THE MARK

Prices of Grain, Cattle in Trade Centres

Toronto, Aug. 5.—Wheat—Ontario wheat market is firm, very little offering. No. 2 white red quoted at 79½ to 80c, freights to mills, and goose at 75c. Mahitoba wheat is firm, with sales of No. 1 hard at Fort erich; No. 1 Northern, 85½c, and 79½c Goderich, and No. 2 Northern, 83½c g.i.t., and 77½c Goderich and Midland.

Oats—The market is firm on light offerings. No. 2 white quoted at 47 to 45½c at outside points, and 48c here. No. 3 at 43½ to 44c outside.

Corn—Market is quiet and easier, with American quoted at 62c west, and Canadian at 65c west.

Peas—The market is quiet, with No. 2 quoted at 76 to 76½c middle freights.

Flour—Ninety per cent. Ontario patent steady at $2.87 to $2.90, middle freights, in buyers' sacks. Straight rollers in wood, quoted at $3.25 to $3.40. Manitoba flour steady. Hungarian patents, $4.05 to $4.25 delivered on track, Toronto, bags included, and strong bakers', $3.70 to $4.

Oatmeal—Car lots, in bbls., $5 on track, and in sacks, $4.90. Broken lots, 20 to 25c extra.

Millfeed—Bran is steady at $15.50 west, and shorts at $20.50 in bulk. Bran, $16 to $16.50 here, and shorts, $21 here. Manitoba bran, $17 in sacks, and shorts, $21 to $22 in sacks, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried apples—Prices purely nominal.

Hops—Trade quiet, with prices steady at 13c; yearlings, 7c.

Honey—Trade dull; comb, $2 to $2.25 per dozen.

Beans—The market is steady at $1.15 to $1.30, the latter for hand-picked.

Hay, baled—The market is quiet, with offerings limited. Prices are firm, with No. 1 old timothy quoted at $10.75 to $11 a ton.

Straw—The market is quiet. Car lots on track quoted at $5 to $5.50, the latter for No. 1.

Poultry—The market is quiet. We quote—Chickens, 60 to 75c; live chickens, 45 to 60c; ducks, 50 to 65c per pair.

Potatoes—The market is steady. New potatoes, 45 to 50c per bush in quantities, and 60c per bush in small lots.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs unchanged. Hog products in good demand, with prices generally unchanged. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 11½c, in ton and case lots. Pork, mess, $21.50 to $22; do., short cut, $23.50 to $24. Smoked meats—Hams, 13½ to 14c; breakfast bacon, 15c; rolls, 12 to 12½c; backs, 15 to 15½c; shoulders, 11 to 12c.

Lard—Prices unchanged. We quote—Tierces, 11½c; tubs, 11½c; pails, 11¾c; compound, 8¾ to 10c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Wheat remains dull. Provisions are rather cheaper. Both butter and cheese are slightly weaker, prices for cheese on the other side have not kept pace with those here, and a slight drop seems probable. The stock of butter here continues to accumulate, much of it being held for September shipment. Grain—Manitoba wheat at Port Arthur, No. 1, 74½c; No. 2, 72½c; No. 2 oats, locally, Ontario, 48½c; Manitoba, 49½c; barley, 58 to 59c; buckwheat, 68 to 68½c; peas, 85½ to 86c; rye, 68c. Flour — Manitoba patents, $4 to $4.10, and strong bakers', $3.70 to $3.80; Ontario straight rollers, $3.60 to $3.70; in bags, $1.72½ to $1.82½; Ontario patents, $3.90 to $4.10. Rolled oats—Millers' prices to jobbers, $2.40 to $2.45 in bags, and $5 to $5.10 per bbl. Feed—Manitoba bran $16 to $17, and shorts, $23, bags included; Ontario bran, in bulk, $15 to $15.50; shorts, in bulk, $23 to $24. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $25; compound refined lard, 9 to 9½c; pure Canadian lard, 11c; finest lard, 12 to 12½c; hams, 12½ to 14c; bacon, 11 to 15c; dressed hogs, $7.50; fresh killed abattoir, $9.25 to $9.50 per 100 lbs. Cheese—Ontario, 10c, and Quebec, 9½c. Butter—Choice creamery, current receipts, 19½ to 20c; held stock, 19c; dairy, 16½ to 16½c. Eggs—Firm on steady demand; straight receipts, 15c; No. 2, 13 to 14c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Aug. 5.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Spring, no demand; No. 1 Northern c.i.f., 76½ to 77c; winter, dull and weak; No. 2 red, 76c. Corn—Dull, unsettled; No. 2 yellow, 67½c; No. 3 do, 66½c; No. 2 corn, 66½c; No. 3 do, 66c. Oats—Weak, and nothing doing. Rye—Dull; No. 1, 60½c.

Minneapolis, Aug. 5.—Wheat closed—July, 79c; September, 68⅝ to 68½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 79½c; No. 1 Northern, 78½c; No. 2 Northern, 74½c. Flour—First patent, $3.85 to $3.95; second do, $3.65 to $3.75; first clears, $3 to $3.10; second do., $2.40. Bran—In bulk, $13.

St. Louis, Aug. 5.—Close—Wheat—Cash and July, 64½c; September, 66½c; December, 67½c.

Duluth, Aug. 5.—Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard, 76½c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c; July, 74½c; September, 70½c; December, 68½c. Manitoba No. 1 Northern cash, 74½; No. 2 Northern, 72½c. Oats—September 31½c.

Milwaukee, Aug. 5.—Close—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, 79½ 79c; No. 2 Northern, 77½ to 78c; September, 70½ to 70½c. Rye—No. 1, 60c. Barley—Irregular; No. 2, 66c; sample, 60 to 65c.

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Newspaper kiosks after the French style are to be erected in the streets of Liverpool.

Eastham, a pleasure resort near Liverpool, has dubbed itself the Richmond of the Mersey.

For the first time in twenty-five years there was a maiden session last week at Tipton, Staffs.

Males preponderate in the population of Sheffield to the extent of 1,007 to every 1,000 females.

Fifteen years is the age of a boy who has just been appointed organist of St. John's Church, Driffield.

Lord Kitchener has been appointed to Hon. Colonency of the 5th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers.

It is proposed to place a stained-glass window in a Cornish church to the patron saint of miners.

East Surrey has subscribed £1,779 and West Surrey £918 to the Women's Memorial to Queen Victoria.

Trains are now daily running the 200 miles' journey from Liverpool to London in 3 hours, 55 minutes.

The cost of battleships is increasing. The Bulwark, built at Devonport, will represent an outlay of £1,032,805.

Exeter Museum's collection of casts of the heads of executed criminals is to be offered to the prison authorities.

Several members of the Dewsbury Town Council have refused to wear gowns of office unless they are allowed to pay for them out of their own pockets.

A Colchester photographer, Edward Sterling, has died from the effects of swallowing chemicals used in his business.

The biggest petition ever presented to Parliament was the Charities' petition in 1848. It bore 5,706,000 signatures.

Rhyl is to have an Eiffel Tower 140 feet high, the turret of which will contain an electric searchlight of 20,000 candle-power.

Falling on the handle of a cricket bat at Nuneaton, Walter Gadsby received internal injuries which later proved fatal.

Sand-martins and swallows are dying in large numbers in West Norfolk, owing to inclement weather and absence of food.

The Canadian arch in Whitehall, London, was one of the most successful features of the whole scheme of coronation decoration.

One of the old Liverpool horse tramway cars is now being used as a tourists' shelter house near the Horse Shoe Falls, in the Vale of Llangollen.

From 5,693 penny-in-the-slot gasmeters at St. Helens 2,563,168 pennies were collected last year. The weight of the copper was some 22½ tons.

Churches and chapels along the coronation route in London would have made a profit of over £70,000 by the grand stands and the sale of seats.

Out of every £1 received by the London hospitals 9s. 10d. is contributed in the form of legacies, 8s. 7d. in charity by the living, and only 1s. 7d. by patients.

The Earl of Glasgow, who has entered on his 70th year, is an ex-post captain of the navy, who saw service both in the Crimea and in the Chinese war of 1857.

As an excuse for being intoxicated at Halifax, a soldier just returned from South Africa pleaded that he had not had a drunk for two years and a half. He was discharged.

Tunbridge Wells Volunteers have obtained a new rifle range, the firing points of which extend over one of the large irrigation farms owned by the local town council.

With the aid of a single charge consisting of 40lb of powder, a block of granite weighing over two thousand tons has been blasted from the solid rock in the Devonshire quarry.

HOT WEATHER AILMENTS.

Careful Mothers Should Keep at Hand the Means to Check Ailments That Otherwise May Prove Fatal.

When the weather is hot the sands of the little life are apt to glide away before you know it. You can't watch the little one too carefully at this period. Dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera infantum and disorders of the stomach are alarmingly frequent during the hot moist weather of the summer months. At the first sign of any of these, or any of the other ailments that afflict little ones, give Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets will speedily relieve and promptly cure all hot weather ailments. Keep them in the house—their prompt use may save a precious little life. Mrs. Herbert Burnham, Smith's Falls, Ont., says:—"When my eldest child was six weeks old he had an attack of cholera infantum and was at death's door. My doctor advised me to use Baby's Own Tablets, and in twenty-four hours baby was better; the vomiting and purging ceased and he regained strength rapidly. I have used the Tablets for other ailments of children since and always with the happiest results. I can sincerely recommend them to mothers as a medicine that should always be kept in the house."

Little ones thrive, are good natured and grow plump and rosy in homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used. Children take them as readily as candy, and crushed to a powder they can be given to the youngest infant with the best results. Sold at drug stores or you can get them post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

To Recognize Purity.

Adulteration has grown to such a fine art, that it is almost impossible for a woman now-a-days to detect the false from the true; but a chemical analysis will always detect adulteration. Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, after a number of analyses, reports that "Sunlight Soap is a pure and well-made soap." Try Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—next wash day, and you will see that Prof. Ellis is right. No one should know better than he. 216

GREEN FOOD AND ROOTS

HINTS ON ECONOMICAL PORK PRODUCTION.

The Farmer May Make Forage Plants the Chief Item of His Pig Feed.

In the past some objections have been raised by the packers re the use of forage plants and roots for pork production, but the light of recent experiments would seem to show their fears or objections groundless; in fact, the good influence of a considerable proportion of green feed or roots in the ration of a pig can scarcely be overestimated. It has long been known that skim milk has a most beneficial influence upon the thrift of the porkers and quality of the pork, even when the amount fed forms only a small part of the ration. Green food and roots seem in a large measure to be capable of supplementing the new,—in view of the tremendous expansion in the Canadian bacon industry,—quite inadequate supply of dairy by-products, for use in pig feeding. The farmer whose conditions permit may go even further than to use forage plants as a supplementary food. He may even make them the chief item of his pig feed if he is careful to use a good proportion of grain, (oats, peas and barley), during the last month of the feeding period.

As the season is rather far advanced for an exhaustive discussion of forage crops suitable for this purpose, I shall confine my remarks to such as are

STILL SEASONABLE.

Clover.—Probably no crop is better adapted to young pigs than clover, and a bit of clover stubble used for this purpose will give very good returns. So far as our experiments go, the pork so produced is of good quality.

Rape.—Of all the crops used here so far for pasturing pigs, rape quite easily stands first. The principal points in its favor are:—(1) its quick growth, (2) its wide range, as it grows well in almost any kind of land, (3) its long season, as it may be sown as late as September and still do fairly well, (4) its evident palatability, as the pigs eat it greedily, and (5) its good effect upon the quality of the bacon, producing as it does, almost invariably a good firm carcass. Rape may be expected to be fit for pasturage from 6 to 8 weeks from date of sowing. It should be sown in rows about 24 inches apart, since when so grown it gives the greatest return per acre, and is best adapted for pasturing. It should be sown fairly thickly in the rows, say three pounds of seed per acre. An acre may be expected to carry from 20 to 40 pigs through a season, depending on the season and the condition of the crop when the pigs are turned in.

Vetches.—Vetches also are valuable as forage for swine, and may be, under exceptional conditions, sown late in the season. Especially is this true of the hairy Vetch, which species has the peculiar quality of growing up again after having been cut off and eaten down.

Oats—Probably no green crop will give a better return in pork than oats. They may be sown late or early in the season at the rate of 5 or 6 bushels to the acre and the pigs turned on about a month after they germinate. The fault of this crop is that it lasts only a short time, as it does not seem to be able to recover when once eaten down.

Artichokes. — Another crop of great value for pork production is the artichoke. It should be sown late in the fall or very early in the spring. The pigs may be allowed to feed on it in October and the early spring. They will do the harvesting themselves. This is a most excellent crop for brood sows in spring and autumn.

Almost all varieties of juicy forage crops are suitable for pork production, the sorts mentioned above being probably

THE BEST FOR CANADA.

The question as to the advisability of allowing pigs to graze, or shutting in a small pen and feeding them the green crops, does not seem to have been positively settled yet, for while greater daily gains may be expected where animals are kept in close quarters, there is always the item of extra labor for cutting and carrying the forage.

Another item of some importance to the feeder is the comparative economy of winter and summer feeding of pigs. According to various experiments conducted here recently, pork may be produced at about $1 per hundred pounds, live weight, less cost in summer than in winter. This seems to be due to less cost of green feed, as well as to low temperature, which must be overcome by food or by artificial heat.

J. H. GRISDALE,
Agriculturist,
Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

In the Isle of Man roads are kept up by a small tax on every hoof and every wheel and a sum equal to one day's labor yearly from all the inhabitants.

In Highland regiments 12 men per 1,000 are over 6 feet in height, in English 6, and in Irish 7.

Of the 70 million acres in the world, 24 millions are to be found in North America.

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.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

Official Returns Show That She Is Still Mistress of the Seas.

The official annual statement of navigation and shipping of the United Kingdom, issued recently, shows that in one major industry, at least, Great Britain is more than holding its own.

Last year she built more ships than ever before, her shipbuilders sold more to foreign buyers than in any other year, the tonnage registered under her flag is increasing, and more sailors are employed.

In 1901 vessels with a total tonnage of 775,681 tons were finished in British yards, being an increase of just 40,000 tons over the previous year. The total tonnage of British merchant shipping was 9,524,496 tons, or 130,000 tons above 1900. The sailors employed numbered 247,973, or slightly more than before. And vessels totalling over 200,000 tons were built for foreign buyers.

It is only possible to realize how much this involves the world supremacy of British shipping by taking one tangible instance. During the last year more than one-half the imports brought to the United States—the chief rival—came there on British ships, and two-thirds of the American exports were taken out under the British flag.

The figures of the new return show that the British sailor is steadily being replaced by the foreigner on our own ships. The number of lascars has increased in two years from 33,805 to 37,431. At the same time the number of other foreign sailors has gone up to a smaller extent, while the number of British sailors has declined.

But the returns on the whole are exceedingly reassuring, showing that England is still, as before, mistress of the seas.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Some men become sadder without becoming any wiser.

If a miser leaves a will it's merely a dead give-away.

Experience makes a man wiser and poorer simultaneously.

The way of the transgressor is frequently paved with gold bricks.

A successful business man is one who induces other people to buy what he doesn't want.

The wise small boy throws his mother's slippers after his big sister when she starts on her wedding tour.

The wise man formerly built his house on a rock, but now he builds it on the sand, and calls it a seaside hotel.

It is probably called the "almighty dollar" because it prevents some girls from breaking into the spinster class.

The average woman doesn't care any more for the privilege of voting than the average man does for the privilege of putting a baby to sleep.

FROM DEATH'S DOOR.

AN OTTAWA MAN'S WONDER FULLY NARROW ESCAPE.

He Was in Convulsions and the Doctors Told His Wife He Could Not Live Till Morning, But He Recovered.

Ottawa, Ont., July 28.—(Special)—At 309 Gilmore St., this city, there resides a man who has been nearer the hour and article of death than anyone who has been privileged to live to tell the story.

He is Mr. George H. Kent, a printer in the employ of the Bank Note Company of Wellington St.

Some seven or eight years ago Mr. Kent was seized with Bright's Disease which gradually grew worse till he had to quit work and was confined to his bed where he remained for some months.

Physicians were in constant attendance upon him, but instead of improving he gradually grew worse and worse.

At last he became so low that his body became terribly bloated and his skin like tanned leather. He had convulsions, which increased in frequency and the intervals between these spasms found him so weak that he was barely conscious.

One night after a particularly bad spell the physicians told his wife that he could not live till morning.

A messenger was despatched for a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills which were immediately brought to the dying man.

Mr. Kent did not die. On the contrary in about two months he was at work again in the shop and has not since been off work for a single day.

Mr. and Mrs. Kent are naturally very grateful and as a mark of their gratitude have called a sweet little girl born to them some two years after Mr. Kent's remarkable recovery by the name of "Edna Dodds" Kent.

Mr. Kent has made a sworn statement reciting the details of his case and his cure.

"Don't you have any servants at all to keep this hotel clean? My room is in a fearfully dirty condition," complained the victim of a summer hotel "ad." "That is the fault of the wind!" declared the proprietor blandly. "You know we advertise — 'Swept by ocean breezes'!"

EFFECT OF A TIDAL WAVE

CARRIED THE SHIP WATEREE SEVERAL MILES INLAND.

Also Carried a Man-of-War Clear Over a Town and Back Again.

Opposite the harbor of Arica, Peru, but several miles inland there rests on an even keel in the midst of the tropical forest a large, full-rigged ship. Visitors to the place are naturally surprised at its position, and almost invariably inquire how it got there, says Pearson's Weekly. The answer they receive, however, does not help to allay their curiosity, but rather excites it to a higher pitch; for the native guides have one set formula applicable to such cases, and this they rattle off merrily, the while a good-natured grin illumines their normally stolid, mahogany-colored countenances: "Senor, she sail here all by herself one day many years ago."

Impossible as this explanation sounds, it is literally true. The name of the vessel in question is the Wateree, and on August 13th, 1868, she was lying quietly at anchor in the bay opposite the town in question, when a huge tidal wave, due to some stupendous submarine seismic upheaval far out in the Pacific Ocean, lifted her in its embrace, and swept her clean across the town and its environs, finally depositing her high and dry, and practically uninjured, on the spot where she now is.

CARRYING A CRUISER INLAND.

Of course, this terrific wave wiped, at the same time, Arica off the face of the earth, and a similar fate also befel Arequipa, Iquique, Tacna, Chencha, and many other coast towns in Peru and Ecuador, but in no single instance was any other among the hundreds of ships caught preserved in so remarkable a manner.

Nevertheless, the occurrence is not quite unique of its kind. At Santa Cruz, in 1857, a tremendous tidal wave lifted the American cruiser Monongahela upon its crest, carried her clean over the site of the town of Frederichstadt and back again, and this without injuring the ship to any great extent. The receding wave, however, did not quite complete its work satisfactorily. It landed the corvette on the beach instead of in the bay, and it cost the U. S. Government $100,000 to refloat her.

A ship sailing over what is ordinarily dry land is certainly a remarkable spectacle, but not more so than that afforded by a railway train running over water. This latter could have been seen any day during the winter months at Lake Baikal, in Siberia, while the Trans-Siberian Railway was in process of construction thereabouts. The immense inland fresh water sea is frozen over from November to May, and as soon as the ice was strong enough a regular track used to be laid down, and the trains ran backwards and forwards across the forty miles which separate the eastern and western shores.

RAILWAY RUNNING ON ICE.

The effect, when gazing downwards out of the carriage windows, was said to have been most uncanny. So clear was the ice-sheet covering the well-nigh fathomless depths below, and so pure the water, that thousands on thousands of salmon and other large fish could be plainly seen swimming about, and the startled traveler was almost able to persuade himself that he was being borne by some goblin train over a phantom ocean. Since, however, a regular service has been established, passengers are spared this experience. Instead of laying a temporary track upon the frozen surface, huge ice-breaking ferries have been built, each one of which is capable of transporting a complete train across the lake.

Among some savage and semi-savage races, and notably among the Esquimaux of Greenland, and the Todas of the Neilgherry Hills, in India, the father, and not the mother, goes to bed when a baby is born. The husband not only keeps his bed, but he is supplied with posset and caudles, and receives the condolences and tender inquiries of friends and relations; while all the time the mother of the baby goes about her household duties in the ordinary way.

FISH THAT FALL UPWARDS.

Whole libraries of books have been written by learned and scientific people to try and explain the why and wherefore of this curious simulation of maternity, but its origin is still shrouded in mystery. All we know for certain is that traces of it are to be found amongst practically all aboriginal peoples, and that it is practised in its entirety among tribes removed so far from one another as the poles are asunder.

Miles down in the abysmal depths of ocean, amid icy cold and eternal darkness, dwell the deep-sea fishes, those strange forms of life whose very existence even was practically unsuspected prior to the Challenger's famous voyage. These fishes are exposed to a risk which no other living organism knows anything of: that, to wit, of falling upwards.

Usually the accident overtakes the creature owing to its veracity; for all these deep-sea fish are carnivorous, the stronger preying over the weaker, even when these latter are their own offspring. In its struggles to escape, the fish seized, being often nearly as large and strong as the attacking fish, carries the latter out of its depth to

A HIGHER STRATUM.

The muscles of neither are strong enough to drive them down again to their proper home at the bottom, for both are more or less exhausted by their exertions; and the result is that both the attacker and the attacked are, owing to the distention of the gases within their bodies, borne swiftly and more swiftly upwards to the surface, which they reach in a dead or dying condition. Specimens of this state, ruptured and distorted with agony, are not infrequently picked up; and as, of course, it is but comparatively few that can by accident fall into the hands of scientists, occurrences of the kind indicated must happen very often.

Some very terrible accidents may be expected to befall aerial navigators, should air-ships ever become sufficiently perfected to make this species of travel at all common, owing to the fact, well known to all aeronauts, that there exists in the earth's atmosphere, at certain places and under certain conditions, veritable holes or pits of vast depth. An air-ship sailing unwittingly into one of these aerial craters, would sink with far more certainty and far greater swiftness than would a leaden ship of the same size and shape in an ocean of water.

THERE ARE HOLES IN THE AIR.

Accidents of this nature have actually happened to aeronauts in the past, but, of course, the ordinary balloon is not nearly so much affected by the sudden descent as an air-ship would be. Nevertheless, an experience of this kind is sufficiently disconcerting, even to the stoutest hearts and strongest nerves.

M. Tissandier, ballooning with two friends above the town of Vincennes a few years back, happened on one of these invisible air-holes, which proved to be over a mile in depth, the balloon falling that distance with such incredible rapidity that the earth appeared to be rushing up to meet them with the speed of an express train, and the bags of ballast thrown out by the alarmed travelers fell, not downwards as might have been expected, but upwards. Luckily a denser stratum of air, answering to the bottom of the pit in question, was encountered when they were a few hundred feet from the ground, and the downward rush of the balloon was checked as if by contact with a pneumatic cushion.

A little boy four years old was very much taken up with his Sunday school teacher. But returning from school the other Sunday, he went crying to his mother and told her the teacher had been telling stories. "What has he told you, then, my darling?" "He told us that angels watch all round our beds at night." "So they do," was the mother's reply. "How can they, mamma, when my side is against the wall?"

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

Egyptian soil holds the world's record for fertility. Its best 10,500 square miles support 928 people to the mile.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

375 million herrings were caught last season by English fishermen in the North Sea. This is the record take.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"Claribel, do you feel timid about asking your husband for money?" "No, pa; but sometimes he seems to feel kind o' timid about giving it to me."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

The new Maas Dock at Rotterdam will be the largest in the world. It covers 150 acres, and will be 28 feet deep.

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.

FATHER OF THIRTY.

There is a happy father of thirty children who lives at Beveren, Belgium. He has been married twice, and his progeny is composed of twenty-two boys and eight girls.

Blue Ribbon Tea is welcome morning noon and night.
Are you drinking it?
Put up Black, Mixed & Ceylon Green.

LEMONS Extra Fine Stock 300 or 360 size, $3.50 PER BOX.
The DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited TORONTO.

Non-Sulphurous. Odorless. Every Stick—A Match. Every Match—A Lighter.
Every body ask for..... E. B. Eddy's "Headlight" Parlour Matches
The finest matches in the world, made from soft cerky pine, and especially suitable for domestic use—put up in neat sliding boxes, assorted colors, each box containing about 500 matches—three boxes in a package. .....
For Sale by all First Class Dealers.

The number of farms in Cuba now has 60,711 farms of an average size of 143 acres; but of these the amount cultivated in each case is only 18 acres.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

The State of Utah has more sheep than any other similar area of land; her total is 8,700,000. New Mexico has about 6,000,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The youngest winner of the Victoria Cross was Drummer Magner, of the 33rd Foot, at the assault on Magdala. He was then 14 years old.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The salary of the American President, his allowances for clerks and secretaries, and the upkeep of the White House, his official residence, cost but $300,000 a year.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for $30.00, cured him with $1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT, and sold him in four months for $85.00. Profit on Liniment, $54.00.
MOISE DEROSCE,
Hotel Keeper.
St. Phillip's, Que., Nov. 1st, 1901.

There are at least 100 varieties of flesh-eating plants in the world, but three only are common in Britain. They are the sundew, butterwort, and bladderwort.

WPC 1139

THE MOST POPULAR DENTIFRICE.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Preserves the teeth. Sweetens the breath. Strengthens the gums.

Brass Band
Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Etc.
EVERY TOWN CAN HAVE A BAND
Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine catalogue 50 illustrations, mailed free. Write us for any thing in Music or Musical Instruments.
WHALEY ROYCE & CO., Limited,
Toronto, Ont. and Winnipeg, Man

Gents' Suits Cleaned or Dyed; also Ladies' Wear of all kinds, and House Hangings of every description. GOLD MEDALIST DYERS.
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO'Y
Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa & Quebec.

Dominion Line Steamships
Montreal to Liverpool. Boston to Liverpool. Portland to Liverpool. Via Queenstown.
Large and fast steamships. Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers. Saloons and Staterooms are amidships. Special attention has been given to the Second Saloon and Third-Class accommodation. For rates of passage and all particulars, apply to any agent of the Company, or
Richards, Mills & Co., 77 State St., Boston. D. Torrance & Co., Montreal and Portland.

NO HUMBUG
3 PERFECT INSTRUMENTS!
Humane Swiss Vibrator, Quack Marker and Calf Dehorner. Simple use of all ages from newborn. Makes castration easy, with same blade. Extracts Horns. Testimonials free. Price $1.50 each or $3 for all; if twelve send balance. Pat'd U.S. May 6, '02; Can. Dec. 11, '01. PARKER, BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa, U.S.

WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING
J. L. JONES ENG. Co.
168 BAY STREET — TORONTO