CANADIAN FLOUR IN JAPAN

AN OTTAWA BAKER AT THE OSAKA EXHIBITION.

Our Trade With Japan May Be Greatly Extended in Many Lines.

No kingdom on the face of the earth, in either ancient or modern times has forged ahead more rapidly than Japan, not only in civilization in its commonly accepted sense but industrially in the fullest commercial meaning. A quarter of a century ago Japan was practically known as four large and many small islands off the northeastern coast of China, where people employed their time in growing tea, inlaying trays, and deftly embroidering silken garments with golden threads. To-day Japan is an empire worthy of the name, comprising an area of 162,655 square miles, with a population of 44,000,000 of people. The adoption of western manners and customs, the abolition of the feudal system under which the country was governed by a few lords, the conversion of an absolute into a limited monarchy as the result of the 1863 revolution, and the introduction in 1890 of a popularly elected Parliament, have raised the empire of Nihom from a petty sovereignty to be one of the powers of the world which has now to be reckoned with in all matters of difference between the Occident and the Orient. Japan has a national debt of $257,000,000.

While not more than one-sixth of its area is arable, the soil is very productive where it can be utilized at all, and there it teems with every variety of

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT.

Tobacco, tea, potatoes, rice, and wheat are all grown; its floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied; but its fruits though abundant are for the most part of poor quality. Japan has 2,652 miles of privately owned railways and 768 miles of Government lines, on which last year a net profit in the aggregate was made of $3,734,885.

Japan possesses an army of 300,000 men, and her war with China cost about $225,000,000, of which $80,000,000 was repaid by indemnity. She has a well equipped navy manned by 19,000 men, and her mercantile marine is worthy of her progress.

During the last fiscal year, Japan exported to the United Kingdom copper, curios, drugs, jute, silk (raw and manufactured), and straw plaits to the value of $1,494,764, while during the same period her imports from the old country in alkali, arms, carriages, cotton yarn, cotton goods, machinery, metals, ships, and ship machinery, and woollens reached the value of $8,649,101.

During the same period Canada exported to Japan only $188,683 worth of goods, while she imported therefrom materials to the value of $1,620,868. But this is in process of change.

Four years ago the Hon. Mr. Nosse, now Consul-General for Japan in British North America, with headquarters at Montreal, was despatched to Canada by his Government for the purpose of advocating the Federal Government disallowance of certain legislation passed by the Province of British Columbia prohibiting the admission of Japanese into Canada. Mr. Nosse's successful intervention was followed by the natural desire on the part of his Government to cultivate international trading relations between Canada and Japan, and the latest outcome of his diplomatic mission has been the decision of the Dominion Government to co-operate with the Government of Japan in furthering the success of an international Exhibition to be held in 1903 in the kingdom of the Mikado, by the furnishing of a section illustrative of almost everything grown or produced in Canada. Mr. William Hutchison, Exhibition Commissioner of the Canadian Government, will be in charge, and one of the main features of the Canadian exhibits will be the making on the spot of bread from Canadian flour, by Mr. Jameson, an Ottawa expert baker.

CANADIAN FLOUR

of the sort that will be exhibited contains by actual analysis about one-tenth more of albumenoids than the best quality of Hungarian flour; and the albumenoids or gluten being more tenacious yield a dough which rises better and holds its position in the baked loaf. When this is seen the demonstration in Japan will be followed as elsewhere by a demand for Canadian flour in that country far in excess of the paltry $8,410 worth exported last year. From Canadian flour bakers can make not only the best quality of bread but likewise the largest quantity per barrel. Three independent tests made by first-class bakers with strong Canadian flour have given the following results. Each using 100 pounds of flour, they obtained respectively 146, 152, and 151 pounds of bread. Adulteration of Canadian flour by Indian corn flour, or any cheaper inferior substances is entirely unknown, and for sweetness, whiteness, and strength this flour is unsurpassed.

In the matter of the exports of wheat, flour, cheese, butter, apples, lumber of all kinds, fish and fish products, carriages, raw and manufactured cottons and woollens, Canada is Japan's natural next-door neighbor, controlling the whole "red line" route from east to west, and from the motherland to the furthest confines of the Pacific. Less than three weeks will transfer cargo from the Atlantic board to Yokohama wharf, and the Canadian system of cold storage both on the railway cars and on the steamships, renders the transportation of such perishable articles as butter, cheese, fruits, and meats as safe and as easy as the carrying of the roughest imperishable lumber.

Whatever Japan requires in the way of imports Canada is prepared to supply on the most mutually advantageous terms; and when Canada comes to the assistance of Japan with a brotherly readiness as has been the case, the least that Japan can do is to reciprocate by bestowing her commercial patronage where she has not sought in vain for fraternal acknowledgment.

We have on sale what she requires, and that of the very best quality, and Japan will now have an opportunity of practically manifesting her appreciation of our generosity by placing her orders where she did not hesitate to place her application for favors.

Osaka, the site of the proposed Exhibition, is an active manufacturing city, its principal exports being tea and silk; and it is the chief commercial centre of Japan, containing a population of 476,271. It is what is commonly termed

A "SHOW" CITY,

its principal sights comprising the castle, the Tennoji temple and pagoda, the mint, the arsenal, the Hongwanji temple, the Hakku Butsu or commercial bazaar, the theatres, and a multiplicity of curio shops. The Hakku Butsu will be open at night, and, condensing all the shops and factories of the town in that one place, the Canadian and other visitors may review industrial Osaka by electric light. The labyrinthine bazaar is the delight of the natives, and it is the joy of every visitor to follow its tortuous mazes without a thought of fatigue. Each city in the Mikado's kingdom possesses a large bazaar under Government control where goods marked in plain figures are sold for a small commission. There the useful and the useless, the necessities and the luxuries of life, the newest inventions, antiques, curios, and whatnot unobtainable elsewhere invite the inspection of the visitor and tempt a purchase if only as a souvenir typical of the land of the chrysanthemum. The richest silk fabrics loom and hand can produce are here to be found in abundance, and the tourist who wishes an hotel conducted on the "European plan" will discover such accommodation at Jiutei's Osaka hotel, which is pleasantly situated on an island.

Osaka is most delightfully located, and has not inaptly been termed "The Venice of Japan," for it possesses no fewer than 300 bridges. Formerly Osaka was a military capital of Japan, and within its castle walls much of its history has been made, for therein were played the final acts of the Shogunate, and with the surrender of 1868 the Restoration began.

W. H. COARD.
Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

MISERABLE NIGHTS.

What to Do When Baby Is Fretful and Sleepless.

It is wrong to take up a wakeful baby from the cradle and walk it up and down the floor all night. It demoralizes the infant and enslaves the parents. Baby does not cry for the fun of the thing; it cries because it is not well—generally because its stomach is sour, its little bowels congested, its skin hot and feverish. Relieve it and it will sleep all night, every night growing stronger in proportion. Just what mothers need is told in a letter from Mrs. E. J. Flanders, Marbleton, Que., who says:—"I cannot say too much in favor of Baby's Own Tablets. They have worked like a charm with my baby, who was very restless at night, but Baby's Own Tablets soon brought quiet sleep and rest. I shall never be without a box while I have a baby." Baby's Own Tablets cure all minor ailments of little ones, and are guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. They are sold at 25 cents a box by all dealers, or you can get them by mail, post paid, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

FOR WEAK HEARTS.

Moderate Amount of Exercise Is Beneficial.

It is not many years ago that the belief prevailed that a sufferer from heart disease was in constant peril whenever he moved, and that the nearer he approached absolute rest the better it was for his heart. This is still true in respect to certain forms of heart disease — those due to actual muscle; but when the disease is in the valves, as it is in the majority of cases, the modern teachings is that properly regulated exercise is beneficial. This is founded upon the common-sense view that the heart is like other muscles in that it can be strengthened by exercise to meet increased calls upon it, says the Youth's Companion.

When the valves of a pump get out of order it requires greater force to move a given quantity of water; if this force can be applied it will make up for the defect in the valves. The same principle holds good in the case of the diseased heart; the valvular defect must be made good — "compensation" is the medical term for this process — by increased strength in the heart muscles.

The heart must be able not only to meet the ordinary, every-day extra strain — this it does automatically, as it were, by the unaided efforts of nature — but it must be stronger than necessary, just as it is in health to meet some extra strain caused by illness, a nervous shock, or some absolutely necessary exertion. It is evident, therefore, that a diseased heart must, to assure the safety of the patient, be strengthened beyond the requirements of a quiet life.

This is accomplished in various ways, but none is better for the purpose than hill climbing or stair climbing, the former for pleasant days, the latter for bad weather. The exercise should, of course, be taken under the direction of a physician, for it can easily be overdone, in which case one of the bad conditions against which it is the object of the exercise to provide will be artificially produced, and the heart will be overtaxed before it is strong enough to withstand the extra strain.

The patient should keep constantly in mind the fact that he is not in training to become an athlete or a candidate for membership in the Alpine club, but is working only to make his heart a trifle stronger than is necessary for its daily needs, so that it may have a small reserve to draw upon to meet any sudden and unexpected draft.

IT DEPENDED.

"Has Mr. Bilden a good memory?"

"Well," replied the discreet friend, "I must say it depends somewhat on whether he's owning or collecting."

SHODDY QUESTION AGAIN.

COMMISSIONER HODSON REPLIES TO CHARGES.

Reiterates the Fact that the Sheep Industry in Canada Is Declining.

My attention has been called to an article entitled "Commissioner Hodson's Shoddy Charges," in the Clothier and Haberdasher for November. The opening paragraph of this article is quite misleading, for reasons which I shall point out later. The Editor of the Clothier says: "Dominion Live Stock Commissioner Hodson has published a series of articles with a view of impressing Canadian consumers with the idea that Canadians as well as British and American manufacturers, are constantly practicing the deception of palming off fabrics made almost entirely of cotton or shoddy as genuine, all-wool goods. He charges that the purchasers of meltons, worsteds, dress goods, etc., get neither value, wear or worth for their money, and that the wool-growing industry has been ruined."

The fact is that in the articles sent to the press by me, no charges whatever were made against Canadian manufacturers of woollen goods. The articles in question were eight in number, five of which were portions of an address delivered by Mr. Alfred Mansell, Shrewsbury, England, before the meeting of the International Sheep Breeders' Association at Carlisle, England, in July last; two were made up of discussions following the above address; and the final one prepared by myself, drew attention to the desirability of legislation in Canada to require that imitation woollen goods be sold on their merits. As may be verified by reference to the copies sent out, all of Mr. Mansell's articles were

DULY CREDITED TO HIM.

Again the Clothier says: "To say that the shoddy industry flourishes in Canada to such an extent that it has ruined the wool-growing industry is a big statement, and one that is not borne out by facts. Some of the Canadian mills have no machinery at all for working up shoddy, and others use but small quantities of it."

This is very different from the statement actually made by me, which was: "The sheep industry of Canada has been steadily declining for years on account of the low prices of wool and the ravages of dogs." One has only to turn to the Statistical Year Book to prove the truth of this. According to the census of 1881 there were in that year 3,048,678 sheep in Canada; in 1891 there were only 2,563,781; the figures for the census of 1901 are not yet available.

The export of raw wool from Canada in 1901 was 1,013,673 pounds, which is less than in any year from 1868 to 1884. There are no figures available showing the total wool clip of the Dominion, but the clip for Ontario, which was 6,235,036 pounds in 1894, had fallen to 5,805,921 pounds in 1900. This does not look as if the sheep-growing industry were prosperous, as it certainly ought to be, considering the suitability of the country for the business.

Although there is no doubt that shoddy is used in Canada, yet I made no reference to the fact. The whole tenor of my article was along the line of demanding that "so-called woollen goods should be sold for just what they are," and "that something should be done to protect our woollen manufacturers against the shoddy products of foreign countries and to improve the condition of the Canadian wool growers." I realize that Canadian manufacturers have been almost compelled to make cheap goods in order to compete with the shoddy products of Yorkshire and other mills, but I believe that, if foreign as well as domestic fabrics were required by law to be stamped with the relative proportion of the component fibres, our consumers would soon show a decided preference for honest Canadian goods, to the great advantage of Canadian manufacturers. I do not feel and have not expressed any hostility toward our manufacturers, for I recognize that the producer and the consumer are

MUTUALLY DEPENDENT.

The letters from the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Rosamond of Almonte, Ont., and Hewson of Amherst, N. S., published by the Clothier, only confirm the statements made by Mr. Mansell in his address at Carlisle. Mr. Hewson expresses the situation exactly when he says, in speaking of the difficulty of determining the composition of a fabric: "They (the ordinary consumers), have to rely almost wholly on the dealer or his clerk for this information, hence we quite agree with the idea that every manufacturer should be called upon to brand his goods under Government regulation, so that the consumer may be protected and encouraged to buy such goods as are of pure wool, and the most economical and satisfactory in the long run, for he is always willing to pay a fair price for a bit of pure all-wool goods, provided he is absolutely sure of getting it." We believe this view of the case places the responsibility more where it belongs, and at the same time emphasises the need of Government regulation, and helps out the deserving farmer who has a right to look to his brother Canadian for a market for his wool.

In conclusion I may say that the Clothier's article appears very much like a case of wilful misrepresentation of my position in regard to this question. Only a weak case requires such methods to support it.

F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

"Hi there!" shouted the Customs officer, suspiciously. "Why are you holding your handkerchief to your face?" "There's a bit of cinder in my eye," answered the returning tourist. "Ah! foreign substance in the eye! You'll have to pay duty on it."

Wear! That's "the greatest thing in the world,"—in anything that's worn. You get style, fit and finish too, in

Granby Rubbers

—But the one thing we emphasize is their *Wearing Qualities.*

"Granby Rubbers wear like iron."

How to Get Rich:

Take a quantity of silica costing one-fourth the price of oil; mix it with oil, and sell the compound to the public at the price of pure oil; offer "prizes" with the compound to make it sell. It is such a compound the public get when they buy common soaps. In Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—the public buy a pure and well-made soap. Sunlight Soap reduces expense by prolonging the life of the articles washed with it, which is much more profitable to the public, than common soaps with "prizes." 224

AN AUTO RAILWAY.

New System Soon to Be in Operation in France.

A new system of railway communication will be inaugurated in France in June. It consists of the substitution of automobiles for the existing locomotives and cars. Each automobile will be the size of the present corridor carriages, and will accommodate forty passengers and their baggage. They will contain a lavatory and a refreshment bar. They will be capable of making 61½ miles an hour. The invention is beyond the experimental stage, and its application is only delayed for the construction of the necessary rolling stock. The initial trip will be from Paris to Dijon, on June 18. The name of automobile is applied to the new car, the adoption of which, it is claimed, will not only dispense forever with the use of locomotives, but will abolish vibration and noise, and the necessity for stopping for water. The motive power is steam generated by petroleum.

Mr. Noblemaire, manager of the Paris-Lyons Railway, and the greatest authority on the Continent on railway traction, declares that the system will prove an absolute revolution.

THROUGH THE BODY.

To talk through a human body — or a row of human bodies, for the matter of that — is one of the wierdest of the electrician's feats. If a telephone wire be severed and the two ends be held by a person, one in each hand, but far apart, it is quite possible for two individuals to carry on a conversation through the body of a medium as readily and as distinctly as if the line had been properly connected.

Deafness cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SUITED HIM.

Henpekt — "That new doctor you introduced me to, Bowler, is a great symptomotologist — great student of human nature."

Bowler — "Suits you, does he?"

Henpekt — "Suits you, does he?" him last night to treat my wife for a cold, and he said she didn't need any medicine, but that she must be particular, above all things, to keep her mouth shut and breathe through her nose."

"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING LIES IN THE EATING."

The doctors are dumbfounded, the druggists astonished, and the people excited and joyful over the wonderful cures and tremendous sales of the great remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. Every case of Rheumatism—some of many years' standing—has given way to this powerful remedy. Thousands of certificates like the following can be furnished as to its value:

George Scleyer, publisher of the Chilton, Wis., "Volksbote," used St. Jacobs Oil for "almost unbearable pains in the back, which had completely prostrated him." A few applications cured him entirely.

Mrs. Fred. Eberle, Bellaire, O., was for a long time severely troubled with Rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil instantly relieved and entirely cured her.

Rev. Dr. B. Pick, of Rochester, N.Y., suffered so intensely from Rheumatic pains that he was unable to preach. Several applications from a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil "relieved him."

F. Radder, Cleveland, Ohio, says: —"Two applications of St. Jacobs Oil cured me of great and long-continued pain in my foot."

Messrs. C. L. Brundage and Son, druggists, Muskegon, Mich., write: —"St. Jacobs Oil has a wonderful sale. We sold eight bottles at retail yesterday. This will give you some idea of how well it is liked in this section."

Mr. Louis Hinkel, of East Poesten, Kill, N.Y., says:—"I call St Jacobs Oil the best liniment I ever used. It cured me of Rheumatism and pain in the back."

Herman Rittner, Manchester, N.H.: —"I have tried St. Jacobs Oil, and found it excellent. All those who have purchased it speak of it as 'simply incomparable.'"

Geo. G. Erffle, Palestine, Ill.:—"I was in bed suffering from a swollen leg. I used St. Jacobs Oil, its effect was wonderful. The following day I attended to my business again."

Dr. Otto Fuls, Reading, O., writes:—"The sale of St. Jacobs Oil is constantly increasing; it is praised by everybody, and never fails to give entire satisfaction."

THE SIXTY-SIXTH WAY.

The domestic employed in the household of the Fergusons must have been, after her own peculiar fashion, a treasure.

"George," said Mrs. Ferguson, who, having finished her breakfast, was glancing over the "miscellany" column of the morning paper, "I see there are now sixty-five ways of making coffee."

"Does that paper say so?" asked Mr. Ferguson.

"Yes."

"Well," said Mr. Ferguson, tasting the cup of coffee by his plate once more and pushing it away from him, "without knowing what the sixty-five ways are, or anything about them, I am willing to go on record as saying that Bridget's method of making coffee is the sixty-sixth."

A PRIMITIVE CLOCK.

A naturalist, while visiting Great Sangir, one of those islands of the Indian Ocean known as the Celebes or Spice Islands, found a curious time-recorder lodged at the house of a rajah. Two bottles were firmly lashed together and fixed in a wooden frame. A quantity of black sand ran from one bottle into the other in just half an hour, and when the upper bottle was empty the frame was reversed. Twelve short sticks, marked with notches from one to twelve, were hung upon a string. A hook was placed between the stick bearing the number of notches corresponding to the hour last struck and the one to be struck next. The sentry announced the time by striking the hours on a large gong.

SENSATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

JOSEPH BOONE, SEVEN YEARS A HOPELESS INVALID, CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Discharged From Hospital as Incurable, Given up by Doctors — He Is Now Back at His Work Again.

Cottel's Cove, Nfld., Dec. 22. — (Special)—Among the Lobster fishermen here the wonderful cure of Joseph Boone, one of their number, has created a sensation. They look on it as approaching the miraculous.

For eight years, Joseph Boone was a hopeless invalid. For seven years he was unable to work. He was discharged from the hospital after seven months treatment as incurable. Several doctors tried in vain to give him relief for those terrible pains and aches arising from Kidney Complaint.

The cure of a friend by Dodd's Kidney Pills tempted him to try them. He used three dozen boxes and to-day he is working at lobster fishing and doing as big a day's work as any of his mates.

This in brief is the story of Joseph Boone. He has to tell it often to people who never expected to see him do a day's work again and he always adds:

"I am still using Dodd's Kidney Pills and I find a great benefit in every box I use. I can scarcely believe it is myself is in it at all after seven years of such suffering from complicated complaint of the Back and Kidneys."

REMOVING LAMPBLACK.

Instead of using water for this, try washing the article with kerosene and wiping with a dry cloth. Of course soap and water must be used afterward to take off the kerosene.

CRASH LIKELY TO OCCUR.

Cement Market Said to Be in Unstable Condition.

A remarkable article appeared in the issue of December 12th of the Monetary Times on the state of the cement market in Canada and the crash that is likely to follow upon the formation of so many new companies.

The Canadian production of cement in 1901 was 445,000 barrels, the imports were in that year 550,000, making in all 945,000 barrels. In 1902 the total output in Canada had risen to 815,000 barrels, and the imports 486,000 barrels, a total supply on the market of 1,301,000 barrels.

The article then goes on to show that whereas the market is growing at a normal rate, the supply will have risen to an alarming figure.

The estimated production for 1903 of the nine factories in operation last year will be 1,515,000 barrels. In addition to this the five new companies that are setting up in Ontario are estimated to produce 825,000 barrels. Thus the output of Ontario is likely to be well over 2,000,000 barrels. The new factories opening in Quebec and Manitoba bring the Canadian output of cement to about 3,000,000 barrels. As the demand is about 1,200,000 barrels, one can easily imagine that the tremendous excess of production over demand is likely to cause a crash in the market that will be fatal and far-reaching.

The collapse that has occurred in the German market (where cement is selling at 20 per cent. below cost price) through the number of factories rushing into the business, is pointed out as a warning to Canadians to go slowly and be sure of the demand before building costly factories and producing three times

In a local paper containing an account of an amateur concert the following was announced: Mrs. S. was unavoidably absent, being kept at home by a bad child." Needless to say that the "d" in child should have been "l."

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

The total number of emigrants from England in the year of Waterloo was only 2,081.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

The shortest mile in Europe is the Russian verst, which is only 1,165 yards.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

"Well, little chap," said the stranger in the family, picking up one of the children, "what are you going to be when you are a man?" "Nuffin'," said the child. "Nothing? Why so?" asked the stranger. "Because," said the child, "I'm a little girl."

Still Another Triumph—Mr. Thomas S Bullen, Sunderland, writes: "For fourteen years I was afflicted with Piles; and frequently I was unable to walk or sit, and four years ago I was cured by using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I have also been subject to Quinsy for over forty years, but Eclectric Oil cured it, and it was a permanent cure in both cases, as neither the Piles nor Quinsy have troubled me since."

We wish the many thousands who enjoy Blue Ribbon Tea a happy Xmas and a prosperous New Year.

Blue Ribbon Tea Co.

FRENCH MARRIAGE MARKET.

Every profession has its fixed value in the French marriage market. A lieutenant in the army commands a good dowry, for may not his wife become Madame la Generale? Until a few months ago no officer was allowed to marry a lady whose dowry did not amount to 1,000 francs ($240) a year. This minimum has now been abolished, but the officer has still to seek permission to marry and state what benefit his bride would bring him. Without a dowry no girl, however beautiful and accomplished, can marry in her own rank of life. She is pitied, and regarded as outside the pale of matrimony. She may marry beneath her, but most usually she becomes nun, a teacher, a clerk in the post office, or a saleswoman.

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.

During a voyage from Manila to Australia, the ship is out of sight of land for two days only.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

An End to Bilious Headache.—Biliousness, which is caused by excessive bile in the stomach, has a marked effect upon the nerves, and often manifests itself by severe headache. This is the most distressing headache one can have. There are headaches from cold, from fever, and from other causes, but the most excruciating of all is the bilious headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cure it—cure it almost immediately. It will disappear as soon as the Pills operate. There is nothing surer in the treatment of bilious headache.

Johnnie — "Mamma, this book says knowledge is power." Mamma —"And it is, my child." Johnnie— "No, mamma, it isn't. I know there is pie in the pantry, but I hain't got power to get it."

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.

"Artist do you call him? Why, there's only one thing he can draw properly." "What's that?" "Corks."

There never was, and never will be a universal panacea, in one remedy, for all ills to which flesh is heir—the very nature of many curatives being such that were the germs of other and differently seated diseases rooted in the system of the patient—what would relieve one ill, in ura would aggravate the other. We have, however, in Quinine Wine, when obtainable in a sound unadulterated state, a remedy for many and grievous ills. By its gradual and judicious use, the frailest systems are led into convalescence and strength, by the influence which Quinine exerts on Nature's own restoratives. It relieves the drooping spirits of those with whom a chronic state of morbid despondency and lack of interest in life is a disease, and, by tranquilizing the nerves, disposes to sound and refreshing sleep—imparts vigor to the action of the blood, which being stimulated, courses throughout the veins, strengthening the healthy animal functions of the system, thereby making activity a necessary result, strengthening the frame, and giving life to the digestive organs, which naturally demand increased substance—result, improved appetite. Northrop & Lyman of Toronto, have given to the public their superior Quinine Wine at the usual rate, and, gauged by the opinion of scientists, this wine approaches nearest perfection of any in the market. All druggists sell it.

Old Dr. Grimshaw (to medical student) — "And now, remember that to a physician humanity is divided into two classes." Student— "And what are they, doctor?" Old Dr. Grimshaw — "The poor whom he cures and the rich whom he doctors."

IMPERIAL MAPLE SYRUP

The quality standard from ocean to ocean. Your money back if not satisfactory.
ROSE & LAFLAMME, Agents, - Montreal.

Mrs. Brown — "Jane, has Mr. Brown come home yet? I thought I heard him just now." Jane— "No, mum. That was the dog what was growling."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Fish — "Are you a suitor for Miss Juliet's hand?" Sprat — "Yes; but I didn't." "Didn't what?" "Suit her."

NEW INFORMATION BUREAUS.

George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central, Booming Resorts.

To boom pleasure and health resorts along the New York Central and associated lines and thereby increase the earnings of his department, George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the Central, has installed information bureaus throughout the country. He is trying this plan of advertising for the first time.

The function of these bureaus is to convey information concerning the Central and the pleasure resorts, and also to sell tickets to any one who may wish to buy.

These bureaus have been established in this city, Brooklyn, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Montreal, Toronto, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland, Ore.—From the New York Herald.

In our mammoth kitchen we employ a Chef who is an expert in making mince pies. He has charge of making all of Libby's Mince Meat. He uses the very choicest materials. He is told to make the

BEST MINCE MEAT

Ever sold—and he does. Get a package at your grocer's—enough for two large pies. You will never use another kind again. Libby's Atlas of the World, with 32 new maps, size 8x11 inches, sent anywhere for 10 cents in stamps. Our booklet, "How to Make Good Things to Eat," mailed free.

LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY,
CHICAGO.

THREE HUNDRED PROPOSALS.

Miss Celeste J. Miller, of Chicago, has just started on her fifth trip round the world. She has visited every country in the world except Siberia, which she is now on her way to visit. She always travels alone, and has never missed a train or boat connection, never met with an accident, and has refused 300 proposals of marriage.

Dr. Wines, principal of a boy's school, one day had occasion to cane a pupil, and it is supposed did the work very thoroughly. The lad took his revenge in a way that the doctor himself could not help laughing at. Dr. Wine's front door bore a plate on which was the word "Wines." The boy wrote an addition in big letters, so that the inscription ran: "Wines and other lickers."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

During the three months, January, February and March, 26 out of every 100 births take place; during the next quarter 20 only.

Suffer No More.—There are athousand who live miserable lives because dyspepsia dulls the faculties and shadows existence with the cloud of depression. One way to dispel the vapors that beset the victims of this disorder is to order them a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are among the best Vegetable Pills known, being easy to take and are most efficacious in their action. A trial of them will prove this.

A quarter-inch bar of steel did not break till 8,332 pounds were put upon it; but a bar of iron of the same diameter bore 4,504 pounds only.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.

Gentlemen,—My three children were dangerously low with diphtheria. On the advice of our priest my wife began the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT. In two hours they were greatly relieved, and in five days they were completely well, and I firmly believe your valuable Liniment saved the lives of my children.

Gratefully yours,
ADELBERT LEFEBVRE,
Mair's Mills, June 10th, 1899.

Only one-sixtieth of Argentina's rich corn land is cultivated, and she could easily increase her wheat crop to 24 times its present proportions.

POULTRY WANTED.

Present prices for shipments, live or dressed, until Dec. 29—chickens, 8c lb, ducks, 7½c lb, TURKEYS 10c LB. f.o.b. Toronto. We send out empty crates and remit promptly. ONTARIO POULTRY CO., 17 Caraway Ave., Toronto.

Duck Farm for Sale.

8000 Duckings yearly. Toronto suburbs, brick buildings, heated with hot water, Incubators, Brooders and everything complete, cost $4,800, sells for $2,500, $800 down. Particulars, A. Francis, 94 Morse St., Toronto.

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.

HOME WORK.

We want the services of a number of families to do knitting for us at home, whole or spare time. We furnish $25 machine and supply the yarn free and pay for the work as soon as in. Distance no hindrance. $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.

STAMMERERS.

The Arnott Institute, Berlin, Ont., Dr. W. J. Arnott, Superintendent. We treat the cause—not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars.

XMAS TURKEYS

And Fowl of all kinds wanted. Good prices guaranteed. Ship at once to W. A. SMITH & CO., 38 Church st., Toronto. Our commission is only five per cent.: try us.