LESSONS FROM THE FAIR

KEEN INTEREST WAS TAKEN IN THE GUELPH SHOW.

Leading Farmers, With Their Wives and Daughters, Were Present.

The recent Ontario Provincial Fair at Guelph demonstrated once more that an educational show, without any of the so-called "attractions," can be made an unqualified success. The attendance was much greater than ever before, and although the vast building had been considerably enlarged during the summer, the accommodation was again found inadequate. Hundreds of farmers' wives and daughters were present, and took as keen an interest in the exhibits, especially the poultry, as did their husbands and brothers. The practical lectures were again the most attractive part of the show, and as before the wisdom of this feature was demonstrated beyond all doubt. The lecture room was at all times too small to accommodate the crowds who wished to hear the addresses, and it will eventually be found necessary to again enlarge the seating capacity of this room, if the highest possibilities of the show as an educational medium are to be achieved. Indeed the good city of Guelph was so crowded with visitors that it would seem as if the limit had already been reached, and that it would be wise to start additional shows in other parts of the province to meet the wants of those who cannot conveniently reach Guelph, and to relieve the congested state of affairs in the Royal City. The Maritime Winter Fair at Amherst, N.S., and the big spring show and sale at Calgary, Alta., are doing good work along educational lines, and another similar show will be started at Ottawa in February next. It requires no prophetic gift to foretell the establishment of great educational shows for the benefit of each and every province in the Dominion within the next two or three years. The convention at Guelph was a magnificent assemblage of the leaders in agricultural thought, gathered from all sections from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the United States and Great Britain as well.

OUR EXPORT TRADE.

Some good advice from a disinterested standpoint was given by Mr. Arch. MacNeilage, of Glasgow, in a talk on "Canadian Live Stock Products exported to Britain and how to improve that trade." He said that Great Britain must consume the surplus products of other countries. Canadian cattle and beef were good, but not as good as the best beef from the United States. The demand in Great Britain was altogether for "baby beef"; at the Smithfield show they had no classes for old animals. Many were putting steers on the market at 22 months old. Baby beef was lacking in flavor, perhaps, but the public wanted it and it was more profitable to produce. In cheese, Canada easily led, great credit being due to Professor Robertson for his efforts to secure better transportation facilities. Canadian butter had not as good a reputation; the Danish and New Zealand butter surpassed it; the Irish was about equal to it, and the Siberian was rapidly approaching it. A weak point in Canadian butter was that many samples of it contained too much moisture. The manner of packing was also defective, especially as regards the parchment paper which was found inferior, flabby and soft when the packages were opened. The keeping qualities of the butter might also be improved. As to horses there was a universal feeling in favor of Canadian horses, draft, van or express horses, and carriage horses. The trouble was that they could not get enough. Canadian horses were well mouthed, well broken, docile, full of spirit and singularly handsome. Prime draft horses weighing 1,700 lbs. and upwards would command as high as $400 to $500 in Glasgow. Carriage horses, for which there is an unlimited demand, range in price from $300 to $375 for first class animals, $240 to $275 for seconds, and $150 to $225 for cobs. "Van" horses used largely by the railway companies brought $325 to $375 for first class, and $200 to $275 for seconds.

FINISHING RANGE CATTLE.

One feature of the show which attracted a good deal of attention was a bunch of 24 range cattle from the Northwest, exhibited by the Territorial Department of Agriculture. These cattle were grade Shorthorns, Herefords and Galloways, and will be stabled and fed at the Agricultural College, and at Major Hood's farm at Guelph, Ont., with a view to ascertain whether a successful business can be done by Ontario farmers in "finishing" Western cattle. Only 15 per cent. of the American range cattle are shipped direct to the market. The rest are shipped east and fed grain until they are in condition for slaughter, and that is one reason why American range cattle bring better prices than ours. In shipping our range cattle to England they are so unaccustomed to confinement that they usually reach the old country before they begin to eat. As they have to be slaughtered within ten days of their arrival, the loss in weight and price is very heavy. It is believed by western men that if range cattle were shipped east and sold at some central point, such as Toronto, they could be laid down at $35 to $40 per head, leaving a good margin for the Ontario farmer.

BEEF PACKING CENTERS.

In speaking of the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in the United States, and of the necessity of protecting Canadian herds from contagious diseases, Hon. Sydney Fisher drew attention to the advantages of having a dressed beef trade rather than an export trade in live cattle. Among other things he said:—"The Americans have a dead meat trade. They have all the facilities of immense abattoirs and they can turn the stream from the live cattle to the dead meat trade in a very little time. But if there were to occur a case of contagious disease in Canada to-morrow and the markets of the old country should be shut against our live stock trade, we have no organized dead meat trade, no abattoirs here to slaughter our animals, no facilities for the transportation of that meat if it were prepared for the old country market, and that would be an almost fatal blow against the live stock trade of this country. Such a thing might occur in Canada at any moment; it matters not how careful the authorities may be. Such things have occurred in the old land. I believe the day has come in Canada when the ordinary dead meat trade must be organized, must be established, so that if such an incident should occur in this country, we should not be put to the enormous loss that we would to-day. We have an example of what can be done in the success of the bacon trade of Canada. The same thing can be done in the dead beef trade. It will require the same business capacity, the same organization, the same capital that was required for the organization of the packing houses, and for the establishment of the bacon trade, the organization of the abattoir system in Canada, and a transportation system to carry the meat forward. I want to call the attention of the stockmen and capitalists of this province to this problem. I am quite sure the difficulties which have hindered it up to the present time have largely disappeared. One of these was the lack of a market for the offal. There will soon be a market here that all the different parts of the animal can be utilized. This being the case, I feel the time is now ripe for the establishment of a dead meat trade with the old country and that it must be brought about in the interests of the live stock of this country. Unless we take steps we are short sighted and we are closing our eyes to a danger with which we are face to face.

F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

CAUSE FOR ALARM.

WHEN YOU GROW WEAK AND YOUR CHEEKS LOSE THEIR COLOR.

This Means Anaemia, and if Neglected Consumption May Follow—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the Only Certain Cure.

Anaemia, or poor or watery blood, is a trouble from which most growing girls, and many young boys suffer. It comes at a critical period of the young person's life, and unless prompt steps are taken to enrich the blood and thus strengthen the system, decline, and most likely consumption will follow. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that acts directly upon the blood and the nerves, promptly restoring the ailing one to complete health and strength. The following statement from Mrs. Lena M. Ryan, of Welland, whose daughter was a victim of anaemia, gives the strongest proof of the value of these pills. Mrs. Ryan says:—"About three years ago the health of my daughter, Birdie, became so bad that I was seriously alarmed. She was pale and almost bloodless; had no appetite, lost flesh and suffered from severe headaches. I took her to a doctor, and although his treatment was followed for some time, it did not benefit her. I then tried some other remedies, but these also failed, and she had wasted away to a mere shadow of her former self. At this stage I was advised to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and she began this treatment. Almost from the outset these pills helped her, and as she continued their use, the color came back to her cheeks, her appetite improved, the headaches ceased to trouble her, and by the time she had taken eight boxes she felt stronger and better than she had ever done in her life before. I think Dr Williams' Pink Pills are unsurpassed for all ailments of this kind, and strongly recommend them to other mothers."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only cure all cases like the above, but also cure all other troubles arising from poor blood or weak nerves, such as rheumatism, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, indigestion, kidney and liver troubles, scrofula, and eruptions of the skin, etc. These pills are also a direct cure for the ailments from which so many women suffer in silence. Give the pills a fair trial and they will not disappoint you. The genuine are sold only in boxes that have the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around every box. If your dealer does not have them, send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

STRANGE PICTURE STORY.

A story of strange happenings to a valuable picture—an Albert Durer worth $200,000—comes from a village in West Flanders. An inhabitant received the picture from Paris some years ago, and, being ignorant of its value, sold it to a local carriage painter, whose son disposed of it to an "amateur" for fifty francs. This gave rise to legal proceedings between the first sellers and the carriage painter, in the course of which the picture was identified as one which had been stolen from the Royal Picture Gallery at Munich. The work is a representation of the Apostles, one of Durer's masterpieces and the signature of the artist is in a corner of the panel.

Why do we wear

Granby Rubbers and Overshoes

Dealers all over Dominion say they give better satisfaction than any others. The people say they fit better, look better, wear better.—Because they are honestly made out of pure new rubber.

"Granby Rubbers wear like iron."

HOW CAUSTIC BURNS.

Take a piece of woollen cloth, or a piece of a blanket, and boil it thoroughly in a strong solution of caustic soda, and you will find the wool will gradually be eaten away, leaving nothing but the skeleton. Women do not realize how "soap substitutes," which are generally surcharged with soda, or how common alkaline soaps destroy their clothing; consequently they, week by week, subject costly fabric to such treatment. The hands also are immersed for hours in such solutions, resulting in eczema, coarse skin, and brittle nails. The caustic soda may loosen the dirt, but it eats away the fabric and ruins the hands. There is no economy in such work. It is so easy for a woman to test the difference between an alkali charged soap and a neutral washing soap, that it is strange that there is room for any but a pure soap on the Canadian market. Sunlight Soap has been tested by chemists and analysts the world over, and its freedom from free alkali or caustic has been demonstrated by the highest medical authorities. Consequently the true saying, "Sunlight Soap reduces expenses." 602.

TOOTHACHE AND SIGHT.

Dentist Says Bad Teeth Are the Cause of Bad Eyesight.

Some years ago, writes a correspondent, I was a martyr to toothache, and curiously enough I began to feel that at the same time that my sight was giving way. I had a good deal of reading to do, so I did not connect the two things in my own mind. On going to a dentist, however, I happened to tell him about my failing sight, and he at once informed me that, in his opinion, bad teeth were the cause of bad eyesight, and that this was a fact very little known.

I took the dentist's hint and my experience has been that since my teeth have been put thoroughly in order my sight has become stronger and better than it has ever been before. On making inquiries into this subject, I find that many cases are on record of failing eyesight being caused by defective teeth exciting disturbances of the ocular nerves.

Such a case was reported some time ago of a girl, aged fifteen years, who suffered from failing vision, and became, according to her own account, blind in a week; her pupils were dilated and insensible. She had two decayed teeth taken out, and "her vision returned to her when walking away from the hospital."

A week previous to this miraculous cure the blind girl had been examined by a well-known oculist, who after some persuasion made her read with either eye, and designated the case as "hysterical amblyopia." The recorder of the case considers it a case of "reflex blindness" associated with the presence of the decayed teeth, presumably because carious teeth were noted.

The Lancet cites another case of a woman, aged forty-five years, who complained of impaired vision in the right eye and a painful upper bicuspid. The offending tooth was removed and the sight was immediately restored.

THE CZAR AND HIS NOBLES

SAID TO BE GREAT ENMITY BETWEEN THEM.

Smouldering Wrath With Which the Nobility Regard Their Czar.

"Privileges! Of course we have our privileges!" a Russian noble exclaimed bitterly some little time ago. "Were I sent to prison, my food would cost the state ten kopeks a day, whereas if I were a peasant it would cost only five. That is the sort of privileges we have, and much good they do us. I often have a good laugh now that I can read your journals; you give such thrilling accounts of the oppression to which our students and peasants are subjected, and lavish on them such warm sympathy; but it seems never even to occur to you that we are in the same boat as they—just as much oppressed, just as much in need of sympathy. Some of you even go so far as to depict us as the oppressors, and tell what trouble the Czar and his ministers have to prevent our playing the tyrant. We play the tyrant, indeed, bound hand and foot as we are, at the mercy of every petty police official! Do you know that we may be forced to leave our homes at a moment's notice any day, and go just where the police choose to send us, even though it be to Siberia? I had to obtain the permission of the police before I could leave Russia last week, and I may be summoned back by them at any moment. If I refused to go they may seize my wife and children. And yet you talk of our privileges and reproach us with our lack of loyalty! What does the Czar do for us that we should be loyal to him?"

What this Russian said that day in Paris many another of his kind would say in Russia without scruple, if he dared; for one of the most curious features of Russian society in these latter days is the smouldering wrath with which the nobility as a class regard their Czar. In other countries the nobles as a rule stand nearer to the sovereign than the rest of his subjects, and are in closer personal relations with him. In Russia, however,

IT IS QUITE OTHERWISE.

There the position that elsewhere is held by the nobles is held by the Tchinovniks, or official class, which is made up of folk of all sorts and conditions. The imperial ministers are, as often as not, quite self-made men—two of the Czar's present ministers began life very low down indeed, and are married to wives who began it even lower. It is the same with the gendarmerie and other police forces—one of the highest and most dreaded officials among them is the son of a foundling. And these people practically monopolize power and influence in the state to the detriment, of course, of the nobility.

Much of the bitterness with which the Russian nobles regard both the Czar and his government is due undoubtedly to the fact that they feel themselves in a false position owing to the power which, as they maintain, ought to be in their hands being in the hands of men who are for the most part their social inferiors. The Tchinovniks practically stand between them and their sovereign, for their only means of approaching him is through them. This state of things they naturally resent bitterly; still, there is something else they resent much more bitterly, and with even better right. Not only are the Tchinovniks installed in the place which elsewhere is held by the nobles but they wield there a power over the nobles such as elsewhere is wielded by no one class over another. That complaint, "We are at the mercy of every petty police official," was not uttered idly; in Russia rich and poor alike, even the great nobles, are, as a point of fact, completely at the mercy of the police. And they know it; it is brought home to them, indeed, at every turn. Why, if any three of them stand talking together for a few minutes in the streets they may, if the police choose, be led off straight to prison. As for their letters, the police have the legal right, should they care to use it, to open and read them one and all before they are delivered. They have the legal right, too, to sit in judgment on any book that passes through the post, and decided whether or not it is suitable reading for the person

TO WHOM IT IS ADDRESSED.

I once witnessed a very significant little scene in Russia, says a writer in the London World. In the house where I was staying a ring was heard at the hall door one night quite late, and after a moment's delay the butler appeared, white and trembling in every limb. He uttered only one word, the Russian for a gendarme; and as they heard it the same odd look of fear came into the eyes of every man and woman in that room. These people, it must be noted, were all ease-loving and law-abiding, of the class, indeed, that would as soon have thought of jumping into the Neva as of meddling with politics—politics in Russia spells danger. None the less, the mere fact of there being a gendarme at the door was evidentaly a sore shock to their nerves.

The Russian nobles are certainly in a most painful position; still, whether the blame of this can justly be cast either on the Czar or his ancestors is another question. They themselves have not a single doubt on the subject; all their troubles date from the day when Alexander the Second, by freeing the serfs, robbed them alike of their prestige and their wealth, they declare. From that time they have been going steadily down in the world, they say; and all through the fault of the Czar liberator, against whom they are never weary of railing, for sweet reasonableness is not one of their marked characteristics, and they fail to see why serfs should not always have remained serfs. They forget, however, that they received compensation when their serfs were taken from them; forget, too, that if they chose to waste in riotous living the money they received, the fault was their own, not the Czar's. That their poverty, the fact of their being overwhelmed with debts, has much to do with their loss of influence is true enough, of course; but, after all, their poverty and their debts in the present are but the natural consequence of their reckless extravagance in the past. Besides, their loss of influence is due to other causes as well as to their poverty. If they have been ousted from their proper position in the empire by men

SOCIALLY THEIR INFERIORS,

it is, in a measure at least, because these men have more brains than they have, are better educated, more capable, and, above all, at once more industrious and more alert. And for this, at least, no Czar can reasonably be held responsible. Were Nicholas the Second to do to-morrow what they are always clamoring for him to do—make a clean sweep of his present advisers and high officials, and instal in their places members of the old noble families—the result would be chaos to the state.

It is perhaps but natural that his nobles should attack the Czar, should reproach him with doing nothing for them. None the less, they would spend their time more profitably were they to try to do something for themselves—to try, too, to do something for him. For, in some respects his position is more painful even than theirs, for he knows that they are disloyal, seething with discontent, and knows that, with all their faults, they have good reason for their discontent, as they are undoubtedly suffering from wrongs which he ought to be able to right and cannot. To right them would need a Peter the Great, and Nicholas II. was not cast in the heroic mould. He is only a good-natured, well-meaning sovereign, as no one knows better than himself. At the present time he is completely in the hands of the Tchinovniks. All letters addressed to him they read before he does; all applications for audiences are subject to their approval. Thus he knows precisely what they wish him to know, and not one iota more, a fact that renders it easy for them to thwart him when his wishes chance to run counter to theirs.

SALADA

Ceylon Tea is the finest Tea the world produces, and is sold only in lead packets.

Black, Mixed and Green.

Japan tea drinkers try "Salada" Green tea.

Laidlaw Bale-Tie Company
MANUFACTURERS OF
Hay Bale-Ties
SPECIAL STANDARD AND HIGH CARBON
BALING WIRE.
Wire Straightened and Cut to Lengths
WE OPERATE OUR OWN WIRE MILL.
Write us for Prices.
HAMILTON, - CANADA
The largest exclusive Bale Tie Factory in the world

RARE PRESENCE OF MIND.

"That woman over there looks as if she were painted——"

"Sir, that is my wife!"

"I had not finished my sentence. She looks as if she were painted by Raphael and had just stepped out of the frame."

DIABETES CURED.

PHYSICIAN AMAZED AT A QUEBEC CASE.

This Hitherto Incurable Disease Has at Last Yielded to Medicine — The Statement of a Man Cured of a Very Bad Case Four Years Ago.

Quebec, Jan. 12.—(Special)—Physicians and others interested in medicine have been very much interested in a remarkable cure which has been made in this city. If the facts are as reported and the gentleman in question has signed a positive statement giving details and all particulars—this case will mark a new era in the treatment of at least one hitherto incurable disease.

Some few years ago, Mr. Sam Desrochers, of this city was almost dead with Diabetes. He had been ill for over five years and toward the last the symptoms became so very marked as to leave no doubt in the minds of his physicians as to the nature of the ailment.

He had an unquenchable thirst, his feet were always cold; he had some very acute pains around his kidneys. These and many other symptoms were all present and no one thought for a moment that he could ever recover.

He tried every remedy for Diabetes that he could hear of but all failed to do him any good, and when his hope had almost gone he determined to begin a treatment of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

From the very commencement he began to feel a little better day by day, and as the treatment proceeded the unfavorable symptoms grew less and less till finally he was completely cured, sound and well.

His astonishing recovery created quite a sensation at the time and many wondering inquiries were made by the doctors and others. If he hadn't Diabetes then nobody ever had it, and Diabetes was incurable! —Then how could he be cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills? The cure was only temporary and it would return was what many said.

Now, however, after four years have elapsed Mr. Desrochers stoutly declares that he has not since had the slightest symptom of his old trouble. Every one is convinced that Diabetes is curable and that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

Heavy shipments of pig iron are being made from Great Britain to the United States.

Two friends met after an absence of some years, during which time the one had increased considerably in bulk, and the other still resembled only the "effigy of a man." "Said the stout gentleman: "Why, Dick, you look as if you had not had a dinner since I saw you last." "And you," replied the other, "look as if you had been at dinner ever since."

Tell the Deaf.—Mr. J. F. Kellock, Druggist, Perth, writes: "A customer of mine having been cured of deafness by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, wrote to Ireland, telling his friends there of the cure. In consequence I received an order to send half a dozen by express to Wexford, Ireland, this week."

She — "Because I cannot marry you, do not be disheartened. You must face the world bravely." He— "It isn't a question of the world — I've got to face my creditors."

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

Speaker — "My fellow citizens, I am speaking for the benefit of posterity." Voice from the Audience — "And if you don't finish soon they'll be here."

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

"Did he marry her for her money?" asked the girl in white. "Well, let's be charitable and say he did," answered the girl in grey. "There's no use casting aspersions on his taste and judgment."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

TIPS OF ROYALTY.

Even kings must pay out and emperors tip when the butler and footman speed them as the parting guest, says the London Chronicle. After his stay here for Queen Victoria's funeral the German Emperor left £5,000 for the servants at Windsor and Osborne. But until vigorous action was taken by the Prince Consort, even larger donations were expected of the sovereign's visitors. It was the visit of the Czar Nicholas I. that led to reform. After a week's stay at Windsor he left £20,000 for the royal servants, and Napoleon III. was equally extravagant. In the interests of her poor relations Queen Victoria set a reasonable limit to her servants' perquisites. The only visitor who disregarded this regulation was the late King of Holland, who had truly regal conceptions of money. When the present Czar stayed at Balmoral a few years ago his largesses amounted to £3,000.

ST. JACOBS OIL

POSITIVELY CURES

Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Backache
Headache
Feetache
All Bodily Aches
AND

CONQUERS PAIN.

"All coons look alike to me!" So do most teas, but none taste like **Blue Ribbon Ceylon.** Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green

OUR BRANDS.
King Edward 1000s
"Headlight" 500s
"Eagle" 100s & 200s
"Victoria"
"Little Comet"

E D B. PARLOR MATCHES D E C O. Y.
HULL, CANADA

Don't Experiment with other and inferior brands, USE EDDY'S

HOW THE RUSSIANS DO IT.

Most of us think of Russia as a land of snow and ice, and are unaware of the fact that excellent crops are gathered there in the summer season.

In July last a field trial of Binders, Mowers and Reapers was held at Ischigri (Russia) the conduct of which was remarkable for its thoroughness. The details of the inspection and judging were so minute that we publish a few extracts from the official report for the benefit of our farming readers.

The firms invited to compete were Massey-Harris, Deering, Osborne, Plano, Adriance Platt, Walter A. Wood, McCormick, Milwaukee and Johnston.

Plano, Adriance Platt and McCormick did not answer the invitation; the Milwaukee declined to take part because they deemed one month's notice insufficient; Walter A. Wood sent machines but did not participate.

The jury comprised the President of the Agricultural Society, who is also a member of the Provincial Council; a delegate from the Ministry of Agriculture, two members of the Provincial Council, three estate owners, seven district agricultural inspectors, and two agriculturists.

(We refrain from giving the names because they are Russian and very hard to spell).

The ground was lumpy, and a hill side test was chosen. The crop was very long rye, heavily mixed with weeds and partly laid.

In the Binder trial the machines worked for about 4½ hours. The working of each machine was watched by four judges.

"The Massey-Harris Binder did well in cutting the laid grain, but the —— Binder which had less laid grain to cope with, failed to take it twice running over the rye."

The result of the Binder and other tests was that Massey-Harris Co. were given the Highest Award in each case.

She — "Wasn't it a lovely honeymoon, darling?" He—"Oh, wasn't it, sweetie!" She — "My only regret is that it may never happen again."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

What everyone wants, what everyone gives, what everyone asks, and what very few take. — Advice.

Biliousness Burdens Life.—The bilious man is never a companionable man because his ailment renders him morose and gloomy. The complaint is not so dangerous as it is disagreeable. Yet no one need suffer from it who can procure Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the liver and obviating the effects of bile in the stomach they restore men to cheerfulness and full vigor of action.

If a man bit off the end of your nose, what would the magistrate oblige him to do? — Keep the peace (piece).

For Over Sixty Years.

AN OLD AND WELL-TRIED REMEDY.—Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty 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 Diarrhœa. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind

What is the difference between a cat and a speech? — The one has its claws at the end of its paws, and the other has its pauses at the end of its clauses.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat and lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, colds, coughs, bronchitis, etc., etc.

Why is the fireplace like Westminster Abbey? — Because it contains the ashes of the grate (great).

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

AMBIGUOUS.

First Artist — "Well, old man, how is business?"

Second Artist — "Oh, splendid! Got a commission this morning from a millionaire. Wants his children painted very badly."

First Artist (pleasantly) — "Well, my boy, you're the very man for the job."

HOME WORK.

We want the services of a number of families to do knitting for us at home, whole or spare time. We furnish the machine and supply the yarn free and pay for the work. Present earnings make from $7 to $10 a week, made according to time devoted to the work. Write at once for particulars. Name reference.

The Dominion Knitting Co., Dept. B. TORONTO, ONT.

POULTRY...

Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens.

If you want best prices ship your poultry to us. We want large quantity to meet demand we have for it

EGGS We can get you Big Prices for Them.

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited TORONTO

Consignments and Correspondence solicited.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO MANILA.

The Chicago & North-Western Railway announces that in connection with the daily trans-continental service, via that line from Chicago to San Francisco, the steamship lines from the latter port have inaugurated direct sailings from San Francisco to Manila, additional to the service via Nagasaki and Hong Kong. Some of the finest steamships in the Pacific are being used for this new direct service.

What is the difference between a soldier and a bombshell? — One goes to war and the other goes to pieces.

If you are coughing, take Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Breast Tea.

In a cemetery at Middlebury, Vt., is a stone, erected by a widow to her loving husband, bearing this inscription: "Rest in peace — until we meet again."

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

Why is a well-to-do-baker like a beggar with twelve starving children? — He kneads (needs) so much bread.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

When is a spoon like a young lady's hair? — When it is plated (plaited).

A Clear, Healthy Skin.—Eruptions of the skin and the blotches which blemish beauty are the result of impure blood caused by unhealthy action of the Liver and Kidneys. In correcting this unhealthy action and restoring the organs to their normal condition, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will at the same time cleanse the blood, and the blotches and eruptions will disappear without leaving any trace.

If your father fell into a copper, to what extent would he suffer? — He would be pa (r) boiled.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.,

Gents,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family and also in my stables for years and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly,
ALFRED ROCHAV,
Proprietor Roxton Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.
Roxton Pond, July 4, 01.

LONGEVITY IN WALES.

Wales is famous for longevity, says the London Express. Within half a mile of the centre of the rural parish of Llantwit Vardre reside six people whose combined ages amount to 506 years! Coerphilly goes "one better," with nine persons, whose combined ages aggregate 764 years, one being a nonagenarian; while Fontypridd Workhouse beats the lot, for among the inmates are two centenarians—one a fine old dame born on Feb. 8, 1802, and the other a man to whom life has become a burden. He is 102.

Some Immense Estates.

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