SUNLIGHT SOAP

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, reports that Sunlight Soap is "a pure and well made soap." "Well made soap" means more than you may think.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar 147

LIKE A MIRACLE.

THE WONDERFUL RECOVERY OF A NIPISSING MAN.

Stricken With Partial Paralysis He Was Unable to Use Either Right Arm or Right Leg.

John Craig, a well-known farmer living near Kells, Nipissing District, Ont., is another of the many paralytics, who owes his present good health and ability to go about—if not life itself—to the use of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills. Mr. Craig gives his experience as follows:—"But for the blessing of God and the use of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills I do not believe that I would be alive to-day. I was stricken with that terrible affliction, partial paralysis. I had absolutely no power in my right arm or leg. I was not able to sit up—in fact if I tried to do so I would fall over. I had to be lifted like a child, and my family and friends believed death was very near. The doctor told me that he could do nothing for me, and that I was liable at any moment to have a second stroke, which would carry me off. I was in this deplorable condition when I was advised to use Dr. Williams's Pink Pills. I sent for three boxes and before they were all used I could move the fingers on my hand, which had hitherto been absolutely numb and powerless. You can scarcely imagine my joy at this convincing proof that the pills were helping me. From this on I kept getting stronger and the control of my paralyzed limbs gradually came back until I was again able to walk about and eventually to work. To my neighbors my cure seems like a miracle, as not one of them ever expected to see me out of bed again. I gladly give permission to publish the story of my cure with the wish that it may bring life and hope and activity to some other sufferer."

The cure of Mr. Craig gives additional evidence that Dr. Williams's Pink Pills are not an ordinary medicine, and that their power to cure in all troubles of the blood or nerves places them beyond all other medicines. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or direct by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. See that the full name "Dr. Williams's Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around every box.

Fewer U. S. Settlers.

Ottawa, June 29.—J. A. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, giving evidence before the Agricultural and Colonization Committee this morning, said there would be a slight falling off in the immigration from the United States this year. He did not think the decrease would be more than 5,000 or 6,000 as compared with last year, when it was over 49,000. There were, however, very good reasons. The spring floods on both sides of the line a few months ago tied up traffic for weeks and prevented people coming over. The Presidential election has the effect of keeping people at home in the United States. In addition to that a number of Indian reserves in the west and south had been thrown open, and there had been a tremendous rush of settlers. Mr. Smart said no serious Government effort had been made in the United States to interfere with the work of the Canadian immigration officials. However, recently the American railways had made strong efforts to stem the tide, and in this connection he mentioned having seen the advertisement of the Union Pacific Railway in a Canadian paper, offering 640 acres of free lands to settlers in western Nebraska.

For Over Sixty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses of the United States. Price twenty five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The Eclectic Magazine for July is strong in the departments of international affairs and general literature, but is not deficient in other particulars. A well-considered article on The Neutrality of China by Demetrius C. Boulger, a vivacious description of scenes witnessed along the road from Harbin to Mukden, and an account of conditions in Japan thirty years ago are interesting contributions to public enlightenment upon affairs in the Far East, and in a sense Mr. D. G. Hogarth's clever study of The Eastern Mind belongs in the same class; while a striking article on The Bankruptcy of the Bismarckian Policy by the keen writer who conceals his identity behind the signature "Alcibias" discusses trenchantly certain aspects of European politics. Two important literary articles are Mr. H. Heathcote Statham's appreciation "Of the True Greatness of Thackeray" and Mr. Edward Wright's survey of The Novels of Thomas Hardy. A lecture on Huxley by Sir Michael Foster, a budget of "Memories of The Tiges" by Alexander Innes Shand, a delightful essay on The Greek Conception of Animals by the Countess Martinengo Cesaresco, a consideration of The Art of Blake by Laurence Binyon, a review of Herbert Spencer's Autobiography, a striking story from Blackwood's, an account of the peculiarities of French Brides and Bridegrooms by Miss Betham Edwards, with a number of shorter articles and bits of verse lend variety and interest to the number. The Living Age Co., Boston.

One of the most useful Institutions of this country promises to be 'The Diabetic Institute of London, established' for scientific research into the origin, cause and treatment of Diabetes and the secondary symptoms; got rheumatism, carbuncles, etc. Hardly any disease is so little understood, and at the same time so insidious and dangerous as Diabetes, which, according to the highest modern authorities, is curable after all, when treated in time. If interested, write to the Diabetic Institute, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C., for free information. 51-13t

Monkey Brand Soap is a cleaner and polisher combined, but won't wash clothes.

Cover Crops for Orchards.—When and How to Sow.—The Best Sorts.

On May 17th, the Dominion Fruit Inspectors met in the Orchard at the Central Experimental Farm and discussed Cover Crops. The subject was introduced by Mr. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, who gave his experience with different plants used for this purpose and told what he considered were the principal uses of Cover Crops. He said that the importance of a covering for the soil in winter was strongly impressed on him after the winter of 1895-96 when many trees' roots were killed at the Central Experimental Farm. Since that time the subject had received much attention by his department. The main uses of the cover crop are to hold the snow in winter and thus protect the roots of the trees; to furnish vegetable matter to plough under in the spring for the purpose of obtaining humus and nitrogen; and to act as a catch crop in autumn to prevent leaching of plant food made available during the summer. He recommended, as the best general practice for growers, cultivating the soil until near or about the middle of July when the trees have made most of their growth and do not need so much moisture, and then seeding down to Common or Mammoth Red Clover sown broadcast at the rate of 12 lbs. per acre or with Hairy Vetch at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre. Sown at that time these plants usually make a good cover by autumn. At the Central Experimental Farm Hairy Vetch was sown on June 18th, 1903 in drills 28 inches apart at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre. These received two cultivations and by the end of the first week of August the plants were meeting between the rows. By sowing earlier as in this case a better stand may be obtained and by cultivation moisture is conserved while the plants are getting established. Twenty pounds per acre sown in drills in this way were found quite sufficient to make a good cover. There was practically no injury from mice where cover crops were used; as their depredations were prevented by using either ordinary building paper or wood veneers. No fruit grower should neglect having a cover crop as a fine bearing orchard in bare soil might be destroyed which would have been saved had there been a cover crop. Proof of this was furnished by the great "freeze" in Essex county in 1899.

The seed for the cover crop should be sown, if possible, when the ground is moist, as in the summer the seed will germinate quickly if there is moisture. After the seed is sown the land should be rooled, as this will bring the moisture to the surface and about the seed and hasten germination. It is important to get growth started in good time as there is sometimes a protracted drought in July and August which prevents germination and spoils the prospect for a good cover crop. In districts where the conservation of moisture is important the cover crop should be turned under as soon as possible in the spring and in some parts plants which are killed by winter are preferred as there is no loss of moisture through them in spring. Leguminous plants are, on the whole, best for cover crops as they take nitrogen from the air, but often oats and rape are used to good advantage.

Crates for Fattening Chickens.

Farmers who intend to try the crate fattening of chickens this season should soon be thinking of building their crates. Those in use at the Illustration Poultry Stations are 6 feet long, 16 inches wide and 20 inches high, inside measurements. Each crate is divided by two tight wooden partitions into three compartments, and each compartment holds four chickens. The frame pieces are 2 inches wide and seven-eighths inch thick. This frame is covered with slats, placed lengthwise on three sides—bottom, back and top—and up-and-down in front. The slats for the bottom are seven-eighths inch wide and five-eighths inch thick; the back, top and front slats are the same width, but only three-eighths inch thick. The spaces between the slats in front are two inches, wide to enable the chickens to feed from the trough. The bottom slats are put 1½ inches apart, and the slat nearest the back of the crate is 2½ inches from the corner piece. The bottom slats are raised two inches from the bottom of the crate, to prevent the chickens' feet from being bruised when the crate is placed on the ground. The top slats are 2 inches apart and the back slats 1½ inches. The top slats are cut above each partition, and six strips 2 inches wide are nailed under them. The three doors so formed are hinged to the rear corner piece.

The crates are placed on stands 16 inches from the ground. The droppings from the chickens are received on sand or other absorbent material. A light "V" trough, 2½ inches inside, is placed in front of each crate, and ir carried on two brackets nailed to the ends of the crate. The bottom of the trough is four inches above the floor, and the upper inside edge is two inches from the crate.

Yours very truly,

W. A. CLEMONS,
Publication Clerk.

Department of Agriculture, Commissioner's Branch, Ottawa, June 23, 1904.

They Know It.

Thousands of people throughout the country know that the ordinary remedies for piles—ointments, suppositories and appliances—will not cure.

The best of them only bring passing relief.

Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid is a Tablet taken internally that removes the cause of Piles, hence, the cure is permanent. Every package sold carries a guarantee with it.

It is perfectly harmless to the most delicate constitution. A month's treatment in each package. Sold at $1.00.

Further information in regard to it at the drug store. 5

Sold in Milton by Higginbotham & Field.

Hutton's Report.

London, June 30.—Gen. Hutton in his annual report regards the outlook with misgivings in consequence of the struggle for the supremacy of the Pacific. He declares imperial officers are essential, the Australians being unable to enforce discipline because of local political pressure. There are also more men needed and half a million pounds of stores.

The Australian press resents Gen. Hutton's report and approves of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude in connection with the Dundonald incident.

Baptism For the Dead.

One device which holds the people to the Mormon church is the curious doctrine of baptism for the dead. It is believed that the living may by being baptized save their relatives who have gone before. A man goes to the temple and is solemnly immersed for his grandfather, who died out of the faith. The grandfather's name is duly entered in the book of records, the grandson contributes a fee and comes the next day to be baptized for his grandmother and so on. As the result of this faith the Mormons have delved more deeply into their genealogy perhaps than any other class of Americans. I know of several cases in which Mormons have gone to England on purpose to trace out their genealogical tree, bringing back long lists of their ancestors, in some cases going back to the time of William the Conqueror. On their return to Utah they begin the process of baptism—a dip for each ancestor.—Ray Stannard Baker in Century.

"Sightseer's Headache."

"Academy" or "sightseer's" headache is one of the numerous ills of modern civilization. According to observations of Mr. Simeon Snell, described in the London Hospital, there is reason to attribute it in part at least to strain on the muscles that turn the eyeballs upward. A lady who found no inconvenience in visiting the theater when she sat in the dress circle always suffered from severe headache when she sat in the orchestra, where she had to look up. The same effect is produced in picture galleries, especially in looking at pictures hung above the line. Cyclists who lean over the handle bars and turn their eyes up to look ahead have the same trouble, and so do compositors and people in many other occupations requiring continued use of the elevator muscles. The eyeballs move from side to side with less strain and discomfort than up and down.

"Pot Wallopers."

In certain districts of England formerly when an owner parted almost entirely with other rights to a house he would reserve the right of boiling his pot on the fire. This secured to him the right of voting and, what was of more importance, the position of being a freeholder. At Taunton, for example, the voters were called "pot wallopers" because they had the rights to "wallop," or boil, their pots at the fire in their freehold houses. Sometimes when a person parted with a long lease, but not with the freehold of a house, it was expressly stipulated that he should keep the right to boil his pot on the fire.

Where Horsewhips Are Prohibited.

There is a notable law in force in most of the large Russian towns concerning horses that deserves special mention. Among the curious things that arrest the attention on arriving in Moscow is the entire absence of whips among drivers of cabs, carriages and all sorts of vehicles. There is a law prohibiting their use. There is not a single whip in use in Moscow. The excellent condition of the horses attests the benefit of this humane law. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the sleek and well groomed horses used in the carriages of Moscow.

Fortune Spent on Buttons.

Forty thousand pounds was paid by Louis XIV. for one set of buttons for a waistcoat. This monarch had a positive passion for buttons, and in the year 1685 he spent a very large amount on this hobby. Among the items of his expenditure two are worthy of note—August, 1685, two diamond buttons, 67,806 francs; seventy-five diamond buttons, 586,703 francs. It is estimated that during his lifetime he spent £1,000,000 on buttons alone, and that at a time when the empire of France was in a state of bankruptcy.

Didn't Show Them.

"He wears his heart on his sleeve," asserts the fair damsel, who is telling about the shallow youth.

"Yes; I saw that long ago. That isn't what puzzles me about him," replies the more practical maiden.

"What else about him interests you?"

"I can't discover where he keeps his brains."

Sorry.

Mrs. Colls—And when you told him I was married, did he seem to be sorry?

Friend—Oh, yes; he said so quite frankly. Mrs. Colls—Did he really?

Friend—Yes; indeed, he said he was extremely sorry, although he didn't know the man personally.

A Symptom.

Tomdix—What reason have you for thinking you have hay fever? Hojax—Because every time I meet a grass widow I sneeze.—Chicago Journal.

To Protect the Seals.

St. Petersburg, July 2, 12 20 p.m.—The Russian Government has accepted the offer of Great Britain to police and protect the seal fisheries of the Kommandor and Copper Islands, off Kamchatka. On learning the intention of Japanese and British sealers to take advantage of the present war to devastate the herds on the islands, and appreciating the difficulties of Russia at present to maintain the detail of warships for this purpose, Great Britain volunteered to undertake the task, provided the Russian Government would allow British warships to cruise, coal and take on board supplies at Kamschatka. Russia gladly accepted, and to-day informed the British Embassy of its acquiescence. Viceroy Alexieff, who was consulted on the subject, has telegraphed that British cruisers will be afforded every facility at at Petropavlovsk to draw half the stock of coal, amounting to 2,000 tons. The British ships will only exercise the right of search in the case of British and Japanese vessels. Great Britain's act is sure to have great influence on Russian public sentiment, increasing the good feeling which is necessary as a basis for a Russo-British understanding, which all the diplomatists here are now convinced is close to the heart of the British monarch.

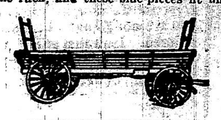
Cosmopolitan Magazine.

The July number of the Cosmopolitan contains an editorial and the following: "Perils of High Peaks," Mrs. Audrey Le Blond; "Memorable Love Letters," Rafford Pyke; "Creating New Fruits," H. Gilson Gardner; "From Hand to Hand," Herman Knickerbocker Ville; "Her Experiment," Virginia Yeoman Remitz; "The Food of the Gods," Herbert George Wells; "Sicilian Villa," George P. Fernald; "Illegal Loyalty," Clara Morris; "To Katharine" (poem), Price Collier; "The Enlightenment of Ridgeville," Maravine Kennedy; "Great Industries of the United States," Wm. R. Stewart; "The Way Out," T. W. Hanshaw; "Strange Lands," Charlotte P. Gilman; "Dayton's Wooing," Gen. Charles King; "A Visit to Hamlet's Castle," J. H. Wells, jr., and "Men, Women and Events." The number is copiously illustrated.

A POPULAR RACK.

An Inexpensive Hay and Grain Rack Convenient for Storage.

A style of hay and grain rack in common use in many parts is illustrated by American Agriculturist. The two bed-pieces of spruce 3 by 6 inches in size are either 14 or 16 feet long. Five crosspieces 2 by 6 spruce or 2 by 4 hard wood 3 feet 6 inches long, connect the bed-pieces. The side-pieces which hold the rack, ten in number, five on a side, are 2 inches thick, 4 feet 2 inches long and taper from 3 inches wide at one end to 1½ inches at the other. A plank 2 to 12 runs through the middle of the rack, and these side-pieces fit under this and inside the bed-pieces, as shown.



A KNOCKDOWN HAYRACK.

Four boards 6 inches wide are placed on each side to form the rack. The first board rests on the crosspieces, the other three being equal distance apart. Two pieces 2 by 4, 7 feet 9 inches long, are used, one at each end of the rack, and are bolted to the side arms just beneath the top board. The ladders are made of hard wood and are 6 feet 9 inches long, with two crosspieces. The side arms should be of oak or other hard wood, but the boards may be of spruce or pine. The ladders are bolted near the ends of the bed-pieces and rest against the crosspieces at the end. By removing the four bolts which hold the end pieces the rack may be knocked down flat to save room in storage.

Two Causes for Dull Butter.

The dull and dry appearing condition of butter may be due, first, to the presence of an excess of moisture properly incorporated, and, second, to the treatment the butter receives during the manufacture. Where the dull appearance is due to moisture, the water has been incorporated during the churning or during the washing process, through excessive churning in the buttermilk or in the wash water. Where this fault is due to the treatment during the manufacturing process the dullness is caused by churning at very high temperature. Such soft butter also contains a high moisture content, but a great deal of fat is lost in the buttermilk or by overworking the butter. If the dullness is brought about by being overworked it will, as a rule, contain very little moisture, though its appearance may be like that containing an excess.

It thus becomes very difficult to differentiate between butter containing much and little moisture. The only way known to distinguish these two kinds of dull butter without a special test is to sample it with a butter trier in a medium warm room. Both samples will appear greasy. The back of the trier will not be clean after the sample has been drawn. The dull dry butter, which shows stickiness on both sides of the trier when drawn, but does not shrivel or roll on the trier, usually has been overworked. When such butter is mashed between the fingers it does not seem to melt very rapidly, but assumes more of a dough-like appearance. When a plug of butter drawn with a trier is broken in two and examined the ends where it has been broken will appear dense and dull, similar to a piece of gum which has been chewed for awhile, only not sticky to so great an extent.

If the dullness is due to an excessive amount of moisture it is difficult and in some cases impossible to draw a whole trierful of butter at a time. The butter will roll and shrivel on both sides of the trier.

Guineas on the Farm.

The guinea hen, both as a useful and ornamental bird, should have a place on every farm. The only objection usually made against them is on account of their noisy outcries. One soon becomes accustomed to their peculiar music and hardly notices it, or disregards it on account of their many desirable qualities. They are attractive to the sight, amusing in their habits and actions, and by many their flesh and eggs are considered superior articles of diet.

Their flesh is dark and much like that of the prairie chicken. Their eggs are fully equal to those of the common chicken, differing only in having a less quantity of albumen. They begin to lay the first warm spring days, depositing their eggs in any convenient hen's nest, and later when vegetation is advanced they secrete their nests, which often are found to contain from 50 to 100 eggs each. Some of them will not choose individual nests and if turkeys are kept with them it is frequently the case that guineas will be hatched by them, four weeks being required to hatch both sorts of eggs.

Guineas usually hatch their broods about the last of July and require no care or attention if they have sufficient run. The mother hen at this time is very shy and it will only be by accident that you see her closely followed by her broad of 20 or more chicks. Their food at this time consists entirely of insects, of which they destroy surprising numbers. One morning in September six young guineas were shot and in cleaning them their crops were found completely extended with grasshoppers, each crop containing more than half a pint.—American Agriculturist.

To Tell a Pullet From a Hen.

It is sometimes difficult to tell a pullet from a hen, especially if the pullet is nearly matured, says Farmers' Advocate. The hen usually has the scale on the legs somewhat rough, and she has a short, hard spur. The underbill is stiff and the comb thick and rough to the touch. The pullet only shows signs of spurs, her legs are smooth, comb thin and free from roughness, bill pliable and claws short and tender.

Japanese Names.

The Japanese name for a torpedo is suiral, literally "water lightning." A torpedo boat they call suiraitei, or "water lightning ship." A Whitehead mine they call gyokeisuirei, meaning "water lightning in the form of a fish."

They Tattoo In Punic Symbols.

During a stay in Tunisia M. Vercoutre discovered that the tattoo marks on the faces and limbs of the natives, representing a human figure, are really an imitation of the manikin found on the monuments of Phoenicia and Carthage, which archaeologists call the "symbol of the Punic trinity."

Russian Peasant's Stove.

The most important thing in the house of a Russian peasant is his stove. These stoves usually measure eight feet in length, five in width and six in height. At night the old people and the children sleep on them.

Miss Alice Bailey, of Atlanta, Ga., escaped the surgeon's knife, by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my gratitude for the restored health and happiness Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought into my life.

"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it inflammation of the ovaries, and proposed an operation.

"I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure that I could not survive the ordeal, and so I told him that I would not undergo it. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of your Vegetable Compound in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, so I kept taking it for ten weeks, and at the end of that time I was cured. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health, and am now.

"You surely deserve great success, and you have my very best wishes."—MISS ALICE BAILEY, 50 North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above-letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

All sick women would be wise if they would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be well.

STEVENS

There is no sport more invigorating and enjoyable than

SHOOTING

and it can be indulged in by young and old of either sex. Your pleasure, however, all depends upon the reliability of the rifle you carry. All that arms should be is embodied in

THE "STEVENS"

This means that you need look no further than the product that has been guaranteed for ACCURACY and RELIABILITY for almost half a century.

OUR LINE:

RIFLES, PISTOLS, SHOTGUNS

Ask your dealer and insist upon the "Stevens." If you cannot secure our goods, we will ship direct, express prepaid, upon receipt of price. Illustrated catalog sent free upon request.

We have just issued a very ingenious Puzzle, in colors, which will be mailed upon receipt of two 2-cent stamps. Address Puzzle Department.

J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co.
P. O. Box 3094
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS. U. S. A.

The First Locomotive in Maine.

The first locomotive used in the state of Maine came from England, having been built at the works of Robert Stephenson & Co. in the year 1835, and made its first trip over the Bangor, Oldtown and Milford railroad on Aug. 19, 1837. This road was then generally known as the "Venzie road," and the track was made of wooden rails strapped with iron. The shackles used to connect the engine and cars were made of three thicknesses of sole or belt leather held together by copper rivets and had a hole in each end so as to hook over an upright stationary pin bolted or driven into a rigid beam extending from the end of the car. It is said that for a time the engine was run in opposition to a six ox team employed by a Bangor lumber dealer who was not willing to pay the rates charged on the railroad, and it was not until the management of the line came to what he considered fair charges that he turned his traffic over to it.

In Nature's Wonderland.

There is but one Grand canyon. The name should never have been given to lesser gorges. The very fact that there is a so called Grand canyon in Colorado is misleading. "The Grand canyon of Colorado" does not sound much different from "the Grand canyon of the Colorado." Hence many people confuse them.

The canyon of the Colorado river, which flows through Arizona, forms the boundary line between that territory and California and then empties into the gulf of California.

It is the grandest gorge in the world. In it 3,000 of the wonderful gorges of the state of Colorado could be buried. With its tributaries, many of which have never yet been explored, it would reach, if all the canyons were placed one after another, nearly around the world.

In washing woollens and flannels, the soft soap made from Lever's Dry Soap (a powder), will be found very satisfactory.

We do not publish testimonials

Hedrite

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Hedrite

CURES HEADACHE

within 30 minutes or money refunded

All Druggists 25c a box

Sample and Booklet Free.

THE HERALD REMEDY CO,
Montreal

The Mutual Life

Insurance Company of New York

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Announces to its hundreds of thousands of policy holders throughout the world that its funds held for their protection have reached the enormous sum of over

400 MILLION DOLLARS

Many millions more than the assets of any other life insurance company in existence. This Company has returned to policy holders the stupendous sum of over

626 MILLION DOLLARS

Over 100 million more than any other life insurance company in the world has disbursed. This excess over any other company is greater than the combined capital of Bank of England, Bank of France, and Imperial Banks of Germany and Russia.

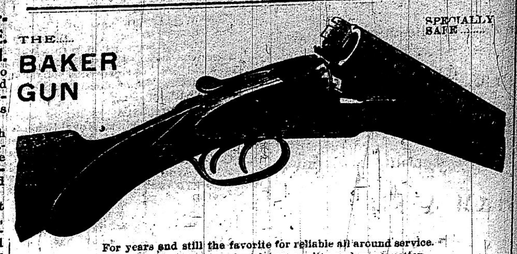
These unequalled results are the best guarantee of future returns to policy holders.

THOMAS MERRITT, Manager, TORONTO, ONT.

WM. PANTON, Agent, MILTON, ONT.

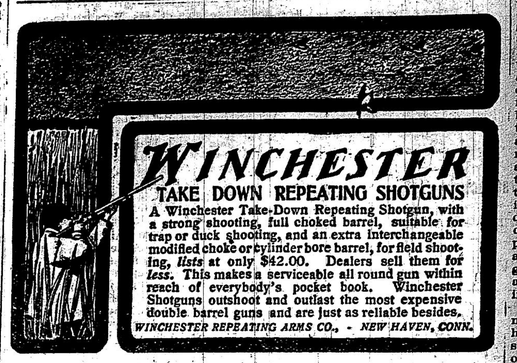
THE BAKER GUN

SPECIALLY SAFE



For years and still the favorite for reliable all around service. Special features combined with best quality and construction. Send for free quarterly, fully describing grades with price.

BAKER GUN AND FORGING CO. PATAVIA, N.Y.



WINCHESTER

TAKE DOWN REPEATING SHOTGUNS

A Winchester Take-Down Repeating Shotgun, with a strong shooting, full choked barrel, suitable for trap or duck shooting, and an extra interchangeable modified choke or cylinder bore barrel, for field shooting, *lists* at only $42.00. Dealers sell them for *less*. This makes a serviceable all round gun within reach of everybody's pocket book. Winchester Shotguns outshoot and outlast the most expensive double barrel guns and are just as reliable besides.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., - NEW HAVEN, CONN.

K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K

DON'T BE AN ASS.

If you are buying a pair of shoes or a suit of clothes you are particular as to the honesty and reputation of the merchant. Your health is of more importance than either, yet you let quacks, medical fakirs and other humbugs deceive you by their deceptive offers of something for nothing. After being defrauded by these medical sharks you think all doctors are rogues, whereas, you alone are to blame. Why not first demand from them evidences of their honesty and responsibility as specialists. We have been located in Detroit 25 years and can give best of bank references.

READER Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you contemplating marriage? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our New Method Treatment will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. CONSULTATION FREE. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion free of charge. Charges reasonable. BOOKS FREE.—"The Golden Monitor" (illustrated), on Diseases of Men.

No Names used without written consent. Private. No Medicine sent C. O. D. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything confidential. Question List and cost of Treatment FREE.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN,
No. 148 SHELBY STREET. DETROIT, MICH.

K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K

A VERY LOW RATE

In effect via

Northern Pacific

To Minneapolis North Dakota, Manitoba and other Canadian Points

TWICE Each MONTH
June to October, inclusive.

To Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia

August to October, inclusive.

Address
A. M. CLELAND
Gen'l Pass'r Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.

8t

GOOD SHOES

Made for Comfort and Wear!

Men's Working Shoes
Boys' Shoes, lots of them
Men's, Ladies' and Misses' Fine Shoes

If quality and price counts with you we are sure to get your shoe trade. We have the best selection west of Toronto.

THOS. WILSON,
MILTON.

There is delightful summer reading in the July number of "The Twentieth Century Home." Such light and timely topics as salads, summer drinks and women's farming are treated in entertaining fashion, and even the fiction has most of it a distinctly summer setting. A charming example of the latter is a short story by Zona Gale, entitled "The Mission at Greenbriar," of the attempt of a family in the country to "save" a city visitor, and of some very opposite consequences.

MEAT ON THE FARM.

Selection of Animals—Breeding and Quality—Age for Killing—Preparation of Animal for Slaughter.

The Ottawa Department of Agriculture sends out the following: Much valuable information regarding the butchering, curing and keeping of meat is given in Farmers' Bulletin No. 183 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, entitled "Meat on the Farm." The many illustrations enable anyone to follow closely the directions for killing and cutting up cattle, sheep and swine. The general advice given is worthy of close attention by all farmers who do not depend on the butcher for their meat supply.

Selection of Animals.—The author of the bulletin points out that in the selection of animals for meat health should be given first consideration. No matter how fat an animal may be or how good its form, if it is not in perfect health the best quality of meat cannot be obtained. If suffering from fever, or any serious derangement of the system, the flesh will not be wholesome food. Flesh of animals that have recovered from the ravages of disease before slaughter is likely to cure well and is very difficult to keep after curing. Bruises, broken limbs, or like accidents have the same effect on the meat as ill-health, and, unless the animal can be killed and dressed immediately after such accident it is not best to use the meat for food. A rise of two degrees in the animal's temperature at or just previous to slaughtering is almost sure to result in stringy, gluey meat and to create a tendency to sour in curing.

Condition.—First class meat cannot be obtained from animals that are poor in flesh. A reasonable amount of flesh must be present to give juiciness and flavor to the lean and the fatter an animal is within reasonable limits, the better will be the meat. The presence of large amounts of fat is not essential however, to wholesome meat and it is far more important that an animal be in good health than that it be extremely fat. It is not wise to kill an animal that is losing flesh as the muscle fibres are shrinking in size and contain correspondingly less water. As a consequence the meat is tougher and dryer. When an animal is gaining in flesh the opposite condition obtains and a better quality of meat is the result. Also a better product will be obtained from an animal in only medium flesh but gaining rapidly than from a very fat animal that is at a standstill or losing in flesh.

Breeding and Quality.—Quality in meat is largely dependent on the health and condition of the animal slaughtered, and yet the best quality of meat is rarely, if ever, obtained from poorly bred stock. The desired "marbling" or admixture of fat and lean is never of the best in such stock, nor do the over-fed showy animals furnish the ideal in quality of meat. There seems to be a connection between a smooth, even and deeply fleshed animal and the marbled meat that is not easily explained. Fine bones, soft flexible hair and mellow flesh are always desirable in an animal to be used for meat as there are individuals of small waste and good quality of meat.

Age for Killing.—Age affects the flavor and texture of the meat to a quite an extent. It is a well-known fact that meat from old animals is more likely to be tough than that from young ones. The flesh of very young animals lacks flavor and is watery. An old animal if fattened and in good health is preferred to a younger one in poor condition. Cattle are fit for the knife at eighteen to twenty months if properly fed, though meat from such animals lacks in flavor. The best meat will be obtained from animals from twenty to forty months old. A calf should not be used for veal under six weeks of age, and is at its best when about ten weeks old and raised on the cow. Hogs may be used at any age after six weeks, but the most profitable age at which to slaughter is eight to twelve months. Sheep may be used when two or three months old and at any time thereafter. They will be at their best previous to reaching two years of age, usually at eight to twelve months.

Preparation of Animals for Slaughter.—An animal intended for slaughter should be kept off feed for twenty-four to thirty-six hours otherwise it is impossible to thoroughly drain out the veins when the animal is bled, and a reddish colored and unattractive carcass will be the result. Water should be given freely up to the time of slaughter, as it keeps the temperature normal and helps to wash the effete matter out of the system, resulting in a nicer colored carcass.

The care of animals previous to slaughter has a considerable effect on the keeping qualities of the meat. In no instance should an animal be killed immediately after a long drive or after a rapid ride about the pasture. The flesh of an animal that has been overheated is usually of a pale color and very often develops a sour, putrid odor within three or four days after being dressed. This is because blood to settle in that portion of the body affected, presenting an uninviting appearance, and often cause the loss of a considerable portion of the carcass. Therefore a thirty-six hour fast, plenty of water, careful handling, and rest before slaughter are all important in securing meat in the best condition for use.

Australian Perennial Rye.

The United States Department of Agriculture has recently gone over all the information it has at hand concerning the perennial rye used in Australia and New Zealand. It can find nothing that marks it as in any way different from the perennial rye grass used commonly in England and to a lesser extent in this country.

How Long to Keep Geese.

Geese are long lived birds, not arriving at maturity until their third year and often living to the age of thirty years. Eight years, however, is long enough to keep them.

Starting a Row.

Nell—Pining for pleasant words—Oh, George, I cannot understand it. Why do you lavish this wealth of love on me when there are so many girls more beautiful and more worthy than I am, George—I'm sure I don't know.

Opening the Door.

She—Faint heart never won fair lady, you know. He—True. I fear I shall never muster up courage to propose. She—But then ladies are not all fair. I'm a decided brunette.

Knowing Itself.

The chronicles of crime in the newspapers do not show that the world is growing worse, but that it is just learning how bad it is.

A metal roof is said to be positive protection against the building it covers being struck by lightning.

VOLUME 44.

Ayer's

Want your moustache a beautiful brown or rich

CANADIAN CHAMPION
PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
At the Office of Publication
MAIN ST., MILTON

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION $1.00 if paid in advance.

To Subscribers.—No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the proprietor. A post-office receipt is not sufficient.

ADVERTISING RATES

SPACE	1 Time	1 Year
1 Column	$20.00	$[illegible]
¼ Column	12.00	[illegible]
⅛ Column	7.00	[illegible]
1/16 Column	3.50	[illegible]

Business Cards of ten lines or less per annum. The number of cards will be limited to ten, the space occupied, three lines.

Advertisements without specified time, ordered till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Any special Notices, that may promote the pecuniary interests of any company, institution or individual, charged as advertisement, etc.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths, free.

Transient advertisements must be paid for when ordered.

Job Printing.—All kinds of job printing, such as Posters, Circulars, Pamphlets, etc., which will be done in the best manner and at reasonable prices.

WM. PANTON, Publisher.

Editor.

LEGAL.

D. Davis
Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Agent for Sun Fire Insurance Office, Loans Company to loan, lowest rates. Office Dewar Block.

G. E. Hallinrake
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Office

William I. D.
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public, Money to loan. Office Dewar Block, Milton, Ont.

Victor Ghisha
Barrister, Solicitor, &c. Money to loan at lowest rate. Next door to Bank of Hamilton, Milton.

J. W. Elliott, B.A.
Barrister, & Notary Public, Office: First door east of Town Clock, Milton.

E. W. Boyd
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c. Money to loan. Office Building James St. south Bank of Hamilton to loan.

MEDICAL

R. Ker Anderson, M.
L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S., &c. Office, Stuart Street, next door to E. Mary Boyd, next door to Post Office. Residence, Corner Court and Main.

Drs. Stuart & Wa
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
F. Stuart, M.D., M.C.P. & S.
J. J. Walters, M.B. Toronto, Post Graduate Course, Vienna, 1905.
Office and residence opposite the Town Hall, Milton. Office hours—8 to 9 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m.

H. A. McCall, M.B.
Physician, and Surgeon. Office hours, to 9 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m. and 7 to 8 p.m. Office, two doors east of Bank of Hamilton.

DENTAL

B. Gallup, L.D.S., D.D.S.
DENTIST, lately associated with Dr. Whitney, of Chicago. Graduate of Toronto University. Office over postoffice.

T. T. Harris, L.D.S.
DENTIST, Oakville, will visit Milton last Wednesday of each month at Bennett's House.

50 YEARS EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Monkey Brand cleans everything, but won't wash clothes.

JEWELRY
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
and a complete line of the GENUINE
"1847 Rogers Bros."
Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.
Eyes carefully examined, properly fitted to the best style of glasses.
Fine Repairing.
E.