SUNLIGHT SOAP

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, reports that Sunlight Soap contains "no unsaponified fat,"—that means no waste.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar 125

RHEUMATISM CURED

A RIGHT WAY AND A WRONG WAY TO TREAT THE TROUBLE.

Liniments and Outward Applications Cannot Cure—The Disease Must be Treated Through the Blood.

Rheumatism is one of the most common ailments with which humanity is afflicted, and there are few troubles which cause more acute suffering. There is a prevalent notion, also, that if a person once contracts rheumatism it is bound to return in cold or damp weather. This is a mistake. Rheumatism can be thoroughly driven out of the system, but it must be treated through the blood, as it is a blood disease. Rubbing the affected parts with liniments and lotions may relieve rheumatism, then again it may not. Liniments give temporary relief. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured many cases of rheumatism, both acute and chronic, even after all else had failed. They drive the disease out of the system by their action on the blood and system, and when a cure is effected the trouble rarely returns if the treatment is persisted in until the blood is a thoroughly healthy color.

As an illustration of how even the most aggravated forms of rheumatism yield to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the case of J. L. Richards, of Port Colborne, Ont., may be cited. Mr. Richards says: "About [illegible] years ago I was attacked with a severe form of rheumatism. I could not walk without crutches, and was so badly crippled that I had to give up my business. I was also very much run down in health, and was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had not taken more than half a dozen boxes when I was able to throw away my crutches, and I felt like a new man. I continued taking the pills for some time longer, and they made a complete cure in my case. I have had no return of the rheumatism since, and I attribute my present good health to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Even the most severe cases of rheumatism are not proof against the healing and curative properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills are also a specific for such troubles as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, and all forms of nervous disorders, including nervous headache, nervous prostration, and the weakness and irregularities from which many women suffer. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of female weakness. They are also a specific for the troubles of men, such as premature decay, nervous exhaustion, and all forms of weakness. They are also a specific for the troubles of boys and girls, such as spinal weakness, and the wasting of muscle and flesh which follows the growth of boys and girls. These pills are sold by all druggists or you can get them by mail from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N.Y., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

Canada's Mineral Development.

The development of mining in Canada may not be as rapid as the richness of our heritage in mineral wealth seems to warrant, yet it continues steadily from year to year and holds out abundant promise for the near future. The Canadian Mining Manual has reached, with the current issue, the thirteenth year of its publication, and the statistical record presented is certainly encouraging, if not as great as aggregates as some have felt inclined to expect. The total value of the mineral products of the Dominion for 1892 was materially reduced by the shrinkage in the market price of copper, silver, and lead, and there was also a considerable reduction in the gold output from the Yukon. Yet, in spite of these influences, there was a satisfactory increase in the aggregate. The total output of metallic and non-metallic minerals for 1902 was valued at over $70,000,000 as compared with $69,209,395 during the previous year. Nova Scotia leads in the record of the Provinces, with an output of $19,501,130, and British Columbia is second, with $17,486,550. This is a reversal of the record of the previous year, when British Columbia led, with $20,086,780, and Nova Scotia was third, with $13,[illegible]. The Yukon holding second place, with $18,500,000. Ontario holds third place, with $13,572,140, a gain of over $2,[illegible] compared with the previous year, and the output of the Yukon $12,[illegible] is fourth in the record of Provinces and Territories. Quebec produced to the value of $1,[illegible]000,000, Alberta, Manitoba, and the other Territories $2,315,953, and New Brunswick about $1,000,000. The year was one of exceptional activity in the production of coal and iron, and also of nickel, copper, and asbestos. The total production of coal for the year was 6,550,528 tons, of which 1,725,180 tons were mined in Nova Scotia, while British Columbia contributed over a million and a quarter tons. Over two million tons of bituminous coal were exported, but there was a total importation of 3,500,129 tons of bituminous and 951,853 tons of anthracite.

A Canadian by Birth.

One of London's best-known poster artists is a Canadian by birth, Dean Hassall, whose humorous work adorns the British hoardings. He was born in Toronto, and was educated there. He gave Hassall, who became a great favorite, and he came to London to try his fortune. He succeeded quickly, and has now known nearly all the world over. Most of his ideas come to him from real life. The Underground Railway offers a great field for the gathering of ideas, and while he was in the employ of the company he used to amuse himself by making sketches of passengers. He loses himself in day dreaming, and sometimes in a fit of abstraction he will sit for an hour at a time in a railway carriage, looking about him to see what sort of fellow-passenger he is like. Later the public has a laugh over his sketches.

Finger Nails.

Lemon acts on the finger nails with a wonderful effect. It seems to polish them, at the same time softening the skin around them marvelously and removing any traces of ink, fruit or stain. Polishing is said to roughen the nails, and the brush should be used only when necessary.

IMMENSE OPPORTUNITY.

For Getting a Beautiful Watch and Chain Free.—No Money Required.—Every Man, Woman, Boy, or Girl has the same Opportunity under our System.

In order to have Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills placed in the hands of all persons suffering from bad health, we make the following most liberal offer:—If you will send us your name and address and agree to sell for us twelve boxes of Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills at 25c. per box, we will give you absolutely Free a beautiful Watch and Chain (either Ladies' or Gents' size, or your choice of twenty other premiums such as Gold Rings, Jewelry, Rings, Lockets, Mandolins, Tea Sets, Sateen Skirts, Cameras, etc. Remember we don't want any money until after you sell the Pills and when you don't have to sell any we will give you 12 boxes to get the premiums. This is a fair offer from a reliable concern and has given thousands of dollars worth of premiums to agents all over the country. Remember also that Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills are a well established remedy for all diseases of the stomach and bladder, Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism, nervous troubles, and female complaints, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines in all parts of the world. You have only to show them to sell them. You are not offering something that the people don't know. Our watches are the regular standard size for Ladies or Gentleman, in Nickel or Gun Metal Cases, with handsome illuminated dials, and reliable time-keepers, watches such as no lady or gentleman need be ashamed to carry, and they will be sent absolutely Free to all who sell only twelve boxes of those wonderful Toxin Pills. Write at once and be the first in your locality to earn one of those beautiful watches and chain. As soon as we receive your letter or post-card we will send you post paid twelve boxes, together with our Illustrated Catalogue and beautifully colored card with your name and address on as our authorized agent. Bear in mind that you will not be asked to sell any more than 12 boxes and we don't want any money until after you have sold them. We bear all the expense and are only making this liberal offer as a method of advertising Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills. Don't delay, write at once and earn a beautiful present for yourself for Christmas.

Address—

ARNOLD MEDICINE CO., Dept. B4.
50 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.

The Lowest Form of Bird.

There is a peculiar bird commonly known as the "kiwi" [illegible] name being Apteryx mantelli. It is the lowest form of bird which exists, but is so scarce that scientists are happy to get a specimen in any condition. It is absolutely without wings or tail. Its legs are short, stubby, but very strong, and are used by this bird for digging. The body covering is a cross between hair and feathers, a material which is very coarse. They can develop great speed and make a desperate fight when attacked. Breeding them in captivity has utterly failed, and only a few museums can boast of a specimen. They are now very rarely found in the forests and swamps in the north of New Zealand.

For Over Sixty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It disarms the pain, relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, makes the child healthy and rosy, and gives rest to the mother. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Breaking.

Once on a time there was a man who was going to break a horse.

"My day will come!" thought the horse after submitting to a great variety of indignities.

In due time, then, the horse craftily showed a burst of speed and was entered in some races.

"It is my day!" chuckled he and he broke twenty men the first heat.

It is a long lane that has no turning.—Puck.

Doctors' Medicine.

Cobwigger—Several millionaires have written their opinions as to how to make a fortune.

Merritt—I read the article. The funny thing is that not one of them advised following the plan by which he got rich himself.

More Suitable.

"I want to get copies of your paper for a week back," said the old gentleman.

"Don't you think you'd better use a porous plaster?" suggested the new clerk in the publication office.

TO WATCH WHALERS

CANADIAN STEAMER WENT TO HUDSON BAY TO STOP POACHING.

Made Good Time to Northern Labrador—A Silence of Nearly Twelve Months—Only Six of the American Whalers Remain at Present, But More Than 20 Vessels From New Bedford Were Formerly in the Industry.

The steamer Neptune, of St. John's, Nfld., chartered by the Canadian Government to convey the Low-Moodie expedition, under Dominion Government auspices, to Hudson Bay, has been making good time. She left Halifax on Aug. 22, and six days later called at Nachvak, on Northern Labrador, where she embarked an interpreter. From that point she was to steam north to Cumberland Inlet, in quest of information as to the movements of the American whalers, and then, entering Hudson Strait, would proceed to her winter quarters, near Marble Island, on the northwest coast, near to the musk-ox country, which the white man has never penetrated. After dropping letters at Nngava Bay about Sept. 20, which should have reached St. John's, Nfld., by Oct. 10, nothing more will be heard from her until July next, a period of nearly twelve months.

One of the chief objects of her visit to Hudson Bay is to drive out the American whalers, who have been poaching there for many years. About thirty years ago a fleet of more than twenty vessels from New Bedford hunted the cetaceans there, but, owing to their becoming scarcer, the fleet has dwindled down to six. These are engaged there now, and letters for them were sent on by the Neptune. It is presumed that the missives contain instructions for the captains as to how they should act in the event of being ordered to quit, and it is probable that they were instructed to make no trouble, but to submit to the inevitable.

These craft sometimes remain there two or three years. The creature they hunt is the bowhead or Greenland whale, the most valuable species of all, whose "whalebone" is worth $12,000 a ton. An adult male yields about fifteen hundredweight and also about fourteen tons of oil, worth $120 a ton.

The whalers harbor in Chesterfield Inlet or Roe's Welcome, a fiord running north, all the winter, and begin the chase of the whales in the spring, the bowheads being believed to enter the bay in June, and after cruising there all summer they return to the Atlantic in the autumn before the Hudson Strait becomes blocked with ice, as the whale, being a mammal, requires a clear area in order to come to the surface to breathe every ten minutes or so.

It is rather a curious fact that the Americans prosecute the whale fishery only in Hudson Bay, while the Scotch have an equally exclusive enjoyment of that in Cumberland Gulf, outside Hudson Strait. Formerly a few Scotch whalers entered the bay and the Americans had a station on the gulf. But the Scotch abandoned the former fishery and the Americans recently sold out their station to their Scotch rivals, the two industries being now pursued under different flags, though on the same general lines and with the aid of natives as a prime consideration.

The whalers now all employ the Eskimos as part of their crews. These natives made first-class boatmen and expert harpooners, and are honest and earnest. They transfer their whole tribe, with their paraphernalia, to the vicinity of a whaler's anchorage, and sign to help the crew for a weekly ration of four pounds of ship's biscuit, one-quarter pound of coffee, two pounds of molasses and four plugs of tobacco, other articles they procure by trading musk-ox, caribou or seal skins or walrus of narwhal ivory therefor. They have lost their ancient arts of chasing these creatures with arrow or harpoon and are no longer proficient in the fashioning or use of the crude weapons of former years. They have come to rely upon the white man's weapons, rifles especially, and they handle these proficiently, but without a grasp of the principles underlying them, so that if the whalers were to be driven away and the Eskimos deprived of the opportunity of replenishing their stores of weapons, ammunition and minor necessaries, they would soon be reduced to the most desperate straits.

The crews of the whalers no longer live on the ships during the winter, but ashore with the Eskimos, using the same food—seal, walrus, and whale meat, with venison, bear meat, sea birds and fish to vary it. Salt food is absolutely barred. It produces scurvy very soon, the condition accelerated all too often by the indulgence in alcohol common to sailors. Scores of graves in every harbor attested the full work done in foul smelling, ill-ventilated cabins, with little or no exercise taken for months. But now the native mode of life is adopted and the mortality is very slight.

The Scotch whaling enterprise in Cumberland Gulf is prosecuted from two shore stations. Ships not being employed at all, except to visit the posts annually and unload stores there, taking away the products in exchange. These stations are at harbors called Blacklead and Kekerton, and are owned by Messrs. Noble of Aberdeen, who have maintained them for upward of 40 years.

Each station has a Scotch manager, all the rest of the employes being Eskimos, a tribe of these, about one hundred and fifty souls, being settled around each station. Mr. Blacklead, has been living there for more than thirty years, and has made only one trip to Scotland in the whole period. Mr. Mulch, a younger man, is factor at Kekerton. Each post has a substantial dwelling and stores for the chief, and is supplied with six first-class whale boats, with the finest modern outfits, everything being kept in the finest order. The Eskimos are very teachable, and have no vices, and are a complete contrast to the riotous crews of the whaling vessels, who are the scum of the seafaring world. At both Blacklead and Kekerton similar establishments were maintained by the Americans until 1894, when they sold out to the Scotch, after having operated there continuously for over thirty years.

In Cumberland Gulf whales are got off the edge of the ice in the spring, when they are on their way north, and feed for some time off the mouth of the inlet, on the animalculae which abound there. They are again found there in the autumn, as they come south from the higher latitudes, being driven away by the freezing over of the seas.

Y-Z (wise head) has an advantage over other soap powders inasmuch as it also acts as a disinfectant.

A NEW IDEA IN FAIRS

EXPERT JUDGES EXPLAIN REASONS FOR THEIR DECISIONS.

Judging Is Thus Made an Educational Feature of Incalculable Value—Illustration Plots Which Should Characterize the Best Varieties to Grow in Any Particular Vicinage—An Interesting Bulletin.

As the season of fall fairs draws near, directors of agricultural societies will be on the lookout for new and attractive features to be added to the program of events. A good many societies are making an earnest endeavor to improve their fairs by the introduction of educational features, and it will be not out of place to once more draw their attention to the exhibition at Whitby, which the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture are striving to make a model for others to follow.

The Whitby Model Fair will, of course, have the services of expert judges, who will explain the reasons for their decisions in the ring, and give addresses on the best types of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. In this way the judging is made an educational feature instead of being merely an allotment of premiums by men who are often incompetent or biased in their judgment. The awarding of prizes at a fair is a comparatively unimportant matter as compared with other considerations. What is really desirable is that fairs should be the means of disseminating information and of fixing correct ideals in the minds of those who are producing food-stuffs and on whom the prosperity of Canada depends. The advantages of the expert judge system have become so apparent that this year over 150 fairs in Ontario alone are to be supplied with judges by the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Another feature of the Whitby Fair which is worthy of adoption by all agricultural societies, but which only some half-dozen have yet taken up, is the series of illustration plots on the fair grounds. These plots are in excellent condition at Whitby, and will form an interesting and instructive exhibit of the best varieties of grasses, clovers, millets, sorghums, corn, fodder, and pasture crops, turnips, mangels and sugar beets. By studying the plots farmers will be able to learn just what crops and what varieties are best adapted to their farms, thus bringing home to particular conditions of soil and climate the general conclusions arrived at by the Experimental Farms.

The Whitby Fair Board will this year attempt to combine amusement with instruction by holding a gymkhana, or series of games on horseback. It is a lamentable fact that horseback riding is almost unknown in Canada and that the saddle is rarely seen on a Canadian farm. We raise hundreds of good saddle horses for which there is a good demand at high prices but these horses are sold by the farmers practically unbroken, and the middle-man finishes them for market and gets the cream of the profit. This is why an attempt is being made to interest our people in the pleasures of the saddle. The events to be put on in the gymkhana at Whitby to demonstrate skill in the saddle are as follows: Polo pony competition, walking race, obstacle race, potato race, bonnet and skirt race, ginger ale race, polo pony scurry, nomination race and high jumping competition. The gymkhana events will be interspersed with children's games and athletic competitions to keep the interest from flagging. The managers are determined to have a good, clean fair, where all the boys and girls can go to spend a pleasant and instructive day without coming in contact with any injurious influence.

But it is not intended to allow the amusement feature to overshadow in any way the educational part of the program. Instructions of agricultural processes will be very much in evidence. A model kitchen and dining room will be shown in operation, with exhibitions of cooking simple dishes, and addresses on domestic economy. Desirable and undesirable types of fowls will be shown, with lectures on the fattening of chickens for the British markets, and exhibitions of killing, plucking and packing for export. Practical demonstrations of the proper packing of fruit for export will be given by expert packers, and every effort will be made to minister to the wants of those who are looking for information that will prove of practical benefit.

That the children may be instructed as well as amused, prizes will again be offered to the teachers and pupils of a public school section making the best exhibit of collections in the school grounds, grain in the straw, clovers and grasses, roots and vegetables, fruits and flowers, leaves of trees, pressed and mounted, weeds and weed seeds, beneficial and injurious insects, and native woods. This year prizes are also offered for the best essays on the wild flowers, grains, grasses, weeds, insects, and birds of the locality. This plan has proved effective in inducing children to begin the fascinating study of nature, directed towards the elements of general agriculture, economic botany and entomology. Every fair board would find it advantageous to put on some of these prizes for school children's exhibits, full particulars of which may be obtained from Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, who is devoting a great deal of energy to the improvement of Canadian fairs.

Kindness and Common Sense.

When boys or inexperienced men are intrusted with a horse they should be carefully instructed in the care and treatment of horses and be taught that patience, kindness and common sense produce far better drivers and more successful horsemen than opposite qualities.

A Vigorous Retort.

Lord Erskine, the famous English lawyer, once met a ruffian driver who was belaboring his horse, a miserable, bare boned creature, and Lord Erskine, who was intensely fond of animals, remonstrated. "Why," said the fellow, "it's my own; mayn't I use it as I please?" at the same time applying the cudgel. Erskine, irritated, sharply whacked the offender with his stick, and upon the ruffian protesting vigorously his lordship replied, "Why, it [the stick] is my own; mayn't I use it as I please?"

Fuddling Cups.

An article in the Burlington Magazine describes some early English earthenware drinking cups of eccentric patterns. The principal feature of most of the quaint tygs, or loving cups, is their astonishing number of handles, which range from two to as many as twelve. It is supposed that the purpose of this equipment was that the cup might pass from hand to hand and each guest have a fresh portion of the rim to himself, no doubt an excellent arrangement for the first time round! Not content with half a dozen or so of full grown handles, the potter freq[illegible] ly inserted between each of the [illegible] sort of rudimentary handle, consi[illegible] of a looped strip of clay. The [illegible] dling cup" is a cluster of half a [illegible] good sized cups joined together. [illegible] it is realized that the six cups co[illegible] nicate with each other internall[illegible] that to empty one you must empt[illegible] the force of the name will be appa[illegible] Any doubt as to the use of these [illegible] dable vessels is dispelled by th[illegible] scription: "Fill me full of sidar. Drink of me."

At the Top of St. Peter's.

One needs to climb to the top of St. Peter's to understand best how its builders sought to overawe its beholders. Then the colossal proportions of every detail become apparent; then one may discover that the pen in the hand of St. Mark is as long as a six foot grenadier. On approaching the row of apostles which stand along the edge of the roof and which seem to the bystander in the street below of the size of ordinary human beings one will find gigantic figures whose eyes are as big as men's heads and whose fingers vie in size with an athlete's forearm. The roof is indeed a city in itself, for here are rows of houses where the workmen who are constantly employed in repairing the cathedral have their homes. A fountain supplies them with water, and their provisions are brought to them on the backs of donkeys driven up the broad and easy incline of the stairway.

An Ailment of the Feet.

Poetry is at last classified. The Washington Post tells a story of some children who were discussing the perfections and usefulness of their respective fathers.

"My father's the best man in the world," said one little girl. "He is a minister. He makes people go to church."

"Mine is the best," piped up another. "He's a doctor. He makes sick people well so they can go to church."

Three or four more enlarged upon the benefit the world derived from their fathers, and it finally came the turn of a sweet, blue eyed little girl.

"My papa's the best of all," she said. "He's a poet."

"A poet!" said another, joining the group. "Why, a poet isn't a profession! It's a disease."

Sauntered Into It.

Nell—He invited me to take a stroll, and before we had gone half a mile I had him proposing.

Belle—Won in a walk, eh?

Quails are said to be extinct in Ireland, where they were formerly to be found in great numbers.

Persian Lamb Jackets

Persian Lamb Jackets made of best selected fur, lined with satin, Bishop or Boneparte sleeves. 24 inches in length. Guaranteed good workmanship.

$115

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.
This signature, E. W. Grove
Cures Grip in Two Days.
on every box. 25c.

Travellers' Guide.

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GOING EAST.
7.05 a.m., 11.11 a.m., 7.59 p.m.
GOING WEST.
9.01 a.m., 5.20 p.m., 9.07 p.m.
—SUNDAY—
West 9.07 a.m., 9.01 p.m. East 7.05 a.m., 7.50 p.m.

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GOING NORTH. GOING SOUTH.

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The depositor is not subject to any delay whatever in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit.

A. G. H. LUXTON,
Agent, Milton.

COUNTY HALTON LOCAL COURTS CALENDAR FOR 1903.

Place of Sitting and Address of Clerks.	CLERKS.	Hours of Opening	Nature of Court.
Milton, Wm. Patton	January.		
Oakville, Chas. Colville			
Acton, Geo. Gordon			
Burlington, Zachary Gregson	Friday, 9th.	10.30 a.m.	General Sessions.
	Tuesday, 27th.	2 p.m.	County Court.
Campbellville, R. J. McNeil	Wednesday, 28th.	10 a.m.	Surrogate Court.
Milton, James Robertson	Saturday, 24th.	10 a.m.	Division Court.
	Monday, 26th.	10 a.m.	Court of Revision.
	March.		
	Tuesday, 3rd.	10 a.m.	Court of Revision.
	Friday, 6th.	10 a.m.	Division Court.
	Tuesday, 24th.	10 a.m.	County Court.
	May.		
	Friday, 8th.	10 a.m.	Division Court.
	Tuesday, 26th.	10 a.m.	County Court.
	July.		
	Tuesday, 28th.	10 a.m.	County Court.
	Nov.		
	Tuesday, 24th.	10 a.m.	County Court.
	Dec.		
	Tuesday, 8th.	10 a.m.	County Court.

Court of Revision on opening day.
Surrogate Court sittings, with or without Jury, 5th April and 4th October, and as often at other times as may be required.
County Court sittings, with or without Jury, 5th April and 4th October, and as often at other times as may be required.
County Court sittings for Criminal business, 12th January, 4th April, 4th July and 4th October.
Division Court sittings for Civil business, 2nd January, 3rd April, 4th July and 4th October.

By Order,
T. G. MATHESON,
Clerk of the Peace.

WANTED.

Local agents and travelling salesmen for the sale of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Etc. Steady work if desired. Pay weekly. Free outfit.

Over 600 Acres

under cultivation. Our stock includes all the best varieties as well as improved varieties not offered by other firms. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition. It will pay you to write for part time or whole time terms, as we offer the best inducements in the business. Apply now.

Pelham Nursery Company,
17-15t Toronto, Ont.

Odd Echoes.

In a cave in the Pantheon the guide by striking the folds of his coat makes a noise equal to that produced by firing a twelve pound cannon. In the cave of Smellin, near Viborg, Finland, a stone thrown down a certain abyss makes a reverberating echo which sounds like the dying wail of some wild animal.

Water in the Human Body.

The proportion of water in a child at birth is 75 per cent; in the adult 58 per cent.

Newtons In England.

Newton is the most common of town names in England. It occurs either alone or with some affix no less than twenty-two times.

The Chinese Almanac.

There is no other work in the world of which so many copies are printed annually as of the Chinese almanac. The number is estimated at several millions. It is printed at Peking and is a monopoly of the emperor.

London Store Detectives.

The women who are employed as detectives in London department stores receive about $10 a week or twice as much as the salespeople. When a woman is caught stealing the usual method is for the detective to ask to see her bill just before it is paid and to add the cost of the stolen article.

Women In England and Wales.

In England and Wales from 16 to 17 per cent of the women do not marry. In London the percentage is twenty.

Sentry Dogs.

The military posts at the German naval port of Wilhelmshaven are fitted out with watchdogs. Each sentry has one dog by the leash and lets it loose when suspicious people refuse to stop.

WIVES MOTHERS

IF ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY DRINKS, the taste for liquor can be removed permanently by giving Tasteless Samaria Prescription secretly in food or drink. Failure impossible. Free sample, testimonials, price, sent sealed. Write SAMARIA REMEDY CO., Jordan street, Toronto, Can.

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GALLERY & MARLIN
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smokeless cartridges, made by U. M. C. Co., to fit the regular .38-55 Marlin repeaters with Smokeless Steel Barrels, give high velocity, flat trajectory and great smashing power. They can be reloaded with black powder as the twist of the rifles is adapted to both velocities.

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