Chinaman took in both hands and with the usual ceremony raised to his forehead, then presented to the visitor. The host sat down, and the servant placed before him a second cup of tea. Ignorant of the etiquette of the occasion, the stranger swallowed the contents of the cup that had been given him without waiting for the proper signal to do so. The blunder ended the conference, for the foreigner had given unmistakable proof, according to Chinese etiquette, that he was a "barbarian." He should have received the cup from his host standing and should not have tasted it until his host set the example, a ceremony which comes at the end of a conference and is a signal for the stranger to take his leave.

The variations in habits, manners, clothing and food of the Chinese are determined by one's position in life. Custom rules everything; it is the law of the land, and as the individual remains in the same circle all his days there is no such thing as a false or assumed position. The four great divisions of society, the farmers, scholars, mechanics and merchants, have their separate rules of etiquette and styles of dress, made arbitrary by custom. Expenditures are regulated not by what the individual can afford, but



TESTING A "BARBARIAN."

by what is proper for the financial status of the Changs or Wangs or Wahs, as the case may be. The individual is nothing, the family is everything.

A characteristic of the peculiar "Chinese" which has found a wide field for display the past few weeks is his mysteriousness. The Chinaman dodges fact and weaves a labyrinth of fiction over everything. Of the race it may be said without exception, "None so blind as those who won't see." Feeling anger, pride, all are repressed. They cover up disagreeable truths and disguise real sentiments. Things are never what they seem in China. A tragic death is announced to the world with a laugh, but the laughing lips soon turn to mourning in the privacy of the family circle.

Self repression is the law of the Chinaman's make up, but there is a limit. He will laugh at an intended word of insult, but be ready to fight if a second accidentally trends upon his toes. So dense and impenetrable is his mask of stolidity and indifference that only an accident will reveal to the nearest associates the really high minded, sensitive and passionate man beneath. So when his patience is worn out and his sense of propriety jarred out of poise he will burst with uncontrollable anger and take refuge in violence.

The cry of "China for the Chinese" means as much on the moral as on the material side. The Chinese know themselves as no outsider can ever know them and have got on very well together for about 5,000 years. Their teacher when he comes will appear in gown and pigtail, bearing the staff of Confucius. GEORGE L. KILMER.

NOVELTY IN CIRCUSES.

Old Style of Show Must Go, Says James A. Bailey.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED.

Special Attention to Be Paid to the Comfort of Spectators in Forming Next Summer's Show—New Animals Coming—Tiger Hunt to Be a Special Feature.

"It is high time for the old circus to go," said Mr. James A. Bailey, the big circus magnate of the firm of Barnum & Bailey, who spent a few days recently in Washington. Mr. Bailey has just returned from Germany, where his Greatest Show on Earth has been touring the past summer. The year before that it was in England. The Greatest Show on Earth is to remain permanently in Europe, under Mr. Bailey's direction, says the Washington Post, but for America he is to establish even a greater circus, on more advanced lines, than his old one, and he promises that next summer this twentieth century circus will prove that there has been evolution in the circus business as in other things.

According to Mr. Bailey, who has perfected his plans for the new style circus, everything has been revolutionized, from the tents, seats, side shows, rings and animal cages down to the individual star performances, and even to ticket boxes, lemonade and fruit stands. All of the innumerable objectionable features that have invariably made circus going a torture and a bore to every one except the small boy have been done away with, and the grown up population will no longer be stretched forth on a blue and red painted rack, with weary backs and overhanging legs, roasting in a close and hot atmosphere, stuffing their ears with cotton to keep out the crazy racket and din, and vainly upholding the noisy young offspring above the heads of the people in front, who never will "sit down, please."

There will be seats that are seats. They will have backs which will not be wobbly or addicted to perpetual motion. Furthermore, they will have, in addition, footstools, upon which the feet may rest in security, and they will not be marked by any "No Trespass" sign or card, "Reserved." The reserved portion will be all—any, more than the money's worth, for there will be boxes as good as any in the auditorium of Madison Square Garden. If it is abnormally hot, there will be electric fans to make it cool, while on the cheap seat sides there will be palm leaf fans chained to every seat, for the use of which the public will have to drop no nickel anywhere. In fact, in the new kid phraseology, everything about the new circus will be "all skinkey, all skyey."

In the way of general comfort everything that can be thought of or devised has been adopted. The new tents will be a vast improvement on the old ones. They will not only be bigger and kept cleaner, but they will be perfectly ventilated. There will be more room in the passageways, and if the spectators follow posted instructions and walk in the right directions the overwhelming crush that has always been a part of the circus routine will be avoided. There will be ice water "free of charge" and handed around by neatly clad personages, while the sickening scarlet concoction known as "circus lemonade" will be entirely discarded, and a beverage sanely mixed and normally colored and in the hands of responsible parties will be administered. A special soda water, or, rather, several of them, will also be an adjunct to the public comfort in the epicurean line, while a regular corps of waiters will serve ices and ice cream, all of course, for considerations.

One of the particular new features will be the little crackerjack boys, two dozen of them, all clad in the most striking and picturesque uniforms, who, with knapsacks filled with "good" peanuts, popcorn, chewing gum and chocolate drops, will make their rounds with the gayest whistles they can whistle. Then there will be some genuine old Virginia darky women, red bandannas around their heads, and large checkered aprons, who will travel with the show and set up some of the "atable stands," while there will be what circuses have never had before, excellently fitted dressing rooms, each in charge of a maid, where there will be lounges, clean towels and plenty of soap and water, which during the intervals of a hot and dusty circus performance will be an exceedingly desirable feature.

So much for the physical comforts of the new circus. The other new features are almost too numerous to mention. In the first place there will be a larger and more representative collection of animals than ever before. Mr. Bailey says he has had animal catchers in Asia and Africa during the entire past year, and they have obtained a large number of the wild jungle beasts at the greatest risks and through a continuous series of hairbreadth escapes. A famous man eating Bengal tiger, which had ravaged the northwestern part of India for the last ten years and carried off natives, has been secured, and is the most magnificent specimen ever caught. There will be many more elephants, superbly trained and of larger and more imposing size, than a show has had during recent years. Among them are a number of the trained workers of India, which have been bought at great expense, and they will exhibit the systems of labor through which they are put in their native country.

One of the best elephant features is a tiger hunt, arranged precisely after the real thing in that faroff eastern coun-

try, with trained tigers, which will be turned loose in a great wired ring. All of the gorgeous trappings, native costumes, etc., will be reproduced here, and the elephants and tigers will be in charge of genuine natives.

Another feature of particular interest is the collection of tropical birds, which will be placed in beautiful and elaborate cages, in which are placed a number of tropical plants, huge ferns and wonderfully colored flowers, transplanted with great care, which give an aspect of marked reality and the true atmosphere of the birds.

An extensive collection of fishes has also been secured, and Mr. Bailey has had divers at work even down in the waters of the south seas securing specimens of fishes never before obtained. He has, of course, sustained great loss, as almost five out of every ten have perished. There will thus be corals and strange fishes as well as birds and wild and domestic animals of every country on the globe, and as a zoological study the twentieth century circus will be a marvel.

Particular attention will be paid to the ponies and horses this year and to the bareback riders. A young Arabian girl who has had a most remarkable history on the Arabian plains and who is the most skilled rider of the women of her tribe has been induced to join the show, as well as two Kansas girls who were brought up on a western ranch and are experts on the ponies. The horses will be superb and will be from every country.

A little company of particular interest will be "the Sioux papooses," a band of little Indian boys who will exhibit methods of erecting miniature wigwags, of making bows and arrows, and will also perform various tricks of interest to children. It has been observed that "little folks" draw other little folks much more than the most remarkable feats of grown up experts. So in the new circus there will be a wonderful gathering of all the little people of the various nations of the world. The most glaringly fool "freak things" will be done away with. Abnormally large giants on stilts will be back numbers; so will wild men of Borneo.

Another heretofore regular feature will also be discarded. That is the 10 cent concert, that dismal, pathetic affair which has always wound up the show and from which the suffering audience usually withdrew. There will be more than one band, and they will be stationed both outside of the tent and on the central platform. For a half hour preceding the opening of the performance and while the people are being seated they will play a programme of well selected popular music.

The clowns have been reorganized for the new show and will be funnier than ever, both in costume and "new jokes," for the public has become rather weary of the chestnuts that have been played off for the past 100 years. The monkeys will be as prominent as ever, and with the clowns and the crackerjacks, who will take extraordinary parts in the general entertainment with their acrobatic as well as peanut selling feats, the new circus will excel in fun and liveliness any preceding one as well as be of far more genuine interest from every point of view and certainly of unequalled comfort to the spectators. Indeed comfort of the spectators will be the great object, says Mr. Bailey.

OCEAN GOING HOUSEBOAT.

Member of New York Yacht Club Is Having It Built.

An ocean going houseboat, the first of its kind, is being built at the shipyard of a firm in Nyack, N. Y. It will be owned by Joseph M. Macdonough, a millionaire member of the New York Yacht club, who formerly resided in San Francisco.

The houseboat will be capable of crossing the Atlantic, and her owner expects to make the trip in her, says the New York World. The dimensions of the boat will be: One hundred feet long, 23 feet beam and 6 feet draft. She will have machinery which will propel her eight knots an hour. There will be eight staterooms, and her fittings and appointments will be luxurious. The boat will, in fact, have all the comforts of a millionaire's home.

The owner expects to make a cruise next September, and the boat will be finished by that time.

New Paper Devoted to Charities.

Co-operation is the name of a new paper devoted to the interests of charity, the first number of which appeared the other day, says the Chicago Tribune. It is published by the Chicago bureau of charities and will be issued every week. The paper has eight small pages and will be enlarged as its needs demand. Frank R. White, a graduate of the University of Chicago, is the editor.

Missouri in China.

Horses belonging to the foreign armies in China are dying off by hundreds, but the Missouri mule, says the Kansas City Times, is reported to ent every time he gets a chance and to show no signs of knocking under.

Free Lunches For Shoppers.

One of Oakland's progressive merchants, according to the Los Angeles Times, is considering the advisability of establishing a free lunch counter for members of the fair sex when they come a-shopping.

Appendicitis in an Infant.

A child 6 weeks old died with intestinal symptoms a few days ago in Yonkers, says The Medical Record, and the autopsy revealed extensive gangrenous appendicitis.

There are now 38 forest reservations in this country, embracing an area of 46,772,129 acres in 13 different states and territories.

WEANLING COLTS.

Importance of Proper Care During the First Winter.

The first important item in the care of colts through their first winter is to have a good, warm stable, says W. W. Stevens in The American Agriculturist. It is not objectionable to put several colts in one stable if they have plenty of room to move about and lie down at will. Stop all cracks if the barn siding is not tight. If there are any timid ones in the lot that will not assert their rights and crowd in for their rations, better stall them to themselves. Have good water within reach of colts all the while and provide a small lot on the east or south side of the barn where the little fellows can take exercise and sun themselves when the weather is pleasant.

The rations of the colt should be made up mostly of clover hay, oats, timothy and bran. A few horsemen can successfully feed considerable corn where there is a blue grass pasture to turn the colts in when the weather will permit. But I would not advise a very liberal use of corn unless the feeder has had considerable experience. Never feed a colt timothy hay. If you have sheep oats, cut up and mix with bran, making a damp chop in mild weather and dry mixture in cold. Sorghum is a good roughness for colts where it has been provided. Colts will soon learn to drink skim milk or kitchen slops, and I know of no more profitable way of disposing of same on the farm.

As to the amount of food to be given no fixed rule can be laid down. Give the colt all he will eat three times a day. Be careful and never allow food to accumulate and sour in the trough. Do not allow them to have water that they would not care to drink yourself. Always keep salt by them in a box separate from the feed trough. Once a week give each colt a tablespoonful of sulphur in bran. This will keep them from worms and ward off lice. Examine colts carefully once a week to see that they are free of vermin. When a colt gets lousy, he will do no good until relieved of the pests.

I would not waste any time grooming colts during the winter. They need to be kept well bedded with straw, and if there is not a great deal of room in the stable it should be cleaned out every few days. Unless the stable is kept dry the colt is liable to get scurvy, and this is a trouble quite difficult to get rid of in winter. Handle the colt often the first winter of his life. This is the time to gentle him down and teach him to lead. A colt not broken by the time he is a year old gets wild, and when handling becomes imperative he is as wild as a Texas pony. If when you go into the stable you carry an apple, a lick of salt or something of the kind, the colts soon learn to welcome your coming. Fillies as a rule are more shy than the male colts and need more attention to put them on familiar terms with the feeder or handler. Never allow older horses to run with the colts. They crowd them through doorways, in stalls and corners and are likely to injure them some way or other. Older horses do not like to have colts feed with them and will kick and injure them. Even the mother of a colt does not care to have him around after he has been weaned a few weeks.

Best Hog For Farmers.

My opinion is that the most profitable hog for the general farmer to raise is a hog that can be made to weigh 250 or 300 pounds as early as possible, say at 9 or 10 months of age, says a correspondent of The Prairie Farmer. As to breeds, my choice is the Poland-China. The most favorable time for the young pigs to arrive must be determined by circumstances and the conveniences at hand for caring for them. My experience is the earlier the better, as I find it difficult to get the same growth on a May pig at 9 months as one farrowed in March. I am not prepared to say just why this is so, but one reason undoubtedly is that they are just in time to feed on the young and tender clover and grasses. Where one has not a good warm place for the young pigs and wishes to raise a large number it is probably best and much more convenient to have them farrowed the last of April or May and turn them off at a lighter weight or else keep them through the winter, which takes more care and feed. Another advantage to be gained by early farrow is that if you are an advocate of fall pigs you can wean your pigs at 6 weeks or 2 months old and breed your sows again to farrow about September, or if you do not wish to breed for fall litters your sows may be fattened ready for market at that time, when pork is usually a better price than later. This takes them out of the way and gives a better opportunity to care for the young pigs. The young pigs should be fed liberally with bone and muscle making foods. Oats either ground or whole are an excellent feed for growth. Do not feed corn or other fattening feed till they have made considerable growth, when it is an easy matter to put on fat. If they are pushed too fast in the first place, they will only make a lot of fat little chunks. There are several reasons for getting the pigs to market as soon as practicable. It saves feed, as every experienced feeder knows that the first 200 pounds is much cheaper than the next 200 pounds, and the 100 pounds from 300 to 400 is usually quite expensive.

Unprofitable Stock.

It is one thing to keep an old animal that has been the pride and pet of the family for years after it has ceased to be profitable and another to keep one that is not and never was able to earn its keeping. Yet while not many farmers feel able to do the former for sentiment's sake there are hundreds who are doing the latter for no other reason than the cost of keeping and the actual results received from the animal. The fallow test is doing much to weed out some of the unprofitable cows when used in connection with the regular weighing of the milk, but other animals need to be looked after. Sheep need to be culled carefully every year, and those that do not produce and bring up good lambs and a good shearing of wool should be fitted for mutton. There is many a man who keeps a horse when he could hire one to do the work he has for him at less than the cost of feeding and others who keep two, though one could do the work excepting during a few days in the year. Weed out the unprofitable animals even if obliged to kill and bury them. They may do the world some good in that way.—American Cultivator.

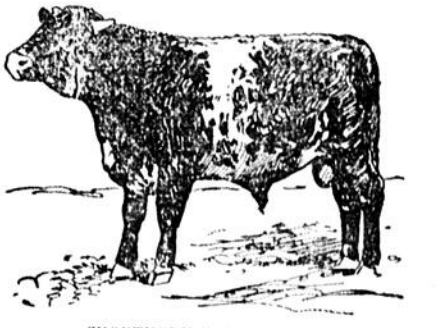
SCRUBS ARE COSTLY.

THERE IS NO MONEY IN INFERIOR LIVE STOCK.

Lessons Which Farmers Are Slow to Learn—Well Bred Animals Are Necessities and Not Luxuries Where Profits Are Wanted.

One of the unsolved mysteries in connection with American agriculture is the amazing indifference displayed by such a large proportion of even the better class of farmers in the matter of the quality of their live stock, says The Breeder's Gazette. In spite of the daily lessons of the market place there is widespread failure to apply them in actual practice. Many do not patronize improved sires of any sort. Others choose unwisely and are disappointed. Still another class destroy progress already made by resorting to an infundibular cross, such as breeding a cow of a beef breed to a dairy bred bull or stunting a draft mare to a coach or trotting bred stallion.

There is no room on any properly managed farm for inferior live stock. It pays no profit and involves a useless waste of animal foods. Too many farm-



SHORTHORN BULL CALF.

ers have the erroneous idea that the well bred animal is a luxury that can only be afforded by the rich. It is true that the training of pure bred stock for show involves a more or less elaborate equipment and compels the expenditure of much money. It is also true that many men of large means engage in blood stock breeding upon an extravagant basis.

The fact remains nevertheless that the average farmer can handle well bred live stock at a relatively greater profit than the so called "professionals" and is blind to his own best interest if he neglects to maintain some suitable variety as a leading feature of his farming operations. These truisms have been reiterated in these columns so often that it may seem idle to repeat them here. At the same time the point is one of such supreme importance that it cannot too often be discussed.

Animals of good form and quality are always salable, and there is no farmer, however moderate his means, but can improve the type of his cattle, his sheep, his hogs or his horses in one generation by resorting to the use of a pure bred male. Females can be sent for service to some good sire in the neighborhood if it is not deemed expedient to buy one. Where there is a wish to improve a way can always be found to make a beginning. The desire to rear good stock instead of "scrubs" must first exist. The means of attaining that end will readily present themselves if honestly sought.

It is all well enough, for example, to ship in feeding cattle from a distance, but why may not the farmers of the corn and blue grass belt carry good herds of cows and rear a still better grade of calves than can usually be bought on the range or in central markets? Buyers are scouring the country for good young steers and cannot find them. Why do not farmers breed to fill this steady demand? It will commonly pay any careful farmer to buy a few registered cows or heifers and breed them to pedigreed bulls of the same type. One does not need to wait until able to purchase a large lot. One or two good pure bred heifers properly handled will soon grow into money. And so with sheep or any other variety of the domestic animals. Few farmers are rich enough to afford the luxury of "scrubs." They should not be tolerated on any land that grows good crops.

Overripe Meat.

The London Rural World answers a question, "What can be done with meat kept a little too long, but not unfit for food?" and suggests washing, vinegar, borax, permanganate of potash and charcoal applied in various ways. We have always held that meat "kept a little too long" is not fit for human food and that it ought to be taken out and buried.

The Stanstead Journal.

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Transient advertising 10 cents a line for the first insertion and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. 12 lines to the inch. No advertisement received for less than 50 cents.

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES OF SEED GRAIN AND POTATOES.

To the Editor of the Journal:

During the past twelve years samples of those varieties of grain, etc., which have succeeded best on the several Experimental Farms have been distributed on application in 3-lb. bags, free through the mail, to farmers in all parts of the Dominion. The object in view in this distribution has been to add to the productiveness and improve the quality of these important agricultural products throughout the country, by placing within reach of every farmer, pure seeds of the most vigorous and productive sorts. This work has met with much appreciation and a large measure of success.

Under instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture another distribution will be made this season. Owing to the very large number of applications annually received, it is not practicable to send more than one sample to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats, he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes, and applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent only to those who apply personally, lists of names from societies or individuals cannot be considered. The distribution will consist as heretofore of samples of oats, barley, spring wheat, field peas, Indian corn and potatoes.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent any time before the 1st of March, 1901, after which date the lists will be closed, so that the samples asked for may all be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing will please mention the sort of sample they would prefer, naming two or three different varieties of their choice. Should the available stock of all the varieties named be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent instead.

The samples of grain will be sent early but potatoes cannot be distributed until danger of injury in transit by frost is over. No provision has been made for any general distribution of any other seeds than those named.

Letters may be sent to the Experimental Farm free of postage.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director Experimental Farms,
Ottawa, December 27th, 1900.

THE VITALITY OF SEED.

Testing of Grain at the Central Experimental Farm.

To the Editor of The Stanstead Journal:
The past season has in certain localities, been unfavorable for the perfect maturing of grain. In some districts it has been injured by rain during harvest or from being stacked before fully dry, thus causing it to sprout or heat, while in other localities it has suffered more or less from early autumn frost. When exposed to either of these conditions cereals are apt to lose a portion of their vitality or to have it so weakened as to produce when sown an unsatisfactory growth. The character of the crop is greatly influenced by the quality of the seed used, and to obtain the best results it should have its germinating power unimpaired, so that when placed in the soil the young plants may make a prompt and vigorous start. Hence it is very important that farmers should ascertain whether the grain they are holding for seed possesses the vitality necessary to produce a good crop.

By instruction of the Honorable Minister of Agriculture, provision has been made whereby the vitality of seed can be ascertained without cost to the individual, and any farmer in the Dominion, who may have any varieties which he desires to have tested can get the information he seeks, by forwarding to the Director of the Experimental Farms, Ottawa, samples of such grain or seeds. Samples may be sent free through the mail and an ounce or two is sufficient for the purpose. About two weeks are required to complete a test. It is hoped that all who desire to avail themselves of the provision offered will send in their samples early so that the work may be completed in good season.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director Experimental Farms,
Ottawa, December 26th, 1900.

Her Head a Fright.

"Large sores covered the head and face of our child," writes C. D. Ishill of Morgantown, Tenn., "that no treatment helped till we used Bucklen's Arnica Salve, which quickly cured her." Infallible in Eruptions, Bruises, Accidents and Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. at F. W. D. Melloon's.

PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE.

(For the Journal.)

Mr. Editor:

I am a good deal interested in the article respecting the planet Mars, that appears in the Journal this week. I must confess too, to somewhat of amusement at the fanciful ideas expressed concerning a matter of which it is evidently impossible ever to know anything either definite or certain, and which could be of no earthly benefit if we could.

But my reason for feeling so much interested in the matter is somewhat as follows:

The time in which we live is one of intense and ever-active interest in agriculture, dairying, manufacturing, mining, railroading, or any of twenty other things that are supposed to help to get a living and make money. But with all this absorbing interest in those things, we are ready to catch on to this wild, weird, fancy speculation about the planet Mars, as though we had not enough already to busy ourselves about; and at the same time here are questions of ten thousand times more importance than all we have mentioned lying right under our very eyes that we are utterly neglecting.

Think of it: Long before this new century is half gone nearly or quite every one of us, old or young, rich or poor, will have to meet death, face to face, (unless God's judgment sits before), and leaving everything loved or cared for now, enter upon a final and unchangeable state of which we know absolutely nothing beside what is revealed in the sacred scriptures. Besides we have the fullest assurance that the making of that unknown future either light or dark, joyous or fearful, is largely in our own hands, and how can we be so careless respecting it? I don't know how this may look to you, Mr. Editor, but to me it seems but the simplest dictate of wisdom and common sense that we pause a little in our mad rush after these short-lived things, and make preparation for the awful future. And this is why I write, and hope you may print these poorly expressed thoughts.

Sincerely yours,
C. L. PERCIVAL.
Massawippi, Que.

Editor Stanstead Journal:

In your last week's issue I noticed an article in the Beebe Plain items relating to the condition of affairs in our customs office at Stanstead Junction, in which it states that as Mr. Elder was superior officer he had to suffer for the negligence of his colleague, Mr. Campbell.

Now I wish to state that it was not generally known that Mr. Elder was sick, even the collector himself did not know about it until after trains had been missed, then he and Mr. Campbell learned by inquiry that trains had been sidetracked as Mr. Elder was not present to do his accustomed duties. On all previous occasions of this kind when one officer was obliged to be absent or wished to absent himself, he would notify his colleague and ask him to look after his work during his absence. This could have been done at this time as well as on all other occasions of a like nature as both officers have telephones in their homes. The work in this office has always been arranged similar to the work in the Stanstead office, one officer looking after the work and trains in the morning, while the other officer looked after things in the afternoon, and as long as Mr. Elder's work was to look after afternoon trains, the question would be, Why did not Mr. Elder notify Officer Campbell in regard to his intended absence? Not "Why did the other officer absent himself at this time?" as your correspondent puts the question. We agree with your writer that Mr. Elder's removal would be regretted and trust that the government will reward his long and faithful service by a reinstatement, but cannot agree with the writer when the statement is made that his removal was due to the fault of the other officer, as the collector himself has repeatedly said if Mr. Elder was removed permanently it would be due to his own carelessness and not otherwise. Trusting your correspondent, after thoroughly investigating the above, will see we have simply stated facts and nothing misleading, we might say we admire the faithful way in which our village items are brought before the public eye, but we think it would be as well to state facts clearly and concisely so that all can be fairly dealt with in the future.

CONSERVATIVE.
Stanstead Junction, Jan. 15, 1901.

Sentenced to Death.

"You are in the last stages of consumption and cannot live more than a month," were the words of doom heard by Mrs. Rosa Richardson, of Laurel Springs, N.C., from her doctors, "but she began to use Dr. King's New Discovery," writes R. L. Daughton of that place, "and was wholly cured by it. She is now a stout, well woman." It's the supreme cure for desperate diseases of throat and lungs. Infallible for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Guaranteed bottles 50c. and 81c. Trial bottles free at F. W. D. Melloon's.

Mr. Editor:

Will you permit me space for a little experience of mine brought to mind by the poetical lament of a placarded victim. It is, I think, about seven years ago that some close neighbors of ours had a little child taken ill with what the doctors diagnosed as scarlatina. The "tag" was affixed to the house and we were quarantined. I say "we" it was a tenement house with two street doors, and the inner doors of communication securely barred. The doctor said we were in no danger but to take proper precautions, and for those who had business abroad to board from home. Now I had heard the man who placarded the house and forbade the inmates to venture abroad, tell the father of the sick child in answer to his anxious query, "How are we to live? We must eat!" that he would fetch them water daily and that he should be well looked after; and so having troubles of my own and also learning from the doctor that the child was doing well, I did not enter the other part of the tenement. About the third day of our isolation I thought the house strangely quiet, and at about 8 A. M., breakfast time, I heard the little one in the other part, a child of some 18 months, crying with most piteous insistence, and as it seemed asking for something. "Poor little lad," I thought, "he's coming down." I ran outside to ask the father—gloomily smoking in the porch—"Is the little one ill?" "No, he's hungry," was the answer. "There ain't a bite in the house. He wants his breakfast and my little girl is parched for a drink." I hurried back to get what I could from home (I had had to fight myself to get provisions) made a fever drink for the little girl, and gave the poor worn-out mother some tea. Later a gentleman, Mr. Morrill, now deceased, heard of their pitiful case and brought them provisions.

I put this as simple truth and ask you, Can a man be blamed who, driven by necessity, goes to obtain provisions for self and family? If "the dread disease" is to be guarded against by isolation, those persons isolated must be fed and intelligently cared for or they will try to care for themselves, and the placarding, etc., prove a farce.

I am, Sir, Yours truly,
VERITAS.

CORNS.

A corn is an overgrowth of the horny layer of some portion of the skin of the foot, induced by friction or undue pressure in one spot by the shoe. It is situated generally on a prominent portion of one of the toes, more commonly the little toe, but may be on the sole of the foot or even on the ankle-bone.

It begins by an increase in size of the papillae in the deeper part of the skin, and this induces an increase in the production of the scarf-skin, or horny layer. The scarf-skin soon becomes inordinately thick, and, the pressure from the shoe continuing, is pushed back against the enlarged papillae, causing their final atrophy.

This formation of a corn affords a curious illustration of the defeat of nature's well-meant efforts to prevent trouble; for the increased thickness of the horny layer is intended to afford protection to the enlarged and tender papillae, a purpose which would be well accomplished did the process stop there. But the friction by the shoe keeps up the irritation, and more and more of the horny covering is manufactured, until, instead of affording protection, it is actually the cause of all the pain.

After a time the spot where the corn is seems to acquire a bad habit, and the formation of the corn will go on even after the offending shoe has been discarded.

The first thing to do for a corn is to get new shoes that are so snug as not to rub the foot anywhere, and so loose as not to make pressure in one spot more than in another.

The top of the corn may be pared with a sharp knife, extreme care being taken—especially in the case of the aged—not to cut the sound skin; or it may be filed down to the level of the surrounding skin; or the entire corn may sometimes be loosened with a dull knife-blade or by the finger-nail, and extracted from its bed.

When this cannot be done, removal may be facilitated by moistening the corn every other day with glacial acetic acid, the softened part being subsequently scraped away with a dull knife or a small file. A salve containing salicylic acid, applied every night, will also frequently loosen the corn so that it can be pulled out. This is the basis of many of the popular corn plasters.

A soft corn, which is merely a corn that is always moist on account of its location on the inner surface of one of the toes, should be treated by keeping a piece of absorbent cotton between the toes so as to prevent maceration, and by bathing it frequently with strong alum water.

The town of Richmond was without water Saturday morning, the water-works having for some reason ceased to operate during the preceding night, and the inhabitants had to resort to the St. Francis.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Feet in the Philippines—Analysis of a Smile—A High Temperature Thermometer—Stereoscopic X-Ray Images—Sausage Disease—Vanishing Islands—A Novel Experiment—Anaesthesia by Vibration—Perfume Extraction.

The forests of the Philippines are thought to contain about 500 species, more than 400 being now known. There are 87 species of palms, 22 of the oak family, including two oaks, and nine conifers, with only one true pine—the last named growing in a dense forest above a height of 400 feet in the island of Luzon. At least 50 species are valuable. One of the most important is the yang-glang tree, yielding a much prized oil, but others furnish cocoanuts, gutta-percha, varnish, many dye woods, and some fine hard woods. A system of forestry has existed 35 years. Between 20,000,000 and 40,000,000 acres of government lands have been cared for by about 65 foresters and 100 subordinates, and the regulations have been on the most scientific European model. With usual Spanish laxity in administration, however, chief attention has been given to collecting licenses and other revenues.

Composite photographs, combining many pictures so as to get a typeface, were brought out nearly twenty years ago by Francis Galton, F. R. S. He now advances the opposite idea of analytical portraiture, and aims to record what is individual in the expression by combining different photographs of the same face. Two portraits, for example, show a man with normal expression and when he is smiling. On placing a positive transparency of one picture on a negative of the other, details common to both are obliterated, and the result is that only the smile is left. The smile proves to be an act involving the whole face instead of a few muscles—a discovery that will doubtless be followed by others as this art of analyzing expression goes on.

Gas thermometers for high temperatures have been a late subject of experiment. Porcelain proved to be an unsuitable material for containing the gas, especially if hydrogen is used, but nitrogen in a container of platinum-iridium alloy gave very trustworthy results. The nitrogen thermometer is claimed to measure temperatures up to 1150 degrees C. with no greater error than 1 degree C.

A new French machine for uttering vowel sounds has artificial mouths, each with teeth, tongue and lips arranged as in the human act of speaking the particular vowel. A siren for each mouth serves as a larynx, and bellows take the place of lungs.

Curious and striking is the new electrical vacuum phenomenon of E. Ruhmer. The air is pumped from a glass tube about three feet long and 1-2 inches wide until a discharge from a 12-inch induction coil just forms a spark of 6 inches through the air in preference to the tube. On passing a street current of 110 volts, broken by a Wehnelt interrupter, a thick red stripe extends throughout the length of the tube. When the current is reduced by suitable resistances, the stripe breaks up into glowing patches, and if the tube is held upright, with the anode uppermost, the patches group themselves into a spiral, which slowly turns around its axis, making a revolution in about 7 seconds. The wave line of rotation appears to descend. The screw is usually about an inch in diameter and left-handed, but is sometimes smaller and is then right-handed, the pitch varying with current and rate of interruption.

The murmur of a distant waterfall, the patter of raindrops on the roof, and other rhythmic vibrations, produce a soothing effect upon the nervous centres that may deepen into actual anaesthesia. Among striking examples recorded by Dr. B. F. Ward is that of a tired workman, who, sitting down to rest a moment on a railway cross-tie, was lulled into unconsciousness by the vibrations of an approaching train, and only awakened many hours afterward, when he found that his left arm had fallen over the rail and been crushed. The man had not been drinking. It is concluded that the vibration must be uniform, rhythmic, and steadily increasing in force; and that a suitable metallic operating table with vibrating wheels should give harmless anaesthesia as profound as anaesthesia from chloroform.

The perfumes of flowers are best obtained by distillation, but where high temperature changes the substance the usual process is enflourage or absorption by fats. Separation by solvents has required costly apparatus. But a new factory at Frejus, France, claims to use carbon disulphide, acetone, or petroleum ether in a very simple apparatus, consisting of a tank for the solvent, one for the flowers, and a third for the solution, with steam worm, condensing worm, and pump. The steam heat gently distills off the solvent, leaving an extract 100 times as strong as enflourage pomade.

The Health Promised by PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Comes as Surely as Light Follows Darkness.

Amongst the First Good Effects of the Great Medicine Are Firmer Nerves and Completer Digestion.

People who decide to use Paine's Celery Compound, should not entertain a doubt regarding the health-giving power of earth's most successful medicine. The health promised by Paine's Celery Compound, comes as sure as light follows darkness. Its good work has been vouched for by Canada's best people, as well as by our friends and neighbors.

The use of Paine's Celery Compound means, firmer and stronger nerves, completer digestive vigor, more regular bodily functions, brighter eyes, clearer complexion and sweeter breath.

Why defer the use of Paine's Celery Compound when the testimony of tens of thousands proves that the wonderful medicine encourages and strengthens the kidneys, cleanses the blood of waste and poisonous matters that are the direct cause of headaches, drowsiness, listlessness, melancholia and that rundown feeling that develops organic disease?

Every man or woman whose nervous strength is overtaxed, should try the invigorating and vitalizing effects of Paine's Celery Compound, the use of the first bottle will show wonderful and encouraging results.

At Sweetsburg last Thursday Bernard Debiens was arraigned before Judge Mulvena, on the charge of having set fire to a barn belonging to Leon Larondeau, of Notre Dame de Stanbridge. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary. He was also arraigned on another charge of arson committed at Philipsburg. He pleaded not guilty and trial was deferred until the expiration of the sentence imposed for the first offence.

In the unique observation of Chaplain J. T. Bird of the British army, the zodiacal light and the moon were seen together, the moon, within 40 hours of new, being lighted only by earthshine. This indicates great transparency of the South African atmosphere, and that the zodiacal light is beyond the moon.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

DIED.

MAGNOON—At Minton, Jan. 14th, 1901, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Orville Magnoon.

BORN.

BOYES—In Hatley Jan. 9th, 1901, a son to Mr. and Mrs. James Boyes.

MAGNOON—At Minton, Jan. 11, 1901, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Orville Magnoon.

MARRIED.

VAUGHAN-NICHOLS—In Manchester, N. H., Dec. 28th, 1900, by the Rev. A. Eugene Bartlett, Mr. Edwin Lewis Vaughan, now of Manchester, formerly of Hatley, P. Q., to Miss Myra Nichols of Manchester. The ceremony was quietly performed at 76 Lowell Street, the home prepared by the groom for the residence of the newly married couple.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given to the party who lost two sacks of wool on or about the 25th of June on the road leading from Smith's Mills to Stanstead Plain, that the owner of said wool can get his money for his property by calling upon me and identifying the same.

OTIS W. BROWN, Smith's Mills, Que.



Large Square Ovens
Even Bakers

Pearl Steel Ranges
and the
Pearl Cast Ranges

have very high ovens. Baking can be done on oven bottom and oven rack at same time. A written guarantee goes with every PEARL.

FOR SALE BY

ROCK ISLAND HARDWARE CO.

FOR SALE.

A good cottage house of six large rooms in good repair. House, barn and three-fourths acre of land, on Center Street, Stanstead Plain.

For further particulars enquire on the premises.
674 GEO. SUTHERLAND.

BLACKSMITHING.

I wish to inform the public that I am now shoeing horses, new all round for 80 cents. Two horse wheel-trucks 80 cents. 11 ft. Chains, \$1.50, already for use. Shoeing Sleighs from now out, \$1.25. All other work accordingly. I mean business. Give me a call. Satisfaction guaranteed.
674 G. K. HATCH, Smith's Mills, Que.

Machine Work.

The undersigned has leased the Rock Island Machine Shop and is now in a position to do all kinds of Machine Work.

REPAIRS

of all kinds will receive prompt and careful attention.

Grinding Skates, 10 cts. per Pair.

All work Warranted.

ROBERT MEEKREN,

Rock Island.

Persons in need of a Nurse may apply to
MRS. BERTHA M. SMITH,
Derby, Vt.
Home at W. H. Salls'. People's Telephone.

FOR SALE.

Belt Drag Saw Rig, Nearly New.
F. H. ALDRICH.

FOR SALE.

Six acre lot, with comfortable house, good barn and hen-house. Post Office will probably go with house. Revenue from that source pays insurance and taxes.
Address,
6544 POSTMASTER, North, Derby, Vt.

NOTICE.

The time limit for the partnership existing under the firm name of the Journal Printing Company having expired, all parties indebted to said company are requested to make immediate settlement, and all parties having claims against said company are requested to present the same without delay.
JOURNAL PRINTING CO.,
Rock Island, P. Q.

January Clearing Sale AT P. A. Bissonnet's

Has Commenced on Bargain Day, Wednesday, and will continue every day during this month, when money spent at this store will be a saving to the spender.

Cotton at 5c. per yd. in 10 yd. lots.
Bleached Cotton 5 to 7c. per yd., in remnants.
Dark Prints at 5c. per yd.
Good Flannelette in remnants at 7c. per yd.
Grey Flannel, 12 1/2c. per yd.
Plaid Dress Goods at 8c. and 19c., worth 15 and 30c.
Melton Dress Goods at 19c., worth 30c.
Fancy Dress Goods at 23 and 27c., worth 35 and 50c. per yd.
Ladies' Jackets at \$2.50, \$3.00 \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.75, worth from \$4.00 to \$10.50.
Ladies' Capes, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$7.00, worth from 4 to \$10.50.
Ladies' Costumes, plain, black and checks, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$9.00, worth \$9.00, \$10.00 and \$12.50.
Ladies' and Misses' Underwear and Hosiery at 23c., worth from 26 to 40c.
Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Men, (pointed toes), at 50 per cent. discount.
Cotton Blankets at 65c. per pr.
All Wool Blankets (7 lb.) at \$3.50

Ready Made Clothing at 25 to 33 p. c. discount.

Men's Wool Pants, 98c. Boy's Pants at 49c.
Men's Suits at \$4.00, \$5.75, and \$6.75, worth from \$6.00 to \$10.00.
Men's Reefers from \$1.50 to \$3.50, worth from \$3.00 to \$5.00.
Men's Ulsters from 4.00 to \$6.75, worth from \$5.50 to \$10.00.
Men's Velvet Collar Overcoats from \$4.50 to \$5.00, worth \$6.50 to \$12.00.
Boy's Reefers, Ulsters and Cape Overcoats from \$1.50 to \$4.00.
A few Ladies' Coon, Astrachan and Australian Jackets, also Gents' Coon Wombat, Black Dog and Japanese Coats at a discount to clear them out this month.

A Good Line of Groceries at Bargain Prices.

\$1.00 will buy during January, 19 lbs. Redpath's Gran. Sugar. 25c. will buy 12 lbs. Baking Soda, 10 lbs. Fresh Graham, 10 lbs. Rolled Oats, 3 lbs. Raisins, 2 lbs. Fresh Figs, 3 lbs. Prunes, 3 Cans Peas, Corn or Tomatoes, 2 Cans Salmon, 5 lbs. Vermicelli, etc., and many other bargains I have no space here to mention.

Remember I sell Five Roses Flour in bags and barrels.

P. A. BISSONNET.

Business and Professional Cards.

DR. R. OSWALD ROSS,
Office and residence, P. O. Block, Derby Line.
People's Telephone.

DR. C. L. BROWN, B. A.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Ayer's Flat, Que.
Office next to P. O. Residence Chas. Vaughan's.
People's Telephone.

DR. C. A. FRELIGH,
Office at Gilmore's Block, Derby Line.
Office Hours 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m.
People's Telephone.

J. C. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Beebe Plain, P. Q.
Office at Rock Island: Monday, Wednesday,
Thursday and Saturday, 7 to 8 p. m.;
Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3 p. m.

MISS I. E. MOORE,
Trained Nurse.
Graduate of General Hospital, Toronto and
late Associate of Johns Hopkins Hospital,
Baltimore.
Standered, Que.
Telephones: Bell 5; People's 10.

GEO. F. WALDRON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
X-Ray Work and Electrical Treatment.
Office at Derby Line Hotel.
Office Hours: 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. L. A. LAPALME,
Physician and Surgeon,
Standered Plain P. Q.
Office and Residence at Dr. Canfield's old place.

RALPH M. CANFIELD,
M. D., L. R. C. P. (London) Etc.
418 Shawmut Avenue, Boston.
Office hours: 1 to 3 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.

DR. J. E. C. TOMKINS,
Standered Plain, Que.
Office Hours: 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Bell and People's Telephones.

H. C. RUGG, M. D., C. M.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office opposite residence of Hon. M. F. Hackett.
Standered Plain, Que. Bell Telephone No. 34.

T. D. WHITCHER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Beebe Plain, P. Q.
Three Telephones—Bell, People's, Channell's.
Office at Residence.

C. I. MOULTON, L. D. S.,
Dentist,
Standered Plain, Que.

ERASTUS P. BALL,
Veterinary Surgeon.
Graduate of Montreal Veterinary College.
Office at Lee Farm, Rock Island, Que.
U. S. P. O. address Derby Line, Vermont.

CHAS. H. MANSUR,
Advocate,
Rock Island, P. Q.
Office over Pike Bros' Store.

M. F. HACKETT,
Advocate, Solicitor, &c.,
Standered Plain, Que.
Will attend all courts in the District. Collec-
tions a specialty.

H. M. HOVEY,
Advocate,
Rock Island, Que.
U. S. P. O. address, Derby Line, Vt.

AYER'S FLAT.
Intended for last week.

A watchnight service was held at the home of Mr. Geo. Woodard. Quite a number attended.
The masquerade ball was a great success. It would be invidious to make personal mention where all did their best in disguising themselves, so that their nearest friends did not know them.

Sterling Rose has returned to Montreal to his studies at the Congregational College.

Mr. L. Clifford does not gain strength as rapidly as his many friends could wish. His arm and shoulder are still very painful.

Mrs. Geo. Robinson, sr., has gone to the Sherbrooke hospital. We hope the physicians there will be able to help her.

On New Year's night a gathering of the young people of the parish was held at the parsonage. All reported spending a very enjoyable evening.

Mrs. H. G. Ayer was able to take a little outing on Tuesday, the first for a number of weeks.

There is to be a meeting of the shareholders and those interested in the Union Church here, on Saturday evening, to elect trustees for the ensuing year.

Bark and logs as well as railroad ties are beginning to come in since the New Year opened.

This week the Congregationalists are holding prayer meetings every evening at the home of one or another of their members.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mr. Sanford Emery by the young people on Thursday last, the 3rd inst.

The Literary Society met at the parsonage Friday evening, the 11th inst. Harris Getty lost a valuable horse last week, and has two more that are sick with distemper.

Mr. Coburn, representing Forbes Bros., Montreal, was in town this week.

Arthur Vaughan has returned to Buckingham, to his duties there. He is very successful as a teacher, especially for one of his age.

Messrs. Fish and Worthen are each taking account of stock.

Mr. Alger is doing a nice grocery trade. All wish him success.

Elder Percival will preach in the Union Church Sunday afternoon.

The Dominion Snath Company's factory at Waterville was burned last Thursday night. The fire started in the varnish room at about 6 o'clock. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$13,000.

BARNSTON.

At the municipal election on Monday Mayor T. C. Fletcher was re-elected councillor, and Leander Devost was elected in place of C. Dupuis, both by acclamation.

The Rev. Mr. Finch of Beebe Plain was in town three days last week assisting Mr. Murray with his special meetings. Through the serious illness of both Mr. and Mrs. Murray the meetings had to be discontinued.

Mrs. J. Portus Cleveland had the misfortune to fall and break her arm when returning from church on Sunday. Dr. Landry of Coaticook set the injured limb.

Councillor Cushing was presiding officer at the municipal election.

Joseph Duff's claim against the municipality for injury to a horse was settled by payment of \$25.

Miss Laura Libby of Libbytown is in town for a few days the guest of Miss Alice Thornton.

LIBBY TOWN.

Miss Laura Libby is spending a few days with friends in Barnston.

Miss Nellie Emery of Hatley called on friends here last Monday.

Mr. Moses St. Pierre is quite sick at this writing.

Miss Phoebe Davidson spent a few days with friends in Hatley last week.

Mrs. Ivis Wyman is confined to the house with a severe cold.

The Ladies Guild will meet with Mrs. Henry Clifford at Way's Mills on Friday, 17th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. James Davidson and Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Sargeant of Way's Mills visited at Mr. W. H. Davidson's last week.

Miss P. E. Davidson returned to Sherbrooke on Tuesday.

McCONNELL.

Mr. Tweed, an old gentleman who had suffered a long time from cancer in the mouth, died last week, and the remains were interred in the cemetery here on Saturday last.

Mrs. Kirk Sharon went to Barton Landing on Tuesday of last week, returning on Thursday.

We understand that Miss Cain will not return to Montana at present as reported last week.

A letter has been received here from Mr. Frank T. Vaughan, who, it will be remembered, went to Denver, Col., with his brother Fred who went in pursuit of health. Their many friends will be glad to know that the quest has not been in vain, as the letter says "Fred has improved a good deal since coming here, though he has had some drawbacks, but I think in time he will be himself again." They have found a home with Miss Emily Blake, who is a native of Standered, which makes it quite pleasant for them.

Mr. Adelbert Dustin recently cut an ugly gash in his ankle with an axe, which makes him quite lame.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Vaughan of Brown's Hill, were guests at Glen Brook Farm on Tuesday of last week.

There are a good many victims of la grippe here this winter who would be extremely glad to get free from its grip.

Rheumatism.

Nobody knows all about it; and nothing, now known, will always cure it.

Doctors try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, when they think it is caused by imperfect digestion of food. You can do the same.

It may or may not be caused by the failure of stomach and bowels to do their work. If it is, you will cure it; if not, you will do no harm.

The way, to cure a disease is to stop its cause, and help the body get back to its habit of health.

When Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil does that, it cures; when it don't, it don't cure. It never does harm.

The genuine has this picture on it, take no other.
If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
Toronto.
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.



GRANITEVILLE.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. M. A. Miller is quite poorly. We hope for her speedy recovery.

The Ladies Aid will meet Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. George E. Moir.

Mrs. James Brodie left on Monday night for Boston and Rhode Island where she will spend a few weeks visiting friends and relatives.

Miss Lena Reed is home from Standered College having been exposed to scarlet fever.

Mrs. Coburn, who has been stopping with her daughter, Mrs. C. Blair, for a few weeks, returned to her home in Troy, Vt., on Saturday last.

Mrs. Gertie Haselton and son Carroll of Beebe Plain are spending a week with Mrs. J. H. Haselton.

Mr. Colby Blair returned home on Friday last from Mount Johnson, P. Q.

The farmers are very busy now getting ice from the lake. They report the ice of excellent quality.

The social held at Mrs. J. H. Haselton's on Thursday of last week was a very pleasant affair, there being about 50 present. An excellent supper was served by the ladies to which all did ample justice. Mr. J. O'Leary entertained the company with his phonograph in a very pleasing manner. Singing was indulged in freely and a social time was enjoyed by all. Mrs. Haselton deserves praise for the kindly manner she manifested in opening her house to the Ladies Aid for a social. The storm might have kept many away only for the kindness of Mr. D. W. Moir who went about with a double team and so helped many to get there who would otherwise have been unable to attend. The receipts of the evening which were very satisfactory, are to be applied on the organ debt.

Here is a clipping from the Watertown Herald announcing the death of Mrs. Rebecca Miller Hobart, eldest daughter of the late Loomis Miller, formerly of Marlow, which took place at Watertown, South Dakota. "Last Monday morning occurred the death of one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the city when Mrs. Rebecca M. Hobart gently breathed her last at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jordan. The immediate cause of her demise was acute pneumonia and her only child, Mrs. Nellie Budd of Washington, was notified of her dangerous illness, but did not arrive in time to see her mother alive. Mrs. Hobart was highly respected by everyone who knew her for being a lady of refinement and intelligence, and was for many years a member of the Congregational Church. She was born in Vermont in 1834, and was married to John Hobart, (uncle of the late Vice President Hobart) in 1857. They lived in La Crosse, Wis., and Lanesboro, Minn., until 1880, and Mr. Hobart was engaged in the mercantile business until the spring of 1888, when Mr. Hobart's death took place while he was visiting his daughter, Mrs. Budd, then a resident of this city. Mrs. Hobart then took up her residence in this city and, with the exception of three winters which she spent in Washington, D. C., she has resided here. She leaves a grand daughter, Rose A. Budd, besides her daughter, Nellie L. Budd, the latter occupying a position in the war department in Washington. The funeral occurred at the Congregational Church Wednesday afternoon and Rev. Beggars delivered a fine funeral sermon, and all that was left of Mrs. Hobart was laid to rest in Mount Hope cemetery."

Notwithstanding the storm and consequent bad roads, the directors were all present at the meeting on the 12th inst., several of them coming fifteen or sixteen miles.

John P. Bowen was unanimously chosen president, P. B. Buckland, vice-president, and George Robinson, secretary-treasurer for the ensuing year.

The premium list was thoroughly considered and revised and considerably increased in the aggregate.

The following are the judges elected for standing crops:

For Magog—George Reburn and T. Morrison of Hatley.

Standered—C. C. Manning and Frank Rexford of Magog.

Barnston—O. P. Terrill and D. E. Marsh of Barnford.

Barford—B. R. Bowen and Solomon Corey of Barnston.

Hatley—A. B. Davis and W. L. Pomroy of Standered.

The date fixed for the next exhibition is August 28th and 29th, 1901. The President was asked to again take charge of the society's printing. Meeting adjourned to call of the president.

LEAVES C. P. R.

E. M. Duchesney to Manage Cuban Railway.

A Montreal despatch says that E. M. Duchesney, superintendent of the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific for some years past, has been appointed superintendent of the Cuba Railway, to succeed the late Frank P. Butters, who died in Cuba.

The appointment was made by Sir William Van Horne, president of the company. Mr. Duchesney will leave for Cuba in a few days. Sir William intends to revisit Cuba in March.

Last Thursday evening about 150 employees of the Canada Paper Co., Windsor Mills, met at the residence of Manager P. F. Dooley, and presented him with a valuable diamond ring, accompanied by an address, as a token of their esteem and appreciation of his ability and fairness.

All druggists guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for the grippé, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

Mr. Charlie Laraway has a sister from North Dakota, visiting him. There will be an oyster supper at Mr. W. H. Bachelier's on Wednesday, January 23rd, for St. Matthias Church. Admission 25 cents.

SMITH'S MILLS.

At the meeting held here on Monday for the purpose of electing two municipal councillors to take the places of Harvey and Brainerd, no contest was held both gentlemen being returned by acclamation.

Carpenter has lost his dog. Jack Carr says he never ought to look for him; he followed a wrong track.

Messrs. Jenkins and Carbey have been quite busy the past week buying yearlings and calves.

Tom Manning has gone into the live stock business.

Mrs. Chas. Wheeler who has been ill, we are glad to hear is improving.

Mrs. Lason Reed, who has been visiting relatives and friends at Brown's Hill, has returned home.

Social dance at Ruiter's Hall on Wednesday evening, January 23rd. All are cordially invited.

EAST HATLEY.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. W. Putney on the 16th.

The Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. R. Emery on the 18th.

The Royal Templars will meet weekly in the future. They have opened a campaign of new membership and intend to make a success of it.

Mrs. Charles Sweeney is spending the week at Minton.

Miss Georgia LeBaron returned to North Hatley on Monday.

GRIFFIN.

Intended for last week.

The monthly meeting of our W. C. T. U. was held at the home of Mrs. L. M. White. Nine members were present.

At the close of the business hour we were served to a delightful tea by Miss Minnie White. Our next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Thomas Howard, Feb. 6th. There is talk of holding a public meeting in the church in about two weeks, of which due notice will be given later.

The C. E. Society met with Miss Mary House on Tuesday evening for their business meeting. They were very hospitably entertained and all enjoyed an exceedingly pleasant evening.

W. C. T. U. RALLY.

The Griffin Branch of the W. C. T. U. is preparing for a grand temperance rally at the Union Church, Griffin, on Friday evening, January 25th, at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be given by Revs. G. E. Read, E. E. Marggraf, C. W. Finch and others. The branches of the W. C. T. U. at Fitch Bay, Smith's Mills and Graniteville and the general public are cordially invited.

STANDSTEAD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Notwithstanding the storm and consequent bad roads, the directors were all present at the meeting on the 12th inst., several of them coming fifteen or sixteen miles.

John P. Bowen was unanimously chosen president, P. B. Buckland, vice-president, and George Robinson, secretary-treasurer for the ensuing year.

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CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

First One Was a Grotesque Affair.

The first Railway in Canada was opened in 1836 from Laprairie, Que., to St. Johns, Que. It was 16 miles long, and the rails were of wood, with flat bars of iron spiked on them. These were called snake rails from their tendency to curl up at the ends after the wheels had passed over them.

During the first year the road was worked by horse-power. In the next year a locomotive was brought over from the Old Country. The experiment was conducted with great secrecy; the locomotive was boarded up when shipped so that the public should not see the wonder, and the trial trip was made at night. It proved a failure, the engine became a standing joke, and people derisively christened it "The Kitten." The railway went back to horse traction again, and wisecracks shook their heads and declared that the new-fangled apparatus would never supplant the good old stage coach. The railway company, however, persevered. The locomotive was finally made workable, and attained a speed of 20 miles an hour.

The first railway in Upper Canada—the Erie and Ontario—was built between Queenstown and Chippewa in 1829, and was operated by horse-power. Until 1846 the original line between Laprairie and St. John's, which was known as the Montreal and Champlain, was the only steam railway in Canada. In the latter year a line was opened between Montreal and Lachine, and in 1847 three first-class locomotives, built in Scotland, were brought over for this road, and for the Montreal and Champlain.

A great day in Toronto was October 15th, 1851, when Lady Elgin, wife of the Governor-General, turned the first sod of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway, afterwards the Northern. The ground was broken on what is now the site of the Queen's Hotel.

Farmers drove in from far and near, and fully 20,000 people saw the ceremony which was ushered in by a grand procession through the city streets. An address signed by Hon. H. J. Boulton, president of the railway company, was presented to Lord Elgin, who made a brilliant reply. Chief Engineer DeWitt then handed Lady Elgin a silver spade with which she lifted a portion of earth into a barrow. His excellency then wheeled the barrow a short distance, and the function was over. At night a grand ball was held at St. Lawrence Hall, attended by their Excellencies, Hon. F. Hincks, Hon. J. Ross and other notables.

This line was opened to Bradford, June 13th, 1853, and was the first steam railway in Upper Canada. It was extended to Collingwood, where it connected with the upper lake steamships. By 1858 it was in financial trouble, but a reconstruction ensued, and it became highly prosperous. It was absorbed into the Grand Trunk many years later.

Between 1852 and 1857 it was a great railway era in Canada. Work was begun on the Grand Trunk in 1852, and its first passenger train between Toronto and Montreal was run on October 27th, 1856. The financial history of the Grand Trunk is an interesting chapter. The first prospectus held out the promise of a dividend of nearly 11 1/2 per cent on the share capital of \$4,864,800. The working expenses of the road were based on the absurdly low figure of 40 per cent. of the receipts, whereas the proportion for years was between 70 and 80 per cent. Since the reorganization in 1895, under Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, brighter days have dawned on the Grand Trunk. The working expenses have been brought down to about 62 per cent. of the receipts, the value of the stock has appreciated enormously, and shareholders have realized a dividend for the first time. This is due to the sagacious management of Mr. Charles M. Hays, who assumed his duties on January 1st, 1896.

By 1859 the G. T. R. had 951 miles of railway between Port Huron and Portland, Maine.

That mighty, modern enterprise, the Canadian Pacific Railway, was first projected in 1871, when British Columbia entered the Dominion upon the condition that it would have railway connection with the other provinces within ten years. It is not necessary to recount at length such recent history. The first train left Montreal for the Pacific coast in June, 1886. In 1892 the Empress line of steamships to Japan was established by the C. P. R. These magnificent boats of 5,920 tons and 10,000 horsepower, were built in England, and the first one left there with the full complement of passengers on a round-the-world trip. It took the Mediterranean route, called at the usual Indian and Chinese ports, and reached Vancouver without one mishap. There the passengers were transferred to a C. P. R. express train in waiting, and were hurried across the continent, taking Atlantic boats for home.

The first Pullman car in Canada was used on the Grand Trunk in 1870.

The average cost of the G. T. R. was £11,000 per mile; of the Intercolonial, £8,500 per mile.

The great St. Clair tunnel was built

in 1890. Its total length is 6,026 feet, of which 2,290 feet are under water. It cost nearly \$3,000,000.

The Victoria bridge over the St. Lawrence cost \$7,090,000. The first pier was laid in 1854, and the bridge was open for traffic December 7th, 1859.

The first railway survey in New Brunswick was made in 1836, and ran through what is now the state of Maine. The territory was then presumably within British limits, but the Ashburton treaty in 1842 gave it to the United States. The railway project was abandoned in consequence.

SCHOOL REPORT.

The percentage on the papers submitted at the examination at Smith's Mills school, is as follows:

1ST DIVISION.

Leslie Comstock—History of England 75, Sacred History 85, Arithmetic 80, English Grammar 70, Geography 65, Orthography 73, Bookkeeping 90, History of Canada 80, French Grammar 90.

Elmer Lunderville—Arithmetic 95, Geography 55, Orthography 52, Sacred History 60, Bookkeeping 75, Grammar 60, History of Canada 70.

James Davis—Arithmetic 64, Geography 25, Grammar 35, Sacred History 65, History of Canada 60, Orthography 28.

Linda Ruiter—Grammar 50, Arithmetic 40, Orthography 30, Geography 20, History of Canada 60, Sacred History 30.

Clarence Lorimer—Arithmetic 20, Grammar 60, Geography 10, Canadian History 85, Bookkeeping 60, Sacred History 60, Orthography 33.

Elsie Tichurst—Grammar 40, Orthography 30, Sacred History 55, Arithmetic 26, History of Canada 65, Geography 40.

Alice Comstock—Grammar 40, Orthography 18, History of Canada 10, Sacred History 40, Arithmetic 40.

Lena Reed—Arithmetic 48.

Reed Merrill—Orthography 25, History of Canada 48, Sacred History 75, Grammar 40.

Walter Tichurst—Grammar 20, Sacred History 30, History of Canada 25, Guy Longway—Orthography 30, Arithmetic 68, Grammar 40, Sacred History 60, History of Canada 30.

Gladys Wheeler—Orthography 15, History of Canada 30, Sacred History 75, Grammar 30.

Ceylon Hamilton—Grammar 25, History of Canada 25, Sacred History 40.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS WILL ERECT MONUMENT TO JENNIE WADE.

Why She Was Late—The Science of Kissing—Changing Feminine Ideals. The American Girl Abroad—Mexican Women.

The Woman's Relief corps of Iowa has decided to erect a handsome monument to honor the memory of Jennie Wade, the heroine of the battle of Gettysburg. For the past 37 years this little grave has been unmarked save for a small stone. The monument will probably be erected in the spring and will be dedicated July 3, 1901, the thirty-eighth anniversary of the battle.

Jennie Wade was, at the time of the famous battle, only 20 years of age, and many of her old friends who are still living recall her as a noble and generous hearted girl. The first and second days of the battle she spent in carrying water to the soldiers on the firing line and helping to care for the sick and wounded.

Early in the morning of July 3, 1863, she was busy in the kitchen getting wood to heat the old fashioned brick



JENNIE WADE.

oven, to bake bread for the soldiers. While thus employed she was called to the kitchen door, and as she went there was the whir of a bullet from a sharpshooter's rifle, and the brave girl dropped dead, shot through the heart.

On the evening of the same day, while the smoke of the battle still hung over Gettysburg, she was buried by the soldiers who so ably assisted. Her coffin was one that had been prepared for a Confederate colonel who had also died that day.

Every year on Memorial day her grave is decorated with flowers and American flags.

Why She Was Late.

An intimate friend of a well known society young woman who was recently married undertook to honor the bride when she returned from an extended wedding tour by holding a reception for her, says the Chicago Democrat. All of the bride's associates in the circle were summoned to the house of her friend on a certain day. Every preparation that money could make in a wealthy household for such an event was carried out, and a clock was set as the hour for an elaborate dinner. The guests arrived promptly and were soon enjoying themselves in discussing the happy prospects of the bride and examining her numerous wedding gifts, which had been transported to the house for exhibition purposes.

When the hour for the dinner arrived the hostess was much worried to find that the bride was not present, and as yet no message explained her absence. Thinking that nothing serious, but something unforeseen, had delayed her, the guests were seated at the table at the appointed hour, as the feast could not wait. When the courses were about half finished, a message came by telephone that the bride had fainted, but was recovering rapidly and no doubt would soon be able to be with her friends.

As the guests were leaving the dinner table a carriage drove up to the house and the bride alighted, presenting an appearance that surprised her old acquaintances. Instead of the neat and trim figure she had always presented and the smiles with which she greeted friends, her belt was hanging loose about her waist, her hair was unkempt and her collar missing. Her eyes were swollen from excessive crying, and tears were still on her cheeks. "What's the matter?" shouted a dozen or more women as she entered the house.

"Oh, he is all right now, but I was afraid he was going to die, and I fainted," she replied, still sobbing, and at the same time trying to regain her composure to explain further.

The friends crowded about and asked questions as to what terrible thing had happened the groom. The bride finally managed to say: "It wasn't George that was sick, but I do. I could not leave him alone, and while waiting for George to come, after telephoning him, the poor dog grew worse and I could do nothing for him. George is there now, and it was safe for me to come away."

It is not necessary to mention the effect of the little scene on the hostess and her guests.

The Science of Kissing.

And now even kissing is being reduced to a science! Once upon a time when people wanted to kiss they just kissed, and that was all the fuss there was about it. Now all this is changed. The woman who wants to be absolutely "correct" in kissing, as she is in the selection of her hats and gowns,

continental Europe is subjected. When the American girl first goes to Europe, she may be inclined to rebel at these limitations as something altogether foreign. However, Europeans are somewhat charitably disposed toward us. Besides, they are never unkind of the fact that Americans pay well. They may even profess to admire the courage, as they call it, which prompts American girls to go in parties to certain places without a male attendant. The American mamma may smile at the American girl for receiving many calls from men provided she meets them in the regular family drawing room. She may excuse her independent way of going about alone and enjoy her vivacious manners, but in her heart of hearts she devoutly thanks heaven that her own daughter is not modeled after such a pattern.

Mexican Women.

It is old to encounter brisk, business-like, energetic young Mexicans talking American college slang. They do this, and they know our social customs and like them. They all speak with pleasure of the liberty of the American girl and would like to change some customs here. Time is a modifier, and already one finds many More-Spanish customs dropping into desuetude. Young women in this capital go about alone to a much greater extent than was the case a few years ago. There is a perceptible feminine revolt against the old restrictions. Many young women are employed in shops and public offices. This is a novelty in a Latin-American country.

I met a young woman the other day walking down the street, and she told me she was studying typewriting and shorthand adapted to Spanish, with a view of earning her own living. Her manner was a fine blending of the Latin grace and the American independence.

A little girl of 10 said the other day that she was going to learn English and be a "business woman."

In a provincial city a fortnight ago a wealthy and enterprising Mexican gentleman, whose home is a charming reproduction of a great Andalusian casa, told me of his plans for his eldest daughter. She is now in a great religious school, where government standards of instruction are the rule.

"I am," said this busy Mexican, "going to have my daughter learn telegraphy, typewriting and bookkeeping, and she is going to be in charge of all my accounts. She is now learning English well and will know French. It is my belief that we Mexicans must throw off the foolish notions of the dependence of women and teach them how to be independent and able to earn their own living in case of need. My property may vanish, and my girl must be superior to the vicissitudes of fortune."—City of Mexico Letter.

The Sulky Corner.

The sulky corner is a feature of some of the up to date women's clubs. It has been claimed with justice that women could not be quiet in their clubs, that if a woman tried to sit still and take no notice of her sister members she was an object of commiseration or of suspicion and was either "rescued" or forced out of her isolation. The sulky corner—often a whole room—is for the benefit of those women who wish to be let alone. Any one retiring to such a corner must not be spoken to, and no one must occupy the corner and from it invite conversation. Here the woman who likes to be still and either watch others or dream them into unreality may find peace. An increasing demand for chairs in the sulky corner is reported.

The club of any pretensions keeps a maid always in attendance, and the maid is supposed to be ready to fasten on a button, mend a glove or catch a slipped skirt binding. Many women whose business or pleasure takes them much from home belong to a club merely for the privilege of "running in for repairs," including sometimes a cup of tea. This shows that women are learning to make the club a matter of comfort and convenience and less a place for gossip, display and strenuous social effort.

Twinedleum and Tweedledee.

"This," said the head of the children's shoe department, "is the shoe we sell for children who 'toe in.' You've seen it advertised. You see, the inner side of the sole curves out and the outer side in, just the opposite from ordinary shoes."

"A splendid idea," said the appreciative person, who was being "shown around" the shop.

"And this," said the shoe man, "is the 'knockknee' shoe. It has a deeper curve on the outside than on the—" "But it looks exactly like the other," marveled the visitor.

The shoe man flushed. "Well, as a matter of fact, it is. The knockknee child wears the right on the left, and the toe in child wears them the opposite way. It's the same pair of shoes, but we can't tell customers that, you know."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Women of Georgia.

The situation in Georgia, so far as the women of the legislature are concerned, is summed up by the Atlanta Georgian and New Era, the woman's club paper, as follows:

"Our present legislature is making an unenviable record in the way of voting down bills looking to the moral, physical and educational advancement of the state. The bill asking for the raise in the age of consent was defeated. The bill asking that girls be admitted to the School of Textiles was defeated. The child labor bill met a similar fate, and now the dispensary bill has been lost. What's the matter with Georgia, anyway?"

The answer to this question is that the constituents who asked for these measures have no votes.

stockings or petticoats, must kiss according to rule, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

"It is no longer good form," we are assured by one of these now fledged authorities on polite conversation, "to kiss even your dearest friend on the lips. That kiss is sacred to lovers and husbands and wives. In polite society the kiss upon each cheek is now the accepted form of greeting between friends and relatives. When women are about the same age, either one may offer the caress, but between a young woman and an older woman the younger must always proffer her lips, and the older must gracefully turn her cheek to receive the kiss. Then, if the older woman desires to be exceedingly gracious, she may in turn kiss the younger, but there is no discourtesy if she turns the other cheek and becomes the recipient of the second kiss. Under no circumstances must the younger woman turn her cheek for the first kiss. This is a pretty little act of deference on her part, but to force her senior to give her the kiss is distinct rudeness. The well bred woman is always cordial but never effusive in her caresses. She is also chary of them. Promiscuous kissing is in bad taste. Of course, to kiss even one's nearest relative in the street is not permissible. A woman who is the possessor of self respect and dignity will take care that her kisses are not meaningless.

"There are several reasons why the kiss upon the lips has become obsolete, the principal one being that it is unhygienic. Especially is it bad for children to be kissed upon the lips by their elders. Mothers who study health never kiss their own children in this way and are careful that the nurse does not thus show her love for her little charge. Kisses may be pressed upon a child's cheeks, brow, eyes, chin or neck, but never on the mouth. A hurried kiss is almost an insult. Some women put off the goodby kiss until the last moment and then give a smack on the cheek. The proper way to give a kiss is to press your lips lightly, but firmly, against the cheek and let them rest there for an instant. There must not be anything suggestive of a 'smack.'"

Changing Feminine Ideals.

It was not so very long ago that the ideal woman was believed to be the embodiment of unselfishness—strong, gentle, sweet, most lovable, most faithful, but always displaying these gracious qualities in devoted efforts to enhance the glory or the goodness of the general well being of some other human creature, generally some man, who, indeed, might be far from ideal. In fact, the further he was removed from perfection the brighter shone the virtue of the woman's devotion. Unselfishness was and always will be the dominant characteristic of the ideal woman; but long before Cornelia's time, unselfishness took the form of selfishness, which is quite another thing and is not of necessity either admirable or good.

Today no one can look intelligently at the condition of woman, especially in America, and not see that indifference to self as an end has almost ceased, and that the feminine ideal of selfishness, which Cornelia embodies, is subtly and surely changing.

This change is revealing itself at every turn, and as we look at it we see a new dawn of hope and fear. The good and the bad, the promise and the threat, confront any thoughtful person. Take, for instance, the satisfaction and anxiety we feel in recognizing all that is involved in the change in the occupations of women. The time was when it would have been thought unwomanly for a woman to engage in any business or pursuit which was followed by men. This was not because a woman was in point of fact less capable intellectually than now, but because the bounds of convention were so narrow and so rigid that unless she unsexed herself she could not pass them. But now has come a finer sense of fitness which says, "Better let a woman work as a man works than steal a man's strength to support a woman's useless idleness." As a result of this nobler ideal the occupations of women have widened incredibly since those days when they had only three businesses open to them for self support, besides domestic service—teaching, nursing and sewing—Margaret Deland in Harper's Bazar.

The American Girl Abroad.

The girl who is planning a trip abroad will find much valuable advice to her in a very sensible article in The Woman's Home Companion, entitled "The American Girl Abroad." In the course of this the writer, Charlotte Bird, says:

"The quiet, well bred American girl leads an unostentatious life abroad, just as she does at home. She seeks no kind of notoriety and is not generally observed; consequently she excites no comment, or, if she is noticed, she is ranked among the exceptions. But the loud girl attracts attention at once, and her peculiarities are noted and set down by Europeans as American. Mortifying to our national pride as the fact may be, not all Americans abroad are refined, and they are always the ones who attract the most attention. We may complain of the injustice of it, but Europeans naturally infer that nearly all Americans are like those who have invited their notice. So long as Europeans hear American girls talking in a loud, high keyed voice in the street cars, concert halls and other public places and see them wear the extremes of the most conspicuous fashions we shall have some difficulty in convincing foreigners that American women are modest and refined.

"The American girl at home is accustomed to as much freedom as her greatest good will allow, and she has no idea of the restrictions to which the girl of

PLAN TO AID FARMERS.

Rare Economic Plants and Seeds For Our Agriculturists.

VALUABLE GIFT OF A CHICAGO MAN

Personally Collected in Many Foreign Lands by Harbort Lathrop. Thousands of Dollars Spent on the Expedition—Department of Agriculture to Distribute the Collection.

One of the most remarkable collections of rare economic plants and seeds is now being worked up by the department of agriculture, says the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald. Harbort Lathrop of Chicago, with David G. Fairchild as assistant, recently completed a tour of the world covering a period of two years and embracing travels which amounted to explorations. Mr. Lathrop has given the results of the expedition, undertaken at his own expense, to the farmers of the United States through the medium of the section of seed and plant introduction of the department of agriculture.

The expedition left New York Dec. 31, 1898, and returned last fall, having visited in order the following countries and sent in from each living economic plants and seeds for cultivation by American farmers and horticulturists: Jamaica, Grenada, Barbados, Trinidad, in the West Indies; Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, in South America; Portugal; Tyrol and Bohemia, in Austria-Hungary; Italy, Egypt, Ceylon and Straits Settlements, in farther India; Java, Celebes, Amboina, Banda, Lombok, Bali, Moluccas, Aru and New Guinea, in the Dutch East Indies; Hongkong, Canton, in South China; the Philippine Islands, Bangkok, Siam; Sweden and Finland, in northern Europe.

Many thousands of dollars have been spent by Mr. Lathrop upon this expedition, and he put into it some of the best thoughts of a practical man who is alive to the general wants of his countrymen. He is not an agriculturist and trusted the technical part of the work to his assistant, Mr. Fairchild, who was detailed by Secretary Wilson from his position in charge of the section of seed and plant introduction.

The trip was primarily planned by Mr. Lathrop to be one of reconnaissance. The object in the first place was to find out what each country offered in inducements for exploration work, how it should be entered and studied, whom of its inhabitants could be relied upon as correspondents and what would be the probable expense of an exhaustive study from the standpoint of plant introduction. This object has been attained and is embodied in a mass of notes and piles of publications and notebooks, etc.

The secondary aim of the expedition was to purchase and import for trial such promising seeds and plants as were suited for culture in various parts of the United States. The material thus purchased has not all come in yet, but the main part has been distributed and will shortly be sent out by the department to the various experiment stations and private experimenters for trial and report.

Over 450 different purchases were sent in from the various countries, each purchase accompanied by careful notes on its culture and the climatic soil conditions to which the plant or seed was best adapted. The annotated list has been in part published or is in process of publication by the section of seed and plant introduction and covers a wide range of horticultural and agricultural plants suited to a variety of conditions from the tropical surroundings of Porto Rico and Hawaii to the arctic climate of Alaska. It will be of interest to point out some of the prospects of these introduced plants and the reasons for their trial:

A spineless succulent cactus of the Argentine suitable for fodder purposes in the desert regions of Arizona.

A series of West Indian yams, one of which at least is superior in flavor to the Irish potato; suitable for culture in Florida and Louisiana, but demanding special care and a special market.

The Alexandrian clover from Egypt, a late fodder crop for irrigated lands in southern California and Arizona.

Some of the finest varieties of Bohemian hops to replace the culture of inferior sorts now almost exclusively grown in America.

Varities of "pedigreed" barleys, originated in Sweden and of superior value for brewing purposes.

Fine West Indian mangoes and superior sorts of East Indian bananas for culture in Porto Rico.

An evergreen poplar from Chile, for the Pacific slope.

A frost hardy alligator pear, for the coming industry of this fruit growing in Florida and California.

The Lapland six rowed barley and the early ripening Finnish black oat for experiments in Alaska and short season regions.

Chilean alfalfa varieties for breeding experiments.

Several novel Swedish leguminous (cloverlike) fodder plants, lately brought to the notice of the agricultural public of Sweden.

A Bohemian horse radish, superior in size and flavor to any American sort.

The "Jannovitch" Egyptian cotton, which is now being tested by over 1,000 experimenters in the upland cotton regions of the south and regarding which many encouraging reports have been received. It is a stronger grower and has much longer staple than any

American upland cotton. It also has proved resistant to "root rot" of cotton to a very great degree, which will make its culture possible on lands previously totally unfitted for cotton growing.

The "Algarobillo," a tannin producing shrub from the Chilean deserts, with most remarkable desert resisting characteristics and large tannin producing capacity, for Arizona conditions.

A fodder bamboo for the arid regions of the southwest, which forms in south Chile one of the principal sources of fodder for large herds of cattle.

A variety of onion from the islands of the Nile, which is pronounced by our expert onion growers the best pickle onion ever known.

"Zucchini" from northern Italy; one of the most important vegetables of the Venetians and worthy serious consideration by our truck growers.

The seedless Sultanina grape from Padua, Italy, for the seedless raisin industry of the Colorado desert region. Of course the value of most of the arborescent plants can only be decided after several years of culture and the fate of many of the annuals only after numerous repeated trials. Enough has been cited to show the American farmers what has been accomplished by private means and in how great a measure their thanks are due to a true American.

The great results likely to come from Mr. Lathrop's explorations will be due to his wisdom in associating with him expert botanists and scientists and securing the most complete data and information concerning the new and strange plants secured, relating to their habits of growth and the character of their natural surroundings, thus enabling the department of agriculture to intelligently experiment with them. There is in the broad area of the United States somewhere a spot which is a counterpart of almost every region of the eastern hemisphere, but it is a work of great magnitude to fit the plants of the older country to their congenial spots on this hemisphere.

OUTLOOK FOR TELEGRAPHY.

Interesting Changes Predicted For the Twentieth Century.

The state of the art of electrical communication today may be summed up as follows:

	Words a minute.
Single Morse circuits.....	60
Duplex Morse circuits.....	15
Quadruplex Morse circuits.....	30
Multiplex (six circuits).....	50
Wheatstone automatic.....	125
Wireless.....	200
Wireless.....	10

Undoubtedly before the new century is ten years old at least one-half of the correspondence now carried by train will be telegraphed at an average rate for the whole country of 15 cents for 50 words, or five times as many words for one-half the present telegraph toll, says Patrick B. Delaney in The Electrical World and Engineer. It is practicable to begin this change at once, but not by present methods of operation. It is only possible by the chemical automatic system.

What the centennarian of 100 years hence may see a prophet should leave to his son to prophesy. In the way of telegraphy doubtless the ships main will hold converse with each other and correct their chronometers with the last observation 100 miles away. They will be in constant communication with the shore through the air or by wires on the bed of the ocean, but as the trip from the Hook to the Lizard will be done in a day and probably without touching the water only the overanxious will want a dispatch. Communication with Mars has already been pre-empted, and seeing by electricity may be no longer visionary. Forsooth our seven senses may all be "wired" wirelessly.

AUTOMOBILE ENDURANCE.

Test to Be Made Between New York and Buffalo.

It was decided at a meeting of the technical and contest committee of the Automobile Club of America held in New York city the other day to have an endurance test of automobiles between New York and Buffalo, says the New York Post. The committee decided not to take speed into consideration, but to compute awards upon: First, vehicles making the fewest stops en route; second, vehicles carrying the greatest weight in passengers in proportion to their own weight, and third, vehicles requiring least repairs if any and maintaining an average speed of from 12 to 15 miles an hour.

The route will be through Tarrytown, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester, and officials will be stationed at villages along the road at an average distance of about 25 miles apart. The competition will be open to all motor vehicles carrying two persons side by side on one seat, which bars out motor bicycles, tricycles and quadricycles. There will be two classes, one for manufacturers and the other for individual owners, the entry fee to the first being \$100.

A prize fund of \$2,500 has been established, and its method of distribution has not yet been decided upon. The date has not been set, and the contest may not be held until next fall.

Alabama's Coal Supply.

Senator Morgan recently received a report, according to the Washington Post, from the geologic survey asserting that there was more coal stored in the mountains of Alabama than in all the rest of the Appalachian system combined.

Latest Bridal Party Fad.

The very latest in New York swell society is that carriage teams for use by bridal parties must consist of one white and one black horse. As a result liveries are offering fancy prices for well matched pairs of opposite colors.

Having decided to give more attention to my Jobbing and Mechanical Departments, I am now offering my stock of superior

Stoves, Ranges & Heaters, Tinware & Agateware at Cost.

Don't buy until you see the goods and get prices. To save money on Sugar Tools leave your orders now.

J. A. STEELE,
Rock Island, Que.

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Quebec Central
RAILWAY.

Fall and Winter Time Table.
in effect Monday, Oct. 8th, 1900.

LEAVING SHEERBROOKE.
EXPRESS—Leave Sheerbrooke 7:30 a. m., arrive St. Francis 1:30 p. m., arrive Quebec (Ferry) 1:50 p. m.

Fullman Palace Car Springfield to Quebec connecting at Sheerbrooke with Fullman Car from Boston, daily, Sundays excepted.

ACCOMMODATION—Leave Sheerbrooke 9:30 p. m., arrive St. Francis 3:30 a. m., arrive Quebec (Ferry) 7:30 a. m., daily, Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT—Leave Sheerbrooke 9:00 a. m., arrive Tring Jet. 6:00 p. m., daily, Sundays excepted.

ARRIVING AT SHEERBROOKE.

EXPRESS—Leave Quebec (Ferry) 2:45 p. m., arrive St. Francis 1:30 p. m., arrive Sheerbrooke 8:45 p. m.

Fullman Palace Car Quebec to Springfield connecting at Sheerbrooke with Fullman Car for Boston, daily, Sundays excepted.

ACCOMMODATION—Leave Quebec (Ferry) 6:30 p. m., arrive St. Francis 3:30 p. m., arrive Sheerbrooke 9:00 a. m., on Saturday nights this train only runs as far as Tring Jet., connecting from there to Sheerbrooke on Monday mornings.

FREIGHT—Leave Tring Junction 7:00 a. m., arrive Sheerbrooke 3:00 p. m., daily, Sundays excepted.

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You will find a very good line of Millinery at

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A few sample sleighs now on exhibition.

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KENDALL'S... SPAVIN CURE



The old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, curbs and all forms of lameness. It cures without a blister because it does not blister. North Postgraduate, Oct. 10, 1908.
Dr. R. J. Kendall Co.
Dear Sir:—Will you please give me a remedy for a horse I have a mare that is afflicted, I have plans in stating that I have cured a horse of four years' standing with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. As long as I have been cured, I will not be without Kendall's Spavin Cure and Kendall's Balm in my stable.
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Price \$1.00 per box. A full treatment for family use it is not too high. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address
DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

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Stansfield & Derby Line Branch.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In effect October 8th, 1908.

Trains leave Rock Island and Derby Line as follows:

5.30 a. m. for Montreal (G. T.) Quebec (G. T. & Q. C.) and Sherbrooke.

6.17 a. m. for Boston and New York, for Montreal (G. T.).

12.04 p. m. for South.

1.44 p. m. for Sherbrooke, Island Pond (G. T.) & Q. C.

6.47 p. m. for Montreal (G. T.) Quebec (G. T. & Q. C.)

10.20 p. m. for Boston and New York.

Trains arrive at Rock Island and Derby Line:

From South—5.58 a. m. and 2.04 and 7.36 p. m.

From North—6.16 a. m. and 12.26 and 10.49 p. m.

Outward trains leave Stansfield Plain 4 minutes earlier than R. I. and 10. L. time. Inward trains arrive at Stansfield Plain 4 minutes later than Rock Island and Derby Line time.

D. J. FLANDE, G. P. & T. A.

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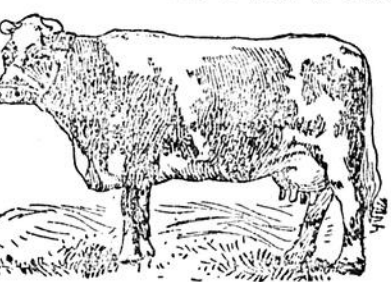
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ENGLISH DAIRYING.

SPECIALIZATION OF DAIRY BREEDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Development of the Milk Business Near Large Cities—Shorthorns and Red Polls as Dual Purpose Breeds, Status of Devons.

The fact that two breeds, the Shorthorn and the Red Poll, and perhaps we might add another, the Devon, possess the dual purposes of milk and beef indicates that it is quite possible to combine the two, though no one would advise the attempt to make the Jersey into a beef breed, or the Galloway or Highlander into a milk breed, says the London Live Stock Journal. There is, however, a limit to the specialization of the breeds, which seems to be fixed by nature. Under domestication no cow can be healthy in which the lactical properties are entirely neglected. She should at the very least be able to rear her calf, and to rear it well. A little



SHORTHORN MILKER

more attention to this point among some of the beef breeds would be highly advantageous—there is indeed a distinct tendency in this direction among the owners of several of the leading herds of beef cattle. On the other hand, the dairy form can very easily be carried to an extreme, and result in a narrowness of chest that falls to afford room for the healthy play of the lungs. This defect, too, is being steadily remedied. Thus there is a permanent check to carrying the cultivation of good properties to an extreme. The ordinary farmer will be guided by his own requirements in the variety which he selects, and also in the type of that variety, or he may find it preferable to have a cross bred combining the merits of several breeds in order to meet his own special needs.

The requirements of trade cause constant changes that are very rapidly met by farmers and breeders. One of the most important of these in recent years has resulted from the increased demand for new milk. As the result of the decline in the value of wheat, which has led to a great curtailment of the area under that crop, thousands of farmers were compelled to cast about for a new source of revenue, and many found it in supplying the large towns with fresh milk, and in this they were facilitated by the extension of the railway system, which permitted the carriage of milk from long distances. That the demand for milk has vastly increased in towns admits, we think, of no reasonable doubt, though exact statistics are difficult to obtain. The change resulted in many cow sheds in towns being closed, and the farmers who took up this branch of trade, in which the home producer up to the present has a practical monopoly, necessarily changed the character of their herds by developing the milking properties of the cows. This has been done, and so the most widely cultivated variety today is the general or dual purpose animal of Shorthorn type, and no better description could be found. Still, it would be well if some improvement were made without departing far from the general type. No doubt the sale of milk is the main consideration, and the cow pays her way from this source, with the added value of her carcass. But if a bull of better class and breeding were used the herd would gradually be improved. The cows would bring a better price when fed off, and the calves would be more valuable. A large number of them would be reared, and in this way there would be effected a much needed improvement in the general stock of the country. All this could be secured without any deterioration of the milking properties.

Of course the same type of cow produces much of the butter that is used in the country, and it is a mistake to think that because a large quantity of butter is imported for populous centers there is not also a considerable amount made at home. An extension of butter production in this country is perhaps unlikely unless the factory or creamery system could be extended, and this seems to be more adapted to the treatment of exportable surpluses collected from innumerable small holdings than to the circumstances of England, where farms are generally of greater extent, and internal markets can be reached close at hand. Still it would be an advantage if the system could be extended in suitable districts. The advocates of the Jersey and Guernsey breeds prove conclusively that these give the best results where high class butter of home manufacture can be vended at a paying price, and this private trade could probably be further developed. Even where the butter breeds are not wholly adopted many owners of milking herds find it an advantage to have a few of them to enrich the milk.

Dutch Butter Adulterated.
And now it appears that the famous Dutch butter which holds so high a reputation in England is sometimes adulterated. Dealers in London sued for and recovered \$250 damages by reason of loss on a lot of Dutch butter which, they claimed, contained 10 per cent of margarine. It was proved in court that some of the samples shown were adulterated and others doubtful and suggested there that the butter was often so skillfully adulterated that public analysts had great difficulty in detecting the impurities.

BITTER MILK.

The Subject From a Bacterial Point of View.

The bacteriologists, some of them at least say a bacterial organism gets in the milk during milking, which there multiplies so rapidly as to soon make the milk bitter, writes Dr. Smead in The National Stockman. Well, that may be true sometimes, but more times it is not true in my experience. Some cows long in location will produce a bitter, nauseous milk by reason of a natural change going on in their own system. Of this I am fully convinced, and have so expressed myself in a previous article. In other cases a cow badly fed will give bitter milk, or a diseased condition of the udder will do the same. The latter we can easily find out by simply milking each teat separately and thus find which quarter is producing this kind of milk, as it is rare indeed that each quarter is ailing. Not so when the cow's liver or digestion is deranged. Then all the teats will furnish bitter milk. The same is true when the length of lactation is the cause. It is therefore important to know about these things before prescribing. The cow whose habit is to give bitter milk when five, six or seven months in lactation had better be dried off and sold for beef. The one whose liver or digestion is off should have a pound of epsom salts given as a physic and two drams of powdered mandrake root to stimulate her liver into proper action. This should be followed by half ounce doses of powdered hyposulphite of soda morning and night until the trouble ceases. If bad, moldy food is the cause, correct that by a better class of food. If, as the bacteriologist says, she is carrying around on her carcass a lot of fifth laden germs, ready to drop in the milk, go at her with soap and water, curry comb and brush, scrub off with plenty of elbow grease, and scrub off the old cow and make her clean. Then clean the stable. Use lime or land plaster freely in it, and bed the cow with clean, dry straw. Some men's cows I know of would look a little wild out of their eyes and might cause the owner to believe they were going crazy, but they won't.

High Feeding.

There are at least two kinds of high feeding—first, feeding a large ration intelligently, and second, feeding without any purpose whatever, says L. W. Lighty in The National Stockman. Just a few days ago I visited a farmer who keeps quite a number of cows to supply milk for a small town. He has the reputation of being a very high feeder, and his cows, young stock and calves are as fat as porkers, which proves that, in a way, he is a high feeder. I never like to be personal, so I will mention no name, and the party referred to will not read this, as he takes no paper but his party's political column sheet, filled with "hot stuff." He gave me all the facts and figures he could, which were more guesses, except the milk bills, and I would like to give a few as an "awful" example.

He had 17 milk cows during the last year, and his milk statements showed that he sold 55,548 pounds of milk, for which he received \$491.96, or almost \$29 per cow. The cows had all the hay (timothy) and corn stover they wanted to eat. Their grain ration consisted of corn chop, corn chop, corn chop. A "toll" box full morning and night, about 12 pounds per day. The cost of his daily ration is at least 17 cents, while the average daily income for each cow was last year almost 8 cents. Oh, dear, oh dear! What a result from high feeding! No careful reader of The Stockman and Farmer will do such feeding, but hundreds, yes, thousands of nonreaders do this a ration might go, but for dairy cows, never. It puts a big lot of fat on the ribs at a dead loss. The blood making and milk making materials are lacking in the ration, while there is a big surplus of heat and fat makers. In short, the cows do not get half enough protein, and the result is "dairying don't pay."

Sugar Beet Pulp For Cows.

At the Watsonville (Cal.) factory sugar beet pulp sells all the way from 25 to 50 cents per ton. As it can be held a long time in the silo and is fed to best advantage when old, it is available the entire year. According to notes collected by R. A. Pearson of the dairy division at Washington, published in a recent bulletin, the fresh pulp is piled or placed in a silo. This silo is very crude. It also costs very little. The pulp is very soft when first put in and generally settles considerably. Of course the top layers decay, and after a time the entire mass is covered with a protecting layer three to six inches thick. In a few months the individual pieces of beets, originally two or three inches long and quite slender, are broken down, and the material reminds one of cold mush, grayish brown in color. Three tons of the fresh pulp make about one ton when cured.

Hay For Cows.

The trouble with most hay, particularly clover and timothy, is that it is not cut until too ripe. Insist upon getting hay cut early, particularly when the price is as high as it is this year. The cows will eat up timothy hay clean if it is cut just as the bloom begins to appear. The same is true of clover. Corn fodder which was cut moderately early and balance with bran is an excellent dairy feed.

Why Factory Milk Is Often Poor.

One reason why factory milk is often delivered in poor condition is that farmers do not take good care of their cans. They sometimes wash them out with dirty water, then put on the covers without thoroughly rinsing and do not let in the air.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Epitome of the President's Trip to the Pacific Coast.

PROGRAMME FOR INAUGURATION.

A Pamphlet to Be Issued Instead of Souvenir Cards—Each Congressman Will Send Out 3,000 Packages of Seeds—Gifts of Automobile Makers to the President.

Plans for the president's trip to the Pacific coast are being enlarged, writes the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The latest addition to the itinerary, not fully decided upon, but under consideration, is a side journey to Yellowstone park on the way home. The president has for several years wished to visit the park. Even before the beginning of his first term he was compelled to decline regretfully an invitation to go there. The route of the projected travel will make it convenient to include the Yellowstone wonders on the return. Going by the southern route, the presidential party will make a series of stops in the southern states. It is probable that several short excursions off the main route will be made. When the special train reaches Houston, it will be quite natural to include a day at Galveston. On the way through California it is being arranged to make short stays at the principal cities.

In the northwest the president has informally accepted invitations to visit Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and several other places. On the way east Spokane and Helena are to be stopping places, and it is possible that the route may be lengthened to include Salt Lake City. The president is quite inclined to spend a day at the capital of the mountain state which reversed its preceding electoral vote and gave him a handsome majority. The present plan is to take plenty of time for the traveling, with no idea of hastening back to Washington. Having such a purpose in mind, the president has asked all of the members of the cabinet to lay their plans to accompany him. For six weeks or more the administration will be on wheels if nothing occurs to thwart the intentions.

Since the civil war the inauguration of the president has been "commemorated" in an official souvenir which has never been a very great success, according to the New York Tribune's Washington representative. It consisted usually of a large card engraved by a jeweler and representing the successful candidates for office embowered among draped flags and spread eagles.

Washington has profited by the two celebrations the city has had recently. For the peace jubilee there was a souvenir card in colors, a higher development of the old inauguration played and a worse offense. The centennial was marked by a booklet, with the inevitable draped flags and chromo prints scattered over several pages and a profusion of wax paper leaves to protect the pictures. In both cases the printing committees learned that something was radically wrong with the "souvenir." The first indication was that the cards did not sell. The second was an earnest remonstrance from people of nearly every class.

Accordingly, Mr. Hanna had barely announced the chairman of the citizens' committee when John Jay Edison, the appointee, was persuaded to select such a subcommittee on printing as would prevent the issue of any "souvenir" of the ceremony. He chose John B. Wight, former president of the board of district commissioners; Frederick B. McGuire, curator of the Corcoran Gallery of Art; V. G. Fischer, a well known art connoisseur, and two or three other men, all in favor of a change.

The other day the result of that committee's deliberations was announced. There will be no souvenir of any kind. Instead, the inaugural committee will print and distribute with the tickets to the inaugural ball a simple programme of the ceremonies in pamphlet form. But the pamphlet will be worth keeping. It is to be reasonably large and bound in buff boards. The only cover design is to be the national coat of arms done in colors. Within will be a series of sketches describing the inaugurations of previous executives, an order of exercises for the current inaugural and a list of the committeemen. These will be illustrated with portraits of the presidents in vignette form. Unless the printing committee is voted down there will be nothing else in the booklet.

Secretary Wilson of the agricultural department is already distributing the yearly allotment of seeds for members of congress in accordance with the appropriation for that purpose, says the Philadelphia Press. The appropriation this year is \$170,000, each member of the house being able to send out 3,000 packages, each package containing five or six varieties of seeds.

The work is now done to a large extent by machinery, the envelopes, the filling of them with seeds and so on being conducted by machinery. Secretary Wilson, while not in favor of this wholesale free distribution of seeds, has been making the best use possible of the money appropriated for the purpose.

A number of enterprising automobile makers have tried to get the president to add a horseless machine to his stable equipment, says the New York World. They have offered him especially constructed and elaborately decorated vehicles and have used all their commercial wiles on him and his representatives. A great many Washington officials use automobiles, but the president sticks to horses.

ELECTRICAL NOTES

Latent Inventions and Discoveries of Interest.

The construction of the first electric tramway in London is rapidly approaching completion.

All the Russian warships on the Chinese station are to be fitted with Popoff's system of wireless telegraphy. The experiments with this apparatus have been carried out up to distances of 40 miles with perfect success.

Electricity is now beginning to be extensively used in Calcutta for various purposes, such as lighting, fans to take the place of punkas that were pulled by coolies, for driving machinery, etc.

One of the large agricultural implement manufacturers has about completed arrangements to engage in the manufacture of the Borsig electric plow for the American market. This machine has come into very general use in Europe and will probably become popular here.

A new method for hardening and increasing the life of storage battery plates has just been patented. It consists in dipping the plates alternately in acidulated water and a dilute solution of pyridin, which is a complex chemical substance derived synthetically from coal tar residues. In the pyridin solution is a small quantity of alcohol, and it is asserted that the combination of all the agencies concerned results in greatly strengthening the plate mechanically and also by highly oxidizing the plate in making it of considerably higher capacity than it would be without this treatment.

Recently Dr. W. Freudenthal of New York read an interesting paper before the American Electro-Therapeutic association on the subject of the value of electric light in the treatment of tuberculosis of the throat and lungs. Sunlight and electric light, he said, have the same effect upon the system, and it has been proved by thousands of cases already treated that the beneficial result of treatment by electric light is due to the action of those rays which approximate most closely to sunlight, the blue and the ultra violet rays of the arc light.

A remarkable instance of a battery of accumulators working under water was recently given at the municipal electric plant in Munich. The station is situated on an island in the Isar, and during a flood the water covered the batteries. According to The Scientific American, one of the batteries which ran the car lines was completely cut out, and it was thought that the other, which furnished light, would have to be treated in the same way. The flywheels of the engines were half in the water. Nevertheless as it was almost indispensable to light at least the principal streets of the city it was decided to try to operate the submerged battery. The attempt was successful, and the battery which had been constructed to give 6,000 ampere hours with a 600 ampere discharge was able to furnish 4,000 ampere hours during the night. The remainder was lost in discharges in the water.

To Make One Grow.

The Chicago Record says a French physician claims to have found a new drug which will add to the human stature. It is a simple decoction of cereals, which are boiled three hours. The liquid is strained, sugared and drunk while fresh. Dr. Springer states that his experiments with the drug on animals and children indicated such a control over their growth that he could even make giants of those whose organization was especially favorable. It is a point already well established that by feeding a child with quantities of very moist food he will be gigantic in stature as compared with a child nourished on dried, smoked, spiced, astrin-gent or tonic food administered sparingly. The inhabitants of the north of Europe drink much tea, beer and milk, which, together with the influence of their moderately cool and moist climate, favors the growth of their bodies. In southern Europe, where dry and spiced food is used, together with spirituous liquors, bodies, though more sprightly, are generally shorter. Of all foods cereals are those that contain most soluble phosphates, which serve as nutrients to the bones. Dr. Springer, while relying on cereals to promote growth, prescribes also systematic gymnastics for exciting and regulating assimilation, for if the bony structure be too rapidly or prematurely developed the body will become stiff and unmanageable, and instead of growth dwarfing will ensue. He also uses at the same time electric discharges, especially at the knee joint, with continual examination by the X ray, to observe the progress of the method. If in spite of all this there is a stoppage of the growth, fresh thyroid gland of calf or sheep is administered. Dr. Springer insists above everything that people who wish to make the most of their growth must abstain from alcohol. Arrest of development is particularly noticeable in districts given over to alcoholism. In France there are whole villages unable to furnish a single recruit to the army because for this reason the inhabitants are all undersized.

Newest Photography.

Photographing objects solely by the light from the planet Venus has been successfully accomplished. The experiments were conducted within the dome of the Smith observatory at Geneva, N. Y., so that all outside light was excluded except that which came from Venus through the open shutter of the dome. The time was the darkest hour of the night, after the planet had risen and before the approach of dawn. The actinic property of the light from Venus was much stronger than anticipated, the photographic plates being remarkably clear, intense and fully timed.

An Invention Probably Lost.

John G. Carter, the inventor of the process of making a substitute for rubber from cottonseed oil, died recently at Savannah. The process was known only to Mr. Carter, and unless it is found that he left instructions and directions for the continuance of the work it is probable that the secret died with him.

AUTOMOBILE MOWER.

NOVEL TWENTIETH CENTURY AGRICULTURAL MACHINE.

Chicago Man's Invention Which Delighted Visitors to Paris Exposition—Horizontal Engine Used—Automobiles to Do the Work of Country Horaces.

The automatic mowing machine could have been conceived and executed by none other than an American. It is the application of the motor to horses' drudgery, to not only lighten but to facilitate farm work for men as well as horses. It is a comparatively simple machine and yet one which has more uses than that for which it is designed.

During the last summer there have come numerous reports from in and about Paris concerning the automobile mower. All of these reports have given Paris credit for adapting the motor to farm use, yet it was an American and a Chicagoan who made the one machine which was successfully shown at the exposition. This machine was built by a Chicago man, J. F. Steward, says The Chronicle of that city.

There was probably no exhibit in the mechanical department of the Paris exposition which created a greater interest than this automobile. The Parisians, who have become the prime movers in the automobile craze, were surprised and delighted with this new device. Early in July it was taken



NEW AUTOMOBILE MOWER.

out into the country near Paris and given the most thorough tests, and again later in the season it was shown in an exhibition conducted by the Meux Agricultural society at Mitry-Chyvo.

It did the work with far greater ease and rapidity than could the best of the horse mowers. It cut a clean, straight swath five feet wide and was manipulated in the field with perfect ease.

The engine is of the two cylinder horizontal type which was found to be superior for this work to the vertical engine, which, although high speed, gives a decided jerking motion. This motion caused such a jarring of the cutter bar that an uneven cut resulted, and there was a decided waste in the harvesting of the crop.

The engine is of about eight horsepower and has a belt wheel attachment, so that it may be used for stationary work. Indeed, it was the plan of the builder to produce a machine which could be used for general work about the farm. Upon the removal of the cutter bar the motor mower stands a neat, handy little engine, which may be used either for traction or stationary work.

It is safe to say there has been no agricultural machine brought forward in the past five years which created the universal interest among farmers that has already been aroused by the automobile fencer as well as to the farmer and to the mechanic, since it is one of the first practical appliances of the automobile idea to do the work of the country horse.

Sawdust as Fuel.

Consul Hughes of Coburg says that in Austria, where everything in the shape of fuel is being carefully investigated, sawdust is impregnated with a mixture of tarry substances and heated to the proper temperature. It is then passed over a plate of iron heated by steam, from which a screw conveyor takes it to a press, where it is compressed into briquettes of the required size. The press turns out 19 per minute, weighing two-fifths of a pound each and measuring 6 by 2 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches. The calorific power is about the same as that of lignite, with but 4 per cent of ash. One factory produced last year over 7,000,000 briquettes, costing about 16 cents per 1,000 and selling at from 95 cents to \$1.

New Patent Boot.

The British war office is carrying out some experiments with the new patent boot recently invented by an officer of the Austro-Hungarian army. This device consists of a leather sole, under the heel of which is a contrivance of metal with a long spiral spring inside. The patent is so simple that it can be readily attached to the ordinary boot. The object of the spring is to obviate any jar when placing the foot on the ground, so that it is like putting the foot upon a cushion. Before introducing it into the army the British authorities are testing it among the postmen, who have to tramp long distances in the performance of their duties over hard streets, which is particularly tiring work.

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