STRIKERS

...tes During ...une

...EALTH

...DYSPEPSIA.

CATARRH OF STOMACH RELIEVED BY PE-RU-NA

MDE. JOSEPH BEAUDOIN.

Mde. Joseph Beaudoin, 59 Rue St. ... Quebec, P. Q., Can., writes: "... wonderful for indigestion. ... I wait and no longer ... digestion.

"... had dyspepsia for a long ... having tried various other ... I decided to try Peruna and ... bottle of it I was perfectly cured.

"... I recommend it to ... suffering with that ... dyspepsia. ... all who are afflicted in ... Peruna as I did."

... of Mde. Beaudoin ... sufficient proof to any one ... of Peruna in cases of catarrh ... If you suffer from ... in any of its various ... Peruna a fair trial, avoid... all such indiscre... would tend to retard a ... will soon be rewarded by ... appetite and healthy diges...

FUNNY FAREWELLS.

The Habit of Saying Good-Bye in Different Countries.

... solemnly cross his ... breast and make a pro... when he bids fare... The Japanese will take ... off as you depart, and say, ... "You are going to leave ... house in your honorable ... I regard thee."

... applies the parting benediction ... in the form of rubbing ... with one's hands. The ... word is not particul... its sound, but it ... to those it speeds ... performance, who, ... him, falls in the dust ... The Fiji Islanders cross ... The natives of New ... absolute. The Bur... and say "Hib! hib!" The ... of the Austrians is ... expression of farewell. ... consider his good... one unless ... The South ... each other's whale... In the islands in the ... the natives at ... and clasp ... The Russian form of part... brief, consisting of ... word "Brashnie," said to ... The Otaheite Is... end of his depart... and then solemnly ... three times.

... Worm Exterminator ... any similar pre... It always ... by restoring health t...

... "Officer, what is this man ..." Constable: "He's a ... worst kind, yer wor..." "... this man shouldn't have ... simply because he has a ... pictures." "It isn't ... he takes the ..."

... of deaths occurring ... during the summer ... simply appalling. In Montreal last week 175 ... age of five years ... of the deaths were ... and bowel troubles. ... most of these little ... have been saved. Watch ... the little ones. Do not ... the bulk given is ... an occasional dose of ... Tablets, a medicine which ... others in preventing and ... and bowel troubles.

"A thoroughbred gentleman ... clothes and then forgets ..." "That's what I try to do; ... won't let me."

... necessary to read the tes... be convinced that Hollo... Cure is unequalled for the ... corns, warts, etc. It is a ...

"..." said the old shoemaker, stern... "Never have I sold ... false representations, and ... begin now." For a moment ... silent and the shopman who ... could see that the bet... of his employer was fighting ... for the right. "No," said the ... again, "I will not do it. It ... inferior grade of shoe, and I will ... pass it off as anything better. So ... mark it, 'A shoe fit for a queen,' ... put it in the window. A queen, ... does not have to do much walking."

Mother's Ear

A WORD IN MOTHER'S EAR: WHEN NURSING AN INFANT, AND IN THE MONTHS THAT COME BEFORE THAT TIME,

"SCOTT'S EMULSION

SUPPLIES THE EXTRA STRENGTH AND NOURISHMENT SO NECESSARY FOR THE HEALTH OF BOTH MOTHER AND CHILD.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ontario.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

DANGERS OF LIGHTNING

LOSS OF LIFE GREATER THAN IS COMMONLY SUPPOSED.

Trees as Conductors, and How They Might Become an Absolute Protection.

In this country we have no means of ascertaining precisely what is the amount of mischief done by lightning. In France and Germany statistics on the subject are systematically tabulated by the Government every year. If complete statistics were accessible there can be little doubt they would show that the annual loss of life and property is far greater than is commonly supposed. In one respect the damage is often greater than it need be, even apart from any consideration of lightning conductors.

During five or six days in the summer of 1884 it was estimated by a competent authority that besides other mischief not less than six hundred animals of one sort and another in England were killed by lightning, most of them being sheep and cattle in the field. In all such casualities it is usual to regard the carcases as unfit for human food, says the London Chronicle, and they are ordinarily buried. Mr. Attfield, professor of chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society, has pointed out that this is often

AN UNNECESSARY WASTE.

The carcases are not in the slightest degree affected as regards their wholesomeness as food by the electric discharge, and if within a short time after being struck down they were treated as in the ordinary process of slaughtering and the veins and arteries drained before the blood had coagulated, there could be no reasonable objection to their being eaten.

This summer has been especially disastrous. In various parts of the country thunderstorms have been frequent, and scarcely a week has passed of late in which the newspapers have not recorded the destruction of sheep and cattle.

But besides the killing of sheep and cattle there have been several disasters fatal to human life, to say nothing of a great deal of mischief to property of various kinds. Here, again, the mischief is often quite easily avoidable. It is, of course, very well known that a good lightning conductor properly fixed is an absolutely reliable safeguard against all injury; but a fact which is not so well known is that an efficient lightning conductor might often be set up at the cost of a few shillings by taking advantage of the conducting power of trees.

Everybody should be aware by this time that trees are a source of peril in times of thunderstorm, though from accidents which every now and again occur it would seem that there is still a great amount of ignorance on the subject. Only a few days ago a lightning flash struck a poplar tree near Winchester and killed a man who had taken shelter at the foot of it, no doubt in ignorance of his danger. Such fatalities are exceedingly common, and it has not infrequently occurred that cottages and other buildings have been struck by lightning in consequence of the vicinity of some tall tree.

THE CASUALITIES TO ANIMALS

are often due to the fact that with the commencement of a thunder shower they are apt to gather for shelter beneath the branches of some isolated tree. The explanation of the mischief is well known. A tree is a conductor of lightning but not a very good one. In the absence of a better channel the lightning will flash through it, but there is always a chance of its glancing aside to any medium that affords a readier passage. Now the body of a man or an animal constitutes a much better conductor than a tree does, and consequently the electricity whenever it has an opportunity of doing so will leave the tree and flash through the animal body. The same thing will often occur when the lightning, passing downward through the tree, reaches a point at which a readier passage is presented by some adjacent building. The full volley is deflected from the tree into the building.

It has been suggested that in all such cases if a metal rod were carried from the earth for a short distance up the tree there would be no such deflection. The metal conductor would afford a readier passage than the body of a man or the materials of a house, and the tree, which otherwise is a source of danger, would become an absolute protection even to persons or animals sheltering beneath it. Of course, nobody would suggest that all trees should be thus dealt with, but it often happens that from its special position a tree during a thunderstorm is not only a source of some peril but is the occasion of much uneasiness and anxiety.

According to the lightning rod conference appointed a few years ago by the Meteorological Society of London to inquire into the subject and report on the best form of the thing, there is nothing much better than

A SOLID IRON ROD.

On the newest of our public buildings, such as the new Law Courts, where it may be assumed they would act on the best professional advice, they have adopted flat bands of copper. These are made in sizes varying from a sixteenth to an eighth of an inch thick and from three-quarters of an inch to two or three inches wide. The copper is a somewhat better conductor than iron, and the flat bands adapt themselves more easily to the walls of a building than a thick rod. But the iron makes a very satisfactory lightning rod, and provided it is quite continuous and imbedded well into the earth, going down, if possible, into a moist stratum of soil, it affords perfect security.

The cost of such a rod up a house or the main trunk of a tree to a height a little beyond that of surrounding objects is really very trifling.

Many persons who are well aware of the protective power of a good lightning rod are not perhaps equally well aware that it may serve not only to direct harmlessly to earth an actual discharge of lightning, but may also prevent the occurrence of the flash by conducting the electricity in a silent stream, so to speak. For this purpose electricians now recognize the fact that it is important that the conductor shall terminate in a sharp point, indeed, the most approved form of lightning rod now has a corona of points, and a practical difficulty is to keep these terminals sufficiently pointed by preventing corrosion. When it is practicable to do so, they should be periodically examined, and should be repointed when they are found to have rusted away.

The notion prevalent at one time that a conductor should terminate in a ball is quite abandoned, and so also is the idea that a tube is better than a solid rod. It used to be thought that electricity passed only by the surfaces of the conductor, and as a tube presented more surface than a solid rod the tube was for a while the favorite form. This is now known to have been a mistake.

It is true that electricity at rest distributes itself over the surfaces of a conductor, but when in motion it passes through the whole mass, and the efficiency of a metal rod of any given kind is to be gauged by its sectional area, only, as it has been said, that sectional area must terminate in a point.

THE FINER THE BETTER.

Without the point it will carry the most violent discharge to earth—or as, of course, it sometimes happens, from the earth to the clouds—if the rod or band be sufficiently thick, but with the point it may act as a sort of spout or pipe through which the electricity may rush without any violent explosion at all.

The Meteorological Journal for 1875 relates a very curious illustration of this action of conductors. A party of tourists in the Engadine had attained a height of about 11,000 feet above the level of the sea when they found themselves enveloped in mist and falling snow and, in silence broken only by a curious, intermittent noise, which they presently traced to a flagstaff on the mountain peak. The noise resembled the rattling of hailstones on a window; and close scrutiny convinced them that it was due to the passage of a current of electricity throught the pointed flagstaff. At one moment the rattling was at the top of the staff, at another at the bottom, and at other times it quivered seemingly all through it, but never for a moment ceased. The party ventured to hold up their ironpointed alpenstocks and they all instantly experienced the familiar tingling of an electric current through their bodies.

It was evident to them that the clouds over and above them were in what electricians nowadays call a condition of high potentiality, and that there was a sort of an electrical downpour through the flagstaff, which constituted an outlet for a force which but for some such passage would probably have flashed out in lightning.

PRISON FOR DEBTORS.

United States Citizen Favors Adoption of British Law.

R. Newton Crane, a well-known American lawyer in London, explaining to one of his countrymen the statement that there were over 11,000 people imprisoned for debt last year in England, said:

"When persons are imprisoned because of debts it is due to the fact that in the judgment of the court such persons, although quite able to meet their obligations, wilfully and contemptuously refuse to do so.

"It is like this. The butcher or baker gets a judgment against a customer for say, £5 ($25). The customer has no visible property on which to levy an execution. The debtor is summoned, and the court makes a careful inquiry into his circumstances—his wages, the number in his family, etc. If, in the court's judgment, he is able to pay, say, 5 shillings ($1.25) a week, he is ordered to pay it. If he fails to do so, and, on a second inquiry, is unable to prove his inability to comply with the court's order, he is sent to prison for contempt of that order.

"It is my experience that the judges are very lenient toward debtors. No honest man is ever embarrassed or imprisoned by them. Possibly the debtor will be ordered to pay only a shilling a week and then if he can show that the taxes upon his resources are so great that he is not able to pay even the shilling he is not locked up, but is set at liberty. If it is true that whenever dishonest men escape their just debts, in some way or another, honest men must make good the deficiency I think it will be recognized that this so-called survival of the evils exposed by Dickens is a first-rate thing for the decent members of the community.

"In my opinion it is unfortunate that America has not the same practice as has England in respect of deadbeats. The deadbeat injures himself by his injury of others; his degradation is deepened. Therefore, if it clearly appears that he refuses to pay a debt out of what the Americans call 'pure cussedness,' there is no doubt in my mind that he ought to be locked up as a penalty for his wrongdoing. In America even a wife who has established her claim to alimony against a delinquent husband cannot collect her money unless the husband has property upon which she can levy. The husband may have plenty of resources, but they may be so fluid, so 'ungetatable,' that the wife is unable to obtain at law what the law has said belongs to her. Again: the practice that prevails in America of putting property in the name of one's wife in order to escape just debts is one that it ought not to be possible for a person successfully to pursue."

A TREASURE ISLAND.

Discovered South of the Equator in the Pacific Ocean.

Owing to the high price of artificial fertilizers, islands containing phosphates in any shape or form are just now exceedingly variable.

One such, hitherto unknown, has been discovered south of the Equator in the Pacific Ocean. It is an "island" by courtesy only, consisting of merely a single isolated rock jutting up out of the sea; but good judges estimate its value at $35,000,000, and ships of all nations are at the present moment busily engaged in carrying it away piecemeal to Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and other Eastern countries.

Treasure islands of this particular kind beat the ordinary pirate's treasure island all to bits as commercial speculations, although it is, of course, far less romantic to dig up chunks of guano-impregnated limestone, than it is to unearth nuggets of gold, and chests full of diamonds and rubies. Perhaps it is for this very reason that the former have been so greatly neglected in favor of the latter.

For it is a fact that they have been neglected. To cite but one instance. Tens of thousands of dollars have been spent during the last fifty years or so in trying to locate the supposititious treasure on Cocos Island, whereas up till so recently as 1887 anybody could have had Christmas Island for the taking, and Christmas Island is now known to be composed largely of nearly pure phosphate of lime, worth at a very low estimate not less than five millions sterling. All the pirates' treasures on all the pirates' treasure islands in the world would not be worth anything like this sum.

Some day, too, perhaps, a new kind of treasure-island expedition will find out some way of getting at the guano beds on Possession Island or the nickel deposits on Upernivik Island, or the immensely valuable collections of fossil ivory known to exist on various small islands situated off the North-Eastern coasts of Siberia. It will pay them to do so.

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GOOD HEALTH AND SENSE

READING IN TRAINS IS HURTFUL TO THE EYE.

Very Serious Consequences Frequently Result From Most Trivial Causes.

Some few years ago Dr. McNaughten Jones wrote a useful little book on the care of the sense organs in which he said:—"Many years of daily work in the treatment of affections of the eye, ear and throat, as physician to two large hospitals, has afforded me an opportunity of seeing the serious consequences which follow from the public ignorance of small matters that affect the health of these delicate organs."

Not only are people ignorant, but they are indifferent. A single grey hair will give a woman more anxiety than failing sight; and the average man expends more care and money on his beard than on all his organs of sense. Yet it is through these instruments we obtain the whole sum of our knowledge.

EYE MOST PRECIOUS.

A consequence of the neglect of the eyes, the ears, the organs of taste and smell, is that these are deteriorating, especially among the population of towns. Not until he is actually disabled by failing sight or deadened hearing does a man visit the doctor. If he were prudent he would take warning from the very first symptom and seek advice.

The eye, the most precious of all, is exposed to the greatest danger. Some of these dangers we cannot individually avoid—the hurtful glare of electric lamps hung low in the streets, the insufficient light of offices, workrooms, and public libraries, the road-dust, a cause not only of temporary pain, but often of lasting disease. But many precautions are possible.

Anyone whose eyes are in the least delicate, for instance, should protect them by wearing a broad-rimmed hat on sunny days, and in the dazzling glare of the streets at night.

READING IN TRAINS.

He should never read or write in a dim light. In churches, at the opera, in trains, tramway-cars, and in many of the public libraries, the light is usually so bad that reading is somewhat hurtful to the best eyes, and, if practised continually by those of weak sight, it is ruinous.

In a railway carriage reading taxes the sight severely, however good the light may be, and the least that should be done by way of precaution is to read only large print and for a short time. Otherwise, the penalty will be one day paid.

Reading in bed or stooping over a book resting on the knees, strain the eyes severely. One should always sit erect and hold the book level with the eye. When writing do not stoop, or stoop as little as possible, for the eye becomes congested in that position.

DON'T BOX CHILD'S EARS.

The care of the ear consists in avoiding dangers, and the commonest of these is poking it with hair-pins, corners of towels, etc. The drumhead is situated rather close to the external opening, and being extremely delicate, is very often injured by this practice. Even syringing the ear, when it is done forcibly, very often causes lasting injury.

A child's ear should never be boxed, and if a pea or any other foreign body is pushed in no one but a doctor—and a skilful doctor at that—should attempt to remove it. The little canal broadens inside the entrance and a clumsy attempt to remove the foreign body only drives it further in.

Do not apply poultices to the ear without medical advice. They may produce dangerous congestion. Even filling the ear with oil has its disadvantages, for some of the oil remains, decays, and sets up inflammation.

TOUCH AND TASTE.

Jagged teeth should be filed, as they wound and cause ulceration of the tongue. The teeth should be washed with tepid water at least night and morning. For this purpose a soft brush is better than a hard one, and some antiseptic fluid better than gritty powders.

Through the sense of touch we suffer a good deal. Eruptions of the skin are often caused by indigestible and unwholesome food. An insufficient supply of fruit and vegetables may be the occasion of an uneasy sensation all over the skin.

Bad soap is answerable for much irrigation. For the face only the best soap ought to be used, and even for a general bath it will be found economical in the end. Very hot baths leave the skin debilitated and Turkish baths produces so much congestion that they should be taken rarely.

ROUND UP WILD HORSES.

There are More Than Two Thousand Animals in the Bands.

Ranchers and prospectors along the Boundary have gone into the hills of Southern British Columbia to round up several bands of wild horses which the Legislative Assembly of the province have branded as pirates, authorizing any one to shoot or capture them at stated periods of the year, after notifying horse owners so that tame animals may be claimed. Range riders say there are more than two thousand wild animals in the bands.

The nucleus of the herd was formed in the fifties, veteran horsemen say, when explorers and prospectors rode on horseback from eastern to southern States. Many pioneers perished in the search for gold, but their horses survived.

When the gold fever was at its height in the Caribou districts in the sixties many horses were brought in from the south for pack and saddle purposes, and as there were no roads it was the easiest thing for these animals to leave the trail and join those enjoying the freedom of the wilds.

The horses seen in the hills along the border little resemble the stock from which they sprang. They are long-haired, savage creatures, and show speed that would cause a sensation on a race course. They weigh not more than seven hundred pounds, all bone, muscle and sinew.

The ranchers have declared war against the pirates as a means of protecting their own animals, which are frequently lured into the hills.

Pen-Angle

The underwear that fits perfectly, wears out slowest, and neither shrinks nor stretches, is named PEN-ANGLE, and bears this trade mark in red. Who sells it, guarantees it, in the maker's name. Made in many fabrics and styles, at various prices, in form-fitting sizes for women, men and children. PEN-ANGLE Guaranteed Underwear wears best and 210

fits better

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

Boy Falls From Train, is Run Over by Another, and Lives.

An escape probably without parallel in the annals of railway traveling, was reported from Buckingham, England, recently. The accident happened to a little boy of five, named Shepherd, who was accompanying his father by train on a vist to a relative.

The child was looking out of the carriage window when the door flew open, and he fell out. The train was travelling at high speed, but in answer to the frantic jerking of the communication-cord by the father, it was pulled up.

Then, to the amazement of the passengers, the child was seen on his feet, toddling on the up-line rails after the train, and, so far as anyone could observe at the moment, little hurt.

The next instant the delight of the father, who had sprung to the ground, was changed to dismay, for the up express was seen dashing behind the child. Before a finger could be raised it had knocked the boy down and passed over him.

Mr. Shepherd and his fellow-passengers were overcome by this second catastrophe. But the boy, his head now bleeding freely, picked himself up as his father rushed towards his body, and ran once more to meet Mr. Shepherd. This time he was lifted safely into the carriage. When the train reached Maidenhead he was attended by Dr. Arthur Edge and then brought on to Buckingham.

The child's wounds on the head and face were extensive, but when seen the next day he was playing happily out in the open air, with his head bandaged.

Mr. Shepherd, who belongs to the Soldiers' Institute at Frimley, says the incident is too terrible to think or speak of. The boy is his only son.

ANXIOUS MOMENTS.

Thousands of Little Ones Die During the Summer Months.

Every mother of small children knows how fatal are the summer months. Dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera infantum and stomach troubles are alarmingly frequent at this time and too often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of Baby's Own Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes unawares the Tablets will bring the little one through safely. Mrs. Geo. Robb, Aubrey, Que., says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for stomach and bowel troubles with the best results. I feel quite safe when I have the Tablets in the house." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"My friend," said a solemn man, "have you ever done aught to make the community in which you live the better for your living in it?" "I have done much," replied the other humbly, "to purify the homes of my fellow-beings." "Ah!" continued the solemn man, with a pleased look; "you distribute tracts?" "No; I clean carpets."

The Crick in the Back.—"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," says the poet. But what about the touch of rheumatism and lumbago, which is so common now? There is no poetry in that touch, for it renders life miserable. Yet how delighted is the sense of relief when an application of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil drives pain away. There is nothing equals it.

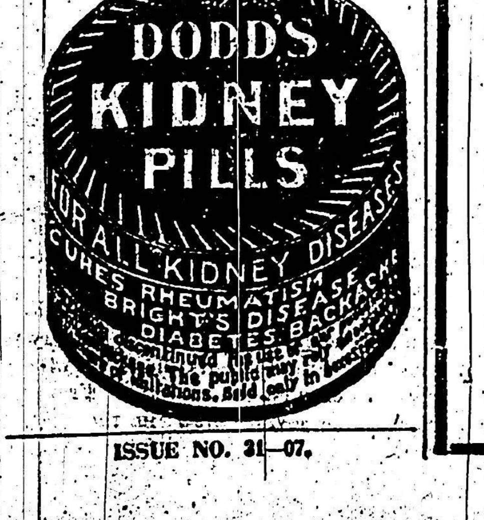
The world now produces 6,800,000 tons of beet sugar yearly, and the total produce of cane sugar in the West Indies has fallen to 228,000 tons. A hundred years ago the West Indies supplied sugar to half the world.

Lingering, stubborn old sores are erased from the skin by Weaver's Cerate. The good work of blood-cleansing is completed with Weaver's Syrup.

The Great Bank of Newfoundland is 600 miles long by 120 broad. It has been formed principally by earth and boulders dropped by the icebergs which constantly sail down from the North, and is the greatest natural fish-farm in the world.

Some persons have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera, dysentery or diarrhoea, and have to use great precautions to avoid the disease. Change of water, cooking, and green fruit, is sure to bring on the attacks. To such persons we would recommend Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial as being the best medicine in the market for all summer complaints. If a few drops are taken in water when the symptoms are noticed no further trouble will be experienced.

"I certainly was shocked," said the stern-visaged woman, "to hear that you were married. I wouldn't marry the best man on earth." "He never gave you the chance!" retorted Mrs. Bridey, "because he assured me that I was the only girl he ever proposed to."



POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Beware of mad dogs and backbiting people.

It's useless to forgive an injury if you can't forget it.

There are many large tales connected with small fish.

When some people tell the truth others are unable to recognize it.

Some men are so nice to their wives that it arouses the suspicion of their neighbors.

The peach crop will probably be a failure this year. This does not apply to the summer girl.

It doesn't necessarily follow that a man is any good just because he is as good as his word.

Of course it is absent-mindedness when you forget, but it is gross negligence when your wife forgets.

About being carried away with enthusiasm the worst feature is that we nearly always have to walk back.

Never judge a man by the patches in his clothes. Perhaps he had to buy spring outfits for a wife and seven daughters.

Don't place too much confidence in a man who boasts of being as honest as the day is long; wait until you meet him at night.

A MACHINE FOR WOMEN should be the best obtainable. The Singer and Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines are acknowledged the lightest running, most durable and convenient of any. Look for the Red S. Singer Sewing Machine Co. Write us at Manning Chambers, Toronto, for set of Bird Cards free.

It is only domesticated dogs that bark. If a tame dog runs wild, as it does sometimes in Alaska and elsewhere, it loses after a time its power of barking.

A Cure for Fever and Ague.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are compounded for use in any climate, and they will be found to preserve their powers in any latitude. In fever and ague they act upon the secretions and neutralize the poison which has found its way into the blood. They correct the impurities which find entrance into the system through drinking water or food and if used as a preventive fever is avoided.

Doctor—"Madam, your husband must have absolute rest." Madam—"Well, doctor, he won't listen to me——" Doctor—"A very good beginning, madam, a very good beginning."

Children who are Pale and peevish want something that will make good rich blood; there is nothing to equal "Ferrovim" for this purpose. Mothers, be sure to get a bottle.

A bushel of sunflower seed produces a gallon of excellent oil, and the stalks are also very useful for making poultry lay in winter.

ITCH, Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious Itch in human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

The highest cultivated land in England is said to be that round the village of Allenheads, in Northumberland, which is 1,400 feet above the sea. Part of the prison farm at Dartmoor is at the same elevation, and excellent crops are grown.

Just the Thing That's Wanted.—A pill that acts upon the stomach and yet is so compounded that certain ingredients of it preserve their power to act upon the intestinal canals, so as to clear them of excreta the retention of which cannot but be hurtful, was long looked for by the medical profession. It was found in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are the result of much expert study, and are scientifically prepared as a laxative and alterative in one.

DENSE POPULATION.

Egypt proper is the most densely populated country, having 750.5 to the square mile. Belgium comes next with 588, then Holland. The United Kingdom has 341.6, Japan 296.4, after which come the other European countries down to Russia with 51 and Sweden with 9. The United States has 21.4, and the South American Republics all less, Venezuela having only 4.3 persons per square mile. In Europe there is an average of just about one person per acre.

Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure

—safest regulator for baby. Prevents colic and vomiting—gives healthful rest—cures diarrhoea without the harmful effects of medicines containing opium or other injurious drugs.

Cures Diarrhoea 25c.—at drug-stores. National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, Montreal.

Saves A Lot of Bother

The starch that needn't be cooked..that won't stick..that gives a brilliant gloss with almost no iron-effort..isn't that the starch you ought to have them use on your clothes? Buy it by name.. your dealer sells it.

201 **Celluloid Starch**

YOUR OVERCOATS

and faded Suits would look better dyed. If no agent of ours in your town, write direct Montreal, Box 158.

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WILSON'S FLY PADS

One packet has actually killed a bushel of flies.

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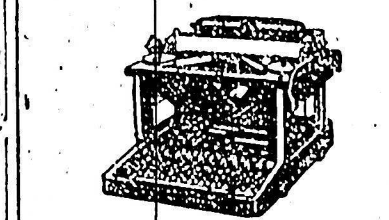
DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND GENERAL STORES
10c. per packet, or 3 packets for 25c. will last a whole season.

The Perfection Cow Tail Holder

(Patented) insures comfort and cleanliness while milking. It will please you. Thousands sold. By mail, 15c; two for 25c. Agents wanted. Price right. Address WM. NOXON, Picton, Ontario.



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Summer Excursions, $35, by the new Twin Screw SS. "Bermudian," 5,500 tons. Sailing 5th and 19th June, 3rd, 17th and 31st July, 14th and 28th August, 4th, 14th and 24th September, 4th, 16th and 26th October, 6th, 16th and 27th November. Temperature cooled by sea breezes seldom rises above 80 degrees.

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ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 29 Broadway, New York.

SALE OF IRRIGATED LANDS IN ONTARIO, MANITOBA AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Land Department of the Union Trust Company, Limited, has been appointed exclusive agent in Ontario, Manitoba, and the Maritime Provinces for the sale of the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company's irrigated lands in the West.

ARE YOU SATISFIED WHERE YOU ARE?

If not, and you think of changing your location, you will make a mistake if you do not investigate the opportunity for money-making offered in farming on irrigated land.

SOME PEOPLE who have not gone into the merits and advantages of irrigation, imagine that the farmer on an irrigated farm deserves sympathy. He doesn't. His irrigated land, in a country where conditions for plant growth are otherwise ideal, ensures him good crops EVERY YEAR. Owing to climatic conditions he never suffers the drawback of a wet season, and irrigation prevents the possibility of a dry season. Modern irrigation transforms farming from an uncertainty into a certainty.

The average price of irrigated land in the United States is about three times the price of non-irrigated lands. In Southern Alberta the difference is at present very slight, but as settlement proceeds these irrigation lands will increase very rapidly in value.

A careful study of its advantages will convince any practical agriculturist that farming by means of irrigation is the most attractive proposition ever put upon the Canadian market.

Full information, prices and terms (which are very favorable) sent free to any address on application to

The Land Department, Union Trust Co., Limited, 174 Bay St., Toronto