ABERDEEN ON CANADA.

His Lordship Says the Canucks are Sober and Loyal.

He Talks About the Crofters, Prohibition Imperial Federation and Other Things.

A reporter of the London *Canadian Gazette* interviewed the Earl of Aberdeen on his arrival in England, and the following conversation took place:

"I see you visited the crofters at Killarney, among others?"

"Yes; but I ought perhaps to say that in the interview between Mr. McLeod and myself, which I see in the last *Canadian Gazette*, Mr. McLeod seems to have said a little more of himself than he said to me. I have no doubt it is perfectly correct, and when I asked him as to the dark side of the Crofter settlement, he did say there was none. But that was not always Mr. McLeod's opinion. I spoke to a great number of the crofters, visiting them individually, and it would not, of course, be reasonable to suppose that they all spoke in the same *couleur-de-rose* manner as did Mr. McLeod. It was natural and inevitable that, at first, amid new and strange surroundings, there should have been difficulties to overcome. For instance, they arrived in the Northwest at a time of the year—the month of July—which did not facilitate their immediate prospects. Then they had one bad crop. But it is very gratifying to find that despite these initial difficulties and discouragements, the prevailing sentiment among the crofters is one of hopefulness; and, what is very important for the extension of the system of aided colonization, they understand now, as they did not seem to do at first, that this colonization scheme must be carried out on common-sense business principles."

PROHIBITION AND HIGH LICENSE.

"You, no doubt, saw something of the working of the so-called prohibition in the Northwest?"

"Well, of course I kept ears and eyes open for everything, but I must confess I feel some diffidence in speaking publicly on such a topic. I went to Canada merely as a visitor and I have no wish to appear to obtrude my views upon the Canadian people. Still, if you really desire my opinion, I would say that in the prohibition districts complaints are made, and evidently not without cause, that the permit system does not work satisfactorily. It is obviously reasonable that there should be permits, but where is the line to be drawn? One man may get a permit for a case of wine, nail the permit outside and keep on refilling the case. As it is, there are no doubt many evasions of the law though in the Northwest, as in Ontario, I was delighted to note the sobriety of the people, even when brought together in such masses as at the great Toronto show—a remarkable illustration, by the way, of Canada's fertility and agricultural progress. There was, despite the crowds, the most perfect order and good behavior; and it should be borne in mind that no intoxicating liquors were allowed to be sold on the grounds, so that the adoption of that system on this occasion may be regarded as a complete success, and it is very interesting that the committee should have felt able to introduce and carry out this rule. I found the same thing at the Central Fair, Ottawa, another indication of healthy public opinion on the question of temperance.

"How would I deal with the temperance question in Canada? Well, I hardly like to presume to give an opinion, but so far as I can judge the high license system is the one I would advocate, and I would apply it to the whole of the Dominion. I have reason for believing that some of those who used to advocate stringent measures of prohibition are now coming round to the high license system. By it you make those who hold licenses interested in checking evasions of the law. As it is, I am sure the police have great difficulties in carrying out the law, and I hope the Canadian people will not leave the question until they have put it on a satisfactory footing. They have already set a noble example in their efforts to deal with this and other questions of social legislation."

IS THE ESQUIMALT DRY DOCK USELESS?

"Of course after we had visited the Northwest we went through to the Pacific Coast, and were much pleased with what we saw. I notice that something is said in the papers about the Esquimalt dry dock being useless and must be replaced by a larger dock. That is, I would suggest, an overstatement. When I was there H. M. S. Amphion had recently, unless I am mistaken, been in the dry dock for two months receiving necessary repairs. There is, no doubt, with the new Canadian Pacific mail service and other developments on the Pacific Coast, plenty of scope for a new dock, and I have reason to believe that in a very short time you will hear that the requirements for the extension of accommodation in this direction will be adequately met."

THE REALTY OF OF CANADIAN LOYALTY.

"You have praised the sobriety of the Canadian people, what has your lordship to say about their loyalty?"

"That was to me most striking and gratifying. Take for instance the schools we visited in Ontario. I never heard children sing 'God Save the Queen' with more heartiness and precision. At Winnipeg I had the honor of being invited to a luncheon, and I shall never forget the way the company—men of all parties and creeds—rose and sang the National Anthem. There was a swing and a reality about the proceedings which would have gone to the heart of every loyal Briton as it did to mine. Even, as regards the Commercial Union movement—which is sometimes pointed to as a movement hostile to the British connection, those who advocate it do not in their public utterances, so far as I can judge, express any desire to alter the present relations of Canada to the Mother Country. Of course, the obvious query is, 'Can you stop with Commercial Union, and not go on to Political Union?'"

IS IMPERIAL FEDERATION FEASIBLE?

"Did it strike you that this feeling of loyalty was likely to take practical shape in any measure of Imperial unity?"

"Well, I met a good many Imperial Federation friends, and I am myself a member of the League and a hearty supporter of the principle of Imperial unity; and this feeling of loyalty and attachment to Britain seems to me to be a guarantee that if a feasible scheme could be devised the Canadians would endorse it. At the same time it must not be ignored that there is a considerable amount of misgiving in many quarters in Canada, including the most attached to this country, as to the practibility of Imperial Federation. One method of Federation, which would prove acceptable in many quarters of Canada, would be a double-column tariff within the Empire—each Imperial country discriminating to some extent in favor of all other Imperial countries as against the foreigners. But in the present state of public opinion in England, this can hardly be looked upon as feasible, and this fact induces a good many Canadians to hold aloof from the Imperial Federation movement. They consider that to forward it on that basis would be misleading, and I think it must be admitted that at present there is force in that. With regard to the Province of Quebec, so far as I could gather, the feeling of loyalty is nowhere expressed more strongly, though there seems little disposition towards Imperial Federation among the French Canadians. Partly, no doubt, that may be because they do not fully understand the movement, and the word "Imperial" is perhaps unfortunate. Some Canadians seem inclined to regard it in the sense of Cæsarism and centralization, and I tried to point out how entirely different its real character and object is from that.

"With regard to the 'race difficulty,' which has certainly been the cause of anxiety, I may say that what I saw and heard makes me very hopeful that the growing sense of Canadian nationality will tend gradually to overcome it.

THE M KINLEY SCARE.

"Of course, when I was in Canada, the McKinley Bill was the universal topic; but the perturbation at first created, especially in Ontario and Quebec, seems happily to be diminishing, and no doubt the result of the Congressional elections in the United States will not hinder this tendency of Canadian opinion. Twenty years ago, when the Reciprocity Treaty was rescinded, the Canadian people were told that their whole trade would be destroyed, but Canada, with her unlimited resources and native energy, proved equal to the emergency, and no doubt she will do so again. Of course, whatever their tariff differences may be, Canada and the United States must remain neighbors, and have intimate social and commercial relations the one with the other. Every consideration, therefore, points to the desirability, in the interests of both, that they should keep good friends."

The Turf.

The sudden death of August Belmont, the wealthy banker, social leader, politician and turfman, which was recorded yesterday, brings to mind many notable events of the past season and, in fact, for the last quarter of a century. The New York *Herald* in referring to his turf record says:

Mr. Belmont's connection with racing began with the opening of Jerome Park in 1866, and his colors were first seen on Maid of Honor, who ran second to Ruthless in the Nursery Stakes of that year. During the three succeeding years the "maroon and scarlet" was carried by Finesse, Attraction, Telegram, Fenian, Glenelg and Nellie James. In 1869 Finesse won the Champagne Stakes, Fenian the Belmont Stakes and Glenelg the Jerome Stakes.

In 1881 Mr. Belmont retired from the turf, and in 1887 from the presidency of the American Jockey Club, which he had held for over twenty years. The same year he surprised the turf world by buying George Oyster for $10,000 and Raceland for $17,000. With these horses and a large number of his own breeding, he again took a prominent place on the turf, and from that time on held his own against the greatest racing stables. His fine estate at Babylon, known as "The Nursery," and his extensive breeding farm in Kentucky turned out many high-class youngsters. Mr. Belmont's chief pride on the turf was to breed his own horses, and he has often been heard to say, "I would rather win a purse race with a colt of my own breeding than a stake worth thousands with a horse I purchased."

RECENT WINNINGS.

In 1888 Raceland's victories included the Emporium, the Melrose and the Grand National handicaps and the Spindrift, Stockton, Barnegat, Raritan and Jerome stakes. Prince Royal's best race was the Coney Island Derby, while George Oyster took the Choice Stakes and Lady Margaret the Independence and Atlantic Stakes.

In 1889 Mr. Belmont started twenty-three horses and won over $128,000. Raceland was the largest winner. Other stake winners from the stable that year were St. James, Fides, St. Carlo, Padishah, Belinda, Forest King, She, Lady Margaret and Magnate.

The maroon and scarlet was remarkably successful during the past season. Fides scored the Toboggan Slide Handicap at Morris Park, and Prince Royal won the Rancho Del Paso Handicap. Fritz, Lord Dalmeny and Flavia were also winners at this meeting. At the Sheepshead Bay spring meeting Her Highness won the Mermaid Stakes, Prince Royal won the Coney Island Stakes, and La Tosca the June Stakes. At Monmouth Her Highness landed the Oaks, Prince Royal the Shrewsbury, Midsummer and Harvest Handicaps, Potomac the Red Bank Stakes and La Tosca the Select Stakes. Beauty and Clarendon also earned brackets at the track by the sea.

But it was at Sheepshead Bay in the fall that Mr. Belmont scored his greatest victory. The Futurity, the richest stake of the American turf, worth $74,000, was won in a canter by his favorite colt Potomac, son of the Derby winner, St. Blaise, which he had imported. La Tosca secured the Belle's Stakes before the meeting closed.

At the Brooklyn fall meeting Raceland was in winning form and he showed his heels to good horses in the Woodlawn Handicap. Again at Morris Park the gelding beat Firenzi and others in the Manhattan Handicap, and La Tosca romped home in the Fashion Stakes. The year's winnings aggregated $169,615.

In 1820 Italy was a land of beggars. The people were so poor that in a city of 20,000 inhabitants a traveller was unable to purchase a pair of gloves, or in one of 11,000 a cake of soap.

Feeding Swine on Food Ground and Unground.

SIR,—An experiment was conducted at this farm during the early part of the year which clearly indicates the great relative loss sustained by farmers who confine pigs to a diet of unground grains during the winter season. Pigs are very frequently fed in that way, it may be partly from lack of thought, but oftener because it is convenient. The particulars relating to this experiment are now going through the press and will be issued in bulletin form a few days hence. The gain on the investment from the pigs fed on a ration of peas, barley and oats, all of which are ground, and wheat middlings, was 39 9 per cent in 134 days. On the other hand the returns arising from those lots which were fed on unground peas and barley, and ground peas and barley respectively, were far from satisfactory. There was a lack of general thrift in their appearance throughout the experiment. Some of them also became rheumatic and did not wholly recover although fed on a proper ration for some months after the experiment closed; whereas those fed on the mixed ration of ground grain and wheat middlings grew well from the first and were quite ready for market at the end of the 134 days during which the experiment lasted. I would also like to state here that the importance of having pork ready for the early markets has never been duly considered by the farmers. They have been accustomed to bring it into market during the last half of October and the two months following. This custom which is almost universally prevalent has arisen from two causes—First, the pigs which are kept on a low ration until the fattening period are not sooner ready for the market; second, the pork has nearly all been slaughtered at home and marketed in the dead carcass form until recent years, and it has been found more convenient to do this late in the season. The practice of marketing on foot is growing rapidly. No one should feel better pleased over this than the farmer, as it saves him the necessity of engaging in the unpleasant work of killing it himself, and it relegates this work to the pork packer, who has it done in the best form. If, however, the farmer could have his spring litters ready for the early market, say in the months of July, August and September, he would get much better prices for his pork. The following figures, which give a list of the prices paid for pork on foot in Ontario during the summer and autumn months of 1889 and 1890, will show the differences in the prices paid during those months. They also show the extent of the advantage in the price of pork the Ontario farmer possesses over the farmer in the Western States. The figures given have been furnished at my request by the leading pork packing house in Toronto, and are assuredly reliable. They represent average prices for the whole month. The prices given for the American pork were those paid in St. Louis and Chicago; and if to these 25 cents per hundred is added, it gives us the price of the same delivered in Toronto:

PRICES PAID FOR PORK ON FOOT IN 1889.

	Ontario Hogs.	American Hogs.
June	5.60c per lb.	4.50c per lb.
July	5 63 "	4.36 "
Aug	5.70 "	4.44 "
Sept	5.50 "	4.37 "
Oct. 1st	5.40 "	4.37 "
Nov. 1st	5.00 "	4.17 "

PRICES PAID FO PORK ON FOOT IN 1890.

	Ontario Hogs.	American Hogs.
May	5.58c per lb.	4 87c per lb.
June	5.43 "	3 81 "
July	5.25 "	3 75 "
Aug	5 31 "	3.83 "
Sept	5 51 "	4 40 "
Oct. 1st	5 37 "	
Oct 24th	4.62 "	4.12 "
Nov. 1st	4 00 "	

These figures are of much significance to the Canadian farmer. They prove to him: First, that during the months of June, July, August and September, excellent prices were paid for pork last year and this year. Second that the average for these months was $5.61 per hundred on foot as against $5 on November 1st, and that in 1890 the averages for the same months respectively were $5.37 as against $4, that is to say, the farmers who this year marketed hogs in the four months named, got on an average $1.37 more per hundred on foot, than those who marketed them on November 1st. Third, that in both years the decline in price was considerable during October Fourth, that for the four months named in 1889 the Ontario farmer obtained $1.20 per hundred more than the American farmer, and that during the corresponding period in 1890 he was paid $1 42 more per hundred, that is to say, our pork merchants were willing to pay us $1.42 more per hundred for our pork during these months, than they were willing to pay for American pork. Our experience at this institution throughout the entire season strikingly confirms the correctness and importance of those figures. During the months of spring and early summer we had no difficulty in obtaining from 5 to 5¼ cents per pound live weight for our pigs; whereas, for the last lot turned off, Nov. 14th, we only realized 4 1-10 cents per pound. The pigs in this lot were fed for purposes of experiment through the summer, and although the figures are not yet made up, I feel satisfied that they were fed at a loss, or at most at a very slight profit; whereas, those fed on a proper ration in the experiment already referred to in this letter and sold in June made a gain of 38 9-10 per cent. on the money invested in 134 days. From these figures two important questions arise which demand an answer at the hands of our farmers. First, can we make our spring litters ready for market prior to the end of September, and second, why do our merchants have to go to the United States at all for supplies? My answer to the first question is: Yes, and with much advantage. If the spring litters come in April and are well fed they will do to go to market in September at from 150 to 180 lbs. dressed. Those who have warm pens may have them come in January, February and March, when they may be marketed in June, July and August This way the merchants would be supplied in these months, which they are not at present, at least by our farmers. The dams producing these litters could then produce again in August and September, and not in October and November as now. No farmer requires to be told that pigs farrowed in August and September are immensely superior for wintering over to those farrowed in October and November. The cause of the rapid decline in prices towards the approach of November is the glut in the market. Nearly all our farmers have their pork ready at that time, hence there is an excessive supply at that period; whereas, if the supply were distributed over the summer months, this glut would be prevented and the buyers would not have the same necessity for going to the United States for supplies during the months indicated. A quarter of a million of Canadian money now goes annually to the United States for pork for purposes of slaughter Here is one place at least where the McKinley tariff does not and cannot harm us. It remains with our farmers to determine whether in the future the gold of our pork merchants now going to the United States for pork shall continue to do so, or whether it shall go to them instead. With the vantage ground we stand on as to prices, and with the fine capabilities we possess for pork production, we can assuredly shut the American out of this market, if we are but true to our interests in the line of pork making. Yours &c.,

THOS. SHAW.

Ont. Agr. Col., Guelph, 20th Nov. 1890.

Hard on Dolls.

St. Catharines *Journal*: Mr. D. Spence is laid up with a fierce attack of erysipelas in the face, and his nose is swelled like a red sausage. That's what men get who go out of town to see a man hung.

A little 4-year-old, while viewing the cemetery with his mother, noticed two gravestones which were moss-covered and in a rather dilapidated condition, and said, "Mamma, I dess there must be tramps buried there."

The police census makes the population of Baltimore 455,427. The United States census aggregate was 434,151.

The queen of Italy is exhibiting a tendency toward stoutness, a state of things that is most unwelcome to her. To ward off this increasing corpulence she spent the greater part of last summer in long and exhaustive mountain tramps, which reduced her weight but used up the royal ladies who attended her.

Nearly twenty thousand pounds of bread are daily eaten in the sultan of Turkey's household.

SEAL SKINS.

Prof. Elliott wants the U. S. Congress to enforce a suspension of seal hunting for seven years, because the labors of the past few years have so reduced the number of seals that hardly enough are left for breeding purposes. Seals have undoubtedly become scarce, and the aggregate catch has been reduced to less than a fifth of its former proportions, thus causing a rise in price of the furs. But it seems hardly possible that seals should become absolutely extinct—that the last seal in the ocean should be killed, as the last wild boar and the last wolf in England were killed many years ago, or even that the number should be so summarily reduced as that of the buffalo has been in North America within the last ten years. The land is occupied by men and cattle, and there is no chance for boars, wolves or buffaloes to breed and live. But the ocean is not so occupied. As soon as seals become so scarce that it does not pay to fit out ships to hunt them, their number must remain stationary or increase. Meanwhile the fashions will change, and sealskin sacques will become as uncommon as buffalo robes and coats are now. There is another point to be kept in mind. Seals live on fish. The destruction of the seals implies the multiplication of fishes, which are of much greater value to man than the seals are. Prof. Elliott's scheme of cheapening sealskins by letting the seals multiply unmolested for seven years would be a costly one if it resulted in a great diminution of the fish supply. Again, there are men so stingy that they would be glad to hear that the last seal was dead; we mean men with large families of daughters In all its phases, the seal question ought to furnish material for a lively debate in the United States Congress, and when that august body shall have reached a decision the rest of the world will have to be consulted.

The Gilded Youth of Paris.

The gilded youths of Paris are going in or circus amusements. Baron de Kunth, a member of the oldest Danish nobility, nephew of the Minister at Vienna, has become director of a horse circus. The Baron is certainly not in want of money, as he is extremely rich, but does it only of sheer love for that kind of pleasure. At present this interesting person has planted his tent at Copenhagen, and every evening he himself presents his horses to the public. Monsieur Molier is turning the splendid house which he had expressly built for himself in Paris into a circus, the company of which will be formed from the fine fleur of the gilded youths of Parisian society.

To Tax Teetotallers.

Montreal *Gazette*: "The National and Provincial Alliance for Promoting the Taxation of Teetotallers" has been formed in England. Their claim is that people who drink provide more than one-third of the entire revenue of the country, that they are as intelligent, loyal, law-abiding and useful to the State as teetotallers are. It might be said for the new association, also, that the people it represents are subject to much abuse by the teetotallers, and that the indulgence in this is a luxury that should stand taxation as well as the imbibitions of the new organization. The result of the movement will be watched with amusement if not with awe.

Unfair Comparison.

New York *Weekly*: Caller—What do you think of the Berlin idea of uniforming reporters?

American editor—Put reporters in uniform? Nonsense! Uniformed reporters would be of no more use in detecting crime than so many policemen.

She will Think of Him.

Rochester *Herald*: She—That was such a funny story you told me yesterday about a donkey, Mr. Griggs!

He—Do you think so!

She—Yes, indeed! After this, whenever I see a donkey it will remind me of you!

The Champion Glutton.

William Crenshaw, of Kansas City, has failed in his task of eating three quails per day for 30 days. His 86th bird floored him yesterday.

—One of the curiosities among the typographical fraternity is this city is a one-armed typesetter. He fastens his composing stick in an iron clamp on his frame, and picks up and puts in letters, spaces and leads with his right hand in a rather rapid manner.—*New York Sun.*

THE TONGUE.

"The boneless tongue, so small and weak,
Can crush and kill," declared the Greek.

"The tongue destroys a greater horde,"
The Turk asserts, "than does the sword."

The Persian proverb wisely saith:
"A lengthy tongue an early death."

Or sometimes takes this form instead:
"Don't let your tongue cut off your head."

"The tongue can speak a word whose speed,"
Says the Chinese, "outstrips the steed."

While Arab sages this impart:
"The tongue's great storehouse is the heart."

From Hebrew wit the maxim sprung:
"Though feet should slip, ne'er let the tongue.

The sacred writer crowns the whole:
"Who keeps his tongue doth keep his soul."

—*Cape Cod Item.*

Bessie Bonehill continues to assist Tony Pastor in turning people away nightly in New York. The English artiste's popularity seems rather to have been increased than diminished by her short "provincial" tour.

DON'T SASS THE TELEPHONE GIRL.

A Reporter Learns a Lesson from the "Hello" Queen.

The horse reporter put on his hat this morning and started out for something, says the Washington *Star*.

"Where are you going?" inquired the city editor.

"To kill that telephone girl," was the blood-thirsty reply.

"What's the matter?"

The horse reporter gasped for breath.

"A few minutes ago," he answered hoarsely, "I rang her up and asked for the observatory, and she said that wire was engaged; then I asked for the race track, and she said that wire was engaged; then I asked for the arsenal, and she said that wire was engaged; then I asked for the White House, and she said that wire was engaged."

"Well?" inquired the city editor as the horse reporter stopped as if the occasion were too much for him.

"Oh, I beg your pardon. Then I became very, very sarcastic," resumed the horse reporter, "and I said to her in my most cutting manner, 'will you be kind enough, please, to give me any wire that you have in stock, which is not entirely preoccupied in the discharge of its duties? Anything will do, so long as it is a wire that is not engaged.' That's what I said to her, and in a minute there was a whirr-rr-rr at the telephone and a voice came faintly: "Hello,' it said; 'hello, who wants the Government insane asylum?'"

And the horse reporter hurried out to wreak his vengeance on the simple-minded and innocent telephone girl.

One Kind of Journalism.

Boston *Courier*: Mamma Greyneck—Any news in the paper this morning, Johnny?

Johnny Greyneck—Well, I should say there was!

M. G.—Well, what is it?

J. G.—Why, Stumpy Yelper has got 92 votes ahead of Toe-in Jim in the most popular newsboy voting contest for a pair of red suspenders.

At least one city minister has of late been anxious to instil habits of thrift and industry into the members of his church by some practical means. In a conversation with the writer he made it evident that he was desirous to see his people, when they are able, lay by something for a "rainy day." Here is something from the Detroit *News* in the way of a savings bank scheme which may help him and others to realize their desire:

The Home Savings Bank presents an original method of collecting savings accounts that is at once unique and meritorious. This bank has, since its opening under the personal management of Cashier John S. Schmittdiel, made a wonderful advance, doubling, trebling, multiplying its saving accounts more rapidly than any bank ever opened in Detroit. They now propose to place in every home, business place or office, upon application, a miniature house 6 inches square by 10 inches high. This house or miniature savings bank has four apertures for receiving money, is a handsome nickel affair and is marked in plain letters as the property of the Home Savings Bank. All money dropped into the bank can only be taken out by an employee of the Home Savings Bank, whose duty it is to call at the various places where the "Banks" are used to collect the savings and give credit for the amount collected on a "Savings Book" at the same time. Interest starts from the day money is collected, and this system will take splendid care of the pennies and make the children saving, thrifty and economical. There is probably no method that relieves the depositor of less trouble than this new idea of the Home Savings Bank. The banks can be utilized by the children as toys, as well as serving the purpose for which they were intended, as the banks are so constructed that it is absolutely impossible for any money to drop out of the apertures. All persons can have these banks by sending in their name and address by telephone, postal card or by personal application.

D G N L. 50. 90.

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM CONTAINING 100 ACRES, 70 acres cleared, situated lot 33, 4th concession Township Ancaster, on Brantford stone road, 10 miles from Hamilton. Enquire W KAVANAGH, 393 King west, Hamilton, Ont.

TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT!

As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures

CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. *AS PALATABLE AS MILK.*

Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Salmon Wrapper; at all Druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M.C. 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

I CURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address:—H. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.