A. D. SAVAGE

EYE-SIGHT SPECIALIST

Moves about March 25th to

Cor. Windham & Douglas Sts.

"RIGHT AT THE POST OFFICE"

Phone 627. GUELPH

Creamery Methods.

Farmer's Advocate.

I see quite a few writing to your paper and other papers in reference to Essex county as being a hog and corn and fruit county, and not much for dairying, which, to a large extent, is true. One of the drawbacks to dairying in this county is the cost of manufacturing cheese or butter on account of the small number of cows being kept, as haulers have to go farther for the cream, therefore it costs more to gather the same. What do they charge for a pound of butter in the eastern dairies? For making and hauling, do they pay per pound of butter-fat, or per pound of butter produced out of cream? Would you kindly let me know through your paper the amount of butter there should be in cream test 25 and 30 and 35 and 40 per cent butter fat? We have creameries in Essex that are claiming to haul cream and make butter for 2 cents per pound. The way they do, suppose your cream tests 30 per cent butter-fat, and they sell butter at 22 cents per pound, they pay you at the rate of 2 cents per pound of fat (30 per cent fat). That gives you $6 per 100 lbs. cream, and they try to make you believe they are making your butter for 2c. per pound and paying you for all the butter there is in your cream. Now in a 30 per cent cream, is there not an over-run of 4 pounds of butter or more? Is not the maker getting $1.80, or more, instead of 60c., as he would try to make you believe?

BENJAMIN BROWN.

Essex Co., Ont.

Ans.—The writer of this letter has evidently cut his eye teeth. His communication betrays an intelligent grasp of the subject of which he writes. If there are more like him the creamery business in Essex and some other counties would soon be placed on a better basis. We try to answer the questions. There is considerable over-run in butter-making. Taking it on the average, the over-run amounts to about one-sixth in ordinary practice, varying somewhat, according to a variety of conditions. From 5 lbs. of butter-fat about 35 lbs of butter should be, and is usually made. Where the creamery man pays a bonus of much per pound of fat and keeps the over-run, he is virtually being paid a much higher price for making. This appears on the surface. For instance, suppose butter is worth 22c. a pound. Suppose we have 100 lbs. of cream testing 30 per cent fat. The creameryman would be making 6 extra pounds of butter and pocketing the proceeds. He thinks he is getting the 6c. for assistance to be getting making the cream a paying proposition. This figures out as equivalent to 1.35c. per pound of fat. If the creameryman wished to pay the whole loaf he might base his bonus, credit for making on the amount of butter made, making it 22c. instead of 60c., as we have assumed, with a total revenue from commission and over-run of $1.80 from the manufacture of the 100 lbs of fat. Perhaps we should explain that the patrons might to keep the over-run and pay the creameryman so much per pound of butter made, but this should not be allowed when he is taking the over-run. The usual charge for hauling and making in the districts of western Ontario is 2c. per pound of butter. In a few places the patrons of creameries who give the maker the skim milk and whey they get all the system. Farmers should be careful lest, upon your shoulders, a large, complete, [illegible] amount of the profits of the creamery, instead of farmers.

SIGNALS OF DISTRESS

Milton People Should Know How to Read and Heed Them.

[illegible] signals of distress. The secret is in [illegible] contain a kidney.

Passages [illegible] painful. Backache [illegible] and night. Headaches [illegible] spent.

[illegible] back. Don't delay [illegible] kidney remedy.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys, backache, urinary disorders. Milton evidence to this statement.

H. Hemming, [illegible] St., Milton, Ont., says: "I [illegible] that Doan's Kidney Pills [illegible] from Higginbotham's Drug Store [illegible] without a doubt greatly relieved me of kidney troubles and an aching back so severe I could scarcely stand. [illegible] as well as burning and scalding [illegible]. This remedy is [illegible] and one that I very cheerfully recommend."

Sold by Dealers. Price 50 cents. The [illegible] Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., Sole Canadian Agents.

HYOMEI

(PRONOUNCED HIGH-O-ME)

CURES CATARRH, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Croup, Coughs and Colds, or money back. Sold and guaranteed by Higginbotham Drug Co.

LAND OF THE CARIBOU

NEWFOUNDLAND IS THE PARADISE OF THE HUNTER.

Thousands of the Indians of the Islands Get Their Livelihood From the Pursuit of the Animal—American Sportsmen and the Fishermen Are His Two Greatest Enemies—Always a Needless Slaughter.

Famous among modern nimrods is the caribou hunting territory of Newfoundland. It furnishes food for thousands of Indians of that island and Labrador and sport for hundreds of hardy hunters, who like nothing better than "roughing it" for a few weeks in those parts.

The Newfoundland caribou is lighter in color than his relative further east and north in Canada, and his antlers are shorter and more massive. So numerous are these animals on the island that they are frequently hunted on the barren open hills.

Two annual dangers harass the caribous. In the late summer and fall hunters from all parts of the United States—of the eastern section, at least—are after them with guide and rifle. During February and March the great yearly slaughter by fishermen takes place.

At that season the fishermen find their stock of winter provisions running low, while the ice king still holds the waters in his relentless clasp. Food must be had, and so the people turn to the caribou herds for fresh supplies.

A great many more animals than are needed are killed at these periodical slaughterings. The nearly starved beasts are poor at best, and frequently the hunter will kill one that is little more than skin and bones. These are left lying where they fall.

Then, too, the methods of killing are by no means sportsmanlike, and hundreds of caribou escape the hunters to die of their wounds in the forests. Firearms of the fishermen, as a rule, are ancient, being loaded with handfuls of buckshot, iron bolts and slugs.

Not a clever marksman at best, the native gets as near a herd as possible, and lets fly one of these broadsides at the mass. When one animal is killed, several others may be badly wounded.

Withal, the caribou is more numerous in Newfoundland than in any territory of equal size in the world perhaps. They have over 30,000 square miles of mossy-clad barrens for pasturage, wolves hairy them but little, the Indians, formerly mighty hunters, are diminishing in numbers, and the climate is milder than in the same latitudes on the mainland.

Venturing into this land of game for the first time, the hunter will experience trouble in finding a good guide. Most of the native are fishermen, knowing little and caring less for the art of hunting.

Their services may be had at a low figure, however, a dollar a day and suppose being the usual charge—and they are useful as pack-carriers. They will carry heavy loads day by day without complaint and endure hardships without a murmur.

Before the [illegible] starts for the Newfoundland wilds, he should look up all the information he can regarding the habits of the game he is seeking.

He may have hunted in the woods for deer or in the moose with success, but he will learn upon these trips are not sufficient in the caribou country.

During the settled weather of summer deer and moose may be seen in the daytime along the edge and wide stretch of water in New Brunswick, Maine or the Temagami Lake country. They seek the water in order to cool themselves and secure protection from the flies.

For a similar reason, the caribou of Newfoundland take to the dense spruce thickets in hot weather, coming out at dusk to spend much of the night browsing over the moss-clad rocks. The hunter who waits until after August will have a better chance of getting his coveted pair of tine antlers.

It is almost useless in hot weather to attempt to hunt the caribou during the day. Many a novice has ventured thus to his cost, after tramping miles the blazing sun for one day after day, without seeing a single stag.

So alert and wary are the animals that it is difficult to approach them at best. A caribou can scent a man at almost incredible distances, and when he catches the scent, he is promptly off for another locality. The hunter will buy much better success if he patiently waits for the game to approach him.

As soon as the first rays of the dawning day fling their rosy fingers over the horizon, the hunter must be astir. [illegible] Indians, formerly mighty hunters, are diminishing in numbers, and the climate is milder than in the same latitudes on the mainland.

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As soon as the first rays of the dawning day fling their rosy fingers over the horizon, the hunter must be astir. [illegible] up to the age of the [illegible] at 500,000 years, others [illegible] 20,000 years.—New York American.

Wood's Phosphodine, The Great English Remedy. [illegible] and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Dizziness, Weak Brain Worry, Dreams, Nightmare, and Premature Decay in Man or Woman. Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. The Wood Medicine Co. (formerly Windsor) Toronto, Ont.

Omagh School Report.

IV—Wilbert Ford 670, Irene Ford 585, Maggie Devlin 574, Clarence Ford 544, Florence Colton 502, Jennie McCartney 383.

Sen. III—Tena McKenzie 766, Cecil McCann 640, Abbie Turner 504, Gordon Robinson 278.

Jun. III—Mary Ford 491, Mattie McKenzie 480, Sam Devlin 466, Mary Wales 457, Alma Galbraith 305, Mary McCartney 301, Willie Harwood 232.

II Class—Homer McCann 494, Lillian Fox 473, Beatrice Holden 463, Emerson Ford 403, Blanche Buck 373, Annie Devlin 369, John Devlin 207, Frank McCartney 293, James Hornel 287.

Pt. II—Morris Turner 188, Eileen Buck 165, Edward Devlin 139, Wilfred Featherstone.

"A"—Lillian Turner.

Pt. I—Olive Featherstone, Estella Ford.

SOCIETY WOMEN'S HAIR

A Simple Treatment that Will Make It Truly Fascinating. Higginbotham Drug Co. Guarantees It.

Nowadays every up-to-date woman has radiant hair.

What a foolish creature a woman would be if she lost the opportunity to add to her attractions.

Yet in Canada to-day there are hundreds of thousands of women with harsh, faded, characterless hair who do not make any attempt to improve it.

In Paris most women have beautiful hair, and in Canada all women who use Parisian Sage have lustrous and luxuriant hair.

And any woman reader of the Champion can have attractive and lustrous hair in a few days time by using this great hair rejuvenator, Parisian Sage.

Higginbotham Drug Co. sells a large bottle for 50 cents and they guarantee it to banish dandruff, stop falling hair and itching scalp in two weeks or money back.

Parisian Sage is an ideal hair tonic, not sticky or greasy.

Casell's Publications.

The March number of Casell's Magazine contains the first instalment of the serial "The Girl with the Red Hair," by Max Pemberton. "The Woman in the Big Hat," No. 8 of the new series of "Lady Molly of Scotland Yard," detective stories, by Baroness Orczy. "Later Chronicles of the Burglars' Club," by Henry A. Heering. "The Lone Trial," by Newman Flower. "Red Rubber," by Sydney Seyman Lucas, and other stories. Among articles on various subjects is "How to Become a Successful Singer," by Mme. Liza Lehmann. Every singer should read it.

The March Quiver contains "The Paying Guest," a complete story, by E. G. Granger. "In the Days of my Youth," by the Lord Bishop of Durham, with an original drawing by him. "The Quiver Church Pageant," by Morley Adams and Ernest H. Mills. "The Religion of the Siberian Peasant," by Rev. Wm. Glover, F.R.G.S. "The Kingdom of Womanhood," by Elizabeth Sloan Chesser, M.B. "One Fold and One Shepherd," by Canon Frederick Langbridge. D. Litt. and other articles and stories, the Home Department and Boys and Girls' Own Pages.

S. S. No. 1, Esquesing.

IV Class—Dorothy Rixon, Maude Rixon, Vivian Transom.

III Class—Gordon Rixon, John McGibbon, Anson Edis, Alice Robb, Alice Joyce, Lula Transom.

II Class—John Elliott, Alexander Scott, Olive Joyce, Rachel Joyce, Robt. Robb, Archie Pollock, Charles Pollock.

Part II—Charles Joyce, Bertha Robb, Annie Pryde, Vivoet Hamilton, Albert Peddie, Beatrice Transom, Myrtle Houston, Wilfrid Appleyard.

Part I—Tommy Joyce, Mabel Peddie, George Elliott, Gordon Robertson, Harry Marsh, Jennette Appleyard.

G. C. Dobson, Teacher.

Many Improvements.

During the last few months The Toronto News has made remarkable strides. It has long been pre-eminent on its editorial page, but during the last few months its Women's page, its Financial page, and its general news service have shown marked improvement and we gladly recommend The News to any of our subscribers who wish to take a Toronto daily paper.

Under a special arrangement The Toronto News and the Champion can be procured for one year for $2.25.

Send your subscription to this office and both papers will be sent you.

Niagara Falls.

So far as our present knowledge goes, the earliest printed reference to Niagara Falls is in the record of a voyage by the celebrated Jacques Cartier in 1535. Its position was first mentioned by Champlain in a map attached to his voyages, published in 1613. The earliest description of the falls is that of Father Hennepin, who visited them in 167[illegible]. His account was published with a sketch giving a full view of the cataract. The name "Niagara" means "thunder of waters" and was [illegible] by the Indians. [illegible] to the age of the falls [illegible] at 500,000 years, others [illegible] 20,000 years.—New York American.

A MARK TWAIN STORY

Showing What May Be Achieved by Nerve and Reiteration.

A LESSON IN PERSEVERANCE.

Going to Prove That Repetition Will Work Wonders if a Man Has Only the Necessary Amount of Cheek to Stand Up and Keep on Talking.

Mark Twain once told a reporter that if a man says the same thing often enough people will begin to listen to him.

"Now," said the great humorist, "there was that story about Hank Monk. That was the oldest, stalest, driest, deadest bit of alleged humor that any man ever heard. It had been circulated around Nevada and California until there wasn't a man left who would even listen to it. I had heard it so many times that I knew it by heart. It told how Hank Monk got Horace Greeley over the Glennbrook grade to Placerville.

"I was about to deliver my second lecture at Platt's hall in San Francisco—the second one I had ever delivered. It occurred to me that I might begin that lecture with the worst story I had ever heard and by telling it often enough start the lecture with a big laugh. I took that story and memorized it so that it would not vary in the telling, and I made it just as pointless and just as dull and just as dry as I could.

"When it came time for me to talk I stood up and with a few introductory remarks began that story. If I remember it went something like this:

"'Horace Greeley once went over the Glennbrook grade to Placerville. When he was leaving Carson City he told the driver, Hank Monk, that he had an engagement to lecture at Placerville and was very anxious to go through quick. Hank Monk cracked his whip and started off at an awful pace. The stage bounced up and down in such a terrific way that it jolted the buttons all off Horace's coat and finally shot his head clean through the roof of the stage, and then he yelled to Hank Monk and begged him to go easier—said he wasn't in as much of a hurry as he had been awhile ago. But Hank Monk said, "Keep your seat, Horace, and I'll get you there on time!" And he did, too—what was left of him.'

"Now, that was all there was to the story. It was bad enough to begin with, but I made it worse in the telling. I droned it out in a flat, monotonous tone, without a gesture to mar its depressing effect. The people received it in dead silence. I had insulted every man in the audience—I had 'graveled' them with a story that was not only stale and pointless, but one which they had heard at least a thousand times. I waited a few seconds for the laughter, and then I began to hem and haw and shift my feet. I tried to appear just as embarrassed as I could, and after floundering about helplessly for a few sentences I cheered up a little and said that I would tell a funny anecdote which might be new to them. It began:

"'Horace Greeley went over the Glennbrook grade to Placerville'—

"I told it in exactly the same miserable, pointless way that I had told it before, and when I got through I waited a longer time for the applause, but there wasn't any applause. I could see that several men in the house were growing quite indignant. They had paid money to hear a humorous lecture. I took a long breath and plunged in a third time, more embarrassed and flustered and worried than ever, and by and by I worked around again to the time when Horace Greeley went over Glennbrook grade to Placerville.

"This time some of the smarter ones began to laugh, and this encouraged me so much that I thanked them and started right in to tell the story over again, never varying the delivery so much as a pause to take breath. The fourth time fetched 'em, and at the end of the story they stood up and whooped and yelled and cheered for some time.

"You see, I thought that if a man had sand enough to stand up before an audience and tell the oldest, stalest and most uninteresting story in the world he could make people laugh if he had the nerve to tell the story often enough. The rest of my lecture went very well. They were willing to laugh at my anecdotes the first time I told them. Maybe they were afraid I would tell them a second time.

"I felt so sure that I had discovered a new phase in human character that I tried the same thing in New York years afterward. There was an authors' reading bee one afternoon, and most of the authors read selections from their works. I sat on the platform beside James Russell Lowell. He asked me what I was going to read. I said that I wasn't going to read anything. I intended to tell an anecdote.

"'Is it a funny one?' he asked.

"I said it would be if I lasted long enough.

"I started out without any preamble, and I told the Hank Monk anecdote. There was an awful silence at the end. I took a drink of water, mopped my forehead and told the story again. Same effect. Young man, I told that story five times before I landed 'em. When I sat down at last Mr. Lowell whispered to me:

"'You have cost me dear. I have been sitting here and wasting sympathy on you.'

"That's the point, young man. Repetition will do anything, if a man has the sand to stand up and keep on talking."

The Kings of Denmark.

The dust of the Danish kings is kept in a great cathedral at Roskilde, an old town twenty miles from Copenhagen. Every year the entire royal family always pay a visit to Roskilde in obedience to an ancient custom. On one of the pillars are marks showing the height of Peter the Great, Nicholas the Iron Czar, Alexander III. of Russia, the king of England and many other kings. The cathedral was built in the eleventh century. It has two mighty towers, which can be seen at a long distance. The oldest grave is that of King Harold I., who died in 987.

His Mistake.

Irate Customer—See here! That student lamp you sold me a week ago is no good. It won't work.

Dealer—Beg pardon, sir. I ought to have told you it was a college student lamp.—Puck.

Loose Tea Loses Flavour

It not only loses flavour, but worse than this, loose tea takes on new odors, such as coal oil, molasses, onions, coffee, soap, etc.,—to say nothing of its exposure to the sun, dust, dirt and air. Therefore for your protection

"SALADA"

is sold only in sealed lead packets—never in bulk.

A Hero of Paardeberg.

Major J. Cooper Mason, son of Col. Mason of Toronto, both of the Royal Grenadiers, was severely wounded the first day at Paardeberg (Feb. 18, 1900), and was awarded the D.S.O. in recognition of his services. In the earlier phases of the action he aided the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, under Lieut.-Col. Aldworth, to reinforce the point in the firing line where he happened to be by causing the men under his command to open steady volley firing so as to cover the Cornwall's advance. When the charge took place he was one of a party of four officers who were near each other. Of these two, Lt.-Col. Aldworth, of the Cornwalls, and the adjutant of the same regiment, met death, and the other two, Lieut. Mason and Lieut. Moneypenny, of the Cornwalls, were wounded. Lieut. Moneypenny subsequently died of his wounds. That was perhaps the most desperate corner of the fight, and there the losses were the heaviest. One section of the Cornwalls lost eleven killed and ten wounded out of twenty-five men. After being hit, Lieut. Mason continued, as well as he was able, to direct the men who were near him. The point where he fell marked the extreme limit of the charge as a general advance. He was the last of the officers to fall and the furthest forward. Although seriously wounded, Lieut. Mason insisted upon joining his regiment at the earliest possible moment. In his report of Jan. 26, 1902, Lieut.-Col. Otter mentioned "The indomitable pluck of Lieut. Mason who, still suffering from a severe wound, forced his way to the front and took part in the battalion's last series of marches." I believe this is the only existing case of one family having father and son wounded on service in the militia of the Dominion.

One hundred and ten German miners, imported by the Dominion Coal Company to take the place of strikers, arrived at Glace Bay.

THE "MARCHE MILITAIRE."

Dr. Ham's Musical Composition Created a Striking Scene in Quebec.

Although the "Marche Militaire," by Dr. Albert Ham, played recently by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at the National Chorus concerts, was composed a year and a half ago for the Quebec Tercentenary, it was not previously familiar to Torontonians who were much impressed by its dignity and melodic qualities. It contains an air which in one section of Canada is familiar to every lisping child, but which in Toronto was quite unrecognized. It is "Le Drapeau de Carillon," a French-Canadian popular song which is the delight of the music-loving habitant. Every school boy knows of the battle of Ticonderoga, the single great victory won by the French defenders of Canada in the warfare which finally resulted in the placing of Canada under the British crown. The fort at Ticonderoga, which Montcalm with a small force defended against an overwhelming superior army under the blundering Abercrombie, was known as Fort Carillon, and "Le Drapeau de Carillon" commemorates this last heroic victory of the French-Canadians as an independent people. It is necessarily popular in sentiment and the music has genuine melodic qualities which would make it so in any event.

When Dr. Ham's march was first played it was the occasion of a strange demonstration which rather puzzled visitors to the Tercentenary. It was played during the first week of the celebration at a musical festival held in the Quebec Armories under the direction of Mr. Joseph Vezina, the veteran musician of that city. The audience was a vast one composed partly of the French-speaking and partly of the English-speaking residents of Quebec. Some rivalry of sentiment had arisen owing to the conflicting celebrations of the pageant glorifying the achievements of the French-Canadian people and the military functions which were a reminder of British victory. When, during the performance of the march the refrain of "Le Drapeau de Carillon" cropped out it was the occasion of a mighty demonstration from the French section of the audience that completely drowned the music. Cheers and plaudits rent the air. Then the audience quieted down and the composition proceeded. Toward its close Dr. Ham has introduced, very cleverly, a theme from "The Maple Leaf." As the familiar notes were enunciated the English part of the audience took up the cue and a rival demonstration went the air. When it was all over both parties joined in thunderous applause and it was easily the most popular number of the evening.

Believe Girl Has Evil Spirit.

Word comes from New Zealand, a remote settlement in Eastern Prince Edward Island of a demand by the simple farmer and fisher-folk that Father Walker of Rollo Bay dispossess a young woman of an evil spirit. Her name is Chennec, and she is 20 years of age. Her parents are dead, and she has been keeping house for a brother. When he announced his intention of getting married, she declared she's as soon have a devil in the house, and her subsequent demeanor has convinced her neighbors that she should be exorcised by the church.

"I WAS IN BAD SHAPE"

But Little Digesters "Have Done Wonders for Me"

Here is an experience with the first part of which you may be all too familiar. Mr. Josh Smith, of North Seneca, Ont., writes about "Little Digesters:"

"Having been troubled with Indigestion for a number of years, I have tried nearly all kinds of pills and tablets for Indigestion only to be disappointed.

"Seeing your tablets advertised I thought I would give them a trial, and must say I am glad I did. After taking them I was in bad shape. Bad taste in my mouth mornings and so dizzy that I hardly knew how I would put in the day. Everything I would eat would seem to sour and ferment, but after taking "Digesters" I can say they have done wonders for me."

If you know what the first part of this story means why not learn the relief and delight which comes from the use of "Little Digesters?"

"Little Digesters" are positively guaranteed to cure all forms of Indigestion and Dyspepsia or your money will be refunded.

25c. at your druggists or by mail from Coleman Medicine Co., Toronto. 35

'Hercules' Bed Springs

AND GOLD MEDAL FELT MATTRESSES

Sold on a month's trial, with a guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money refunded. These springs are made by a patent process of interlacing wires that ensures wonderful strength and resiliency, and allows for the hardest kind of usage. The combination of "Hercules" Springs and "Gold Medal" Mattresses represents the complete embodiment of luxurious comfort, with nothing better to be had at any price. They retain their original unique elasticity for many years, and deserve all the kind things that have been said about them.

R. Burling & Co., - Milton, Ont.

F. H. DEACON & CO.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

Have removed to more commodious offices—

97 Bay Street

Special attention given to Investment of Trust Funds. First Mortgage Bonds and Stocks secured to yield the purchaser 5 to 6½ percent.

Offices—97 BAY ST., TORONTO

MACHINERY REPAIRS

of all kinds promptly attended to at the

SCREW FACTORY MACHINE SHOP

Also All Kinds of ELECTROPLATING

Nickel, Silver, and Copper Oxidizing AT FAIR PRICES.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

P. L. Robertson Mfg. Co., Limited, MILTON, ONT.

NO MORE FOOT TROUBLE!

The Scholl Foot Easer worn in any shoe, eases the feet, the body, the nerves—light, comfortable, easy to wear.

Making Walking and Standing Restful.

THE SCHOLL FOOT EASER EASES THE FEET

Instantly Relieves All Foot Aches.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

See our Window!

WE SELL THEM!

THOS. WILSON, - MILTON.

"THE EEL." 2026. Larger Winner of any racer on Grand Circuit, 08

Make Each Animal Worth 25% Over Its Cost

On ⅔ of a Cent a Day

Nobody ever heard of "stock food" curing the bots or colic in hens lay in winter, increasing the yield of milk five pounds or fattening hogs or restoring run-down animals to plumpness and vigor.

When you feed "stock food" to your cow, horse, swine, poultry or bees you are merely feeding them what you are growing on your farm. Your animals do need not more feed, but something to make them digest all the good out of the feed you give them so they can thrive and stay fat all year round; also to prevent disease, and to keep them up to the best possible condition. No "stock food" can do all these things. ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC can and does

Not a "Stock Food" But a "Conditioner"

ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC contains no grain nor farm products. It increases yield of milk from three to five pounds per cow per day before the Specific has been used two weeks. It makes the milk richer and adds flesh faster than any other preparation known. Young calves fed with ROYAL PURPLE are as large at six weeks old as they would be when fed with ordinary materials at ten weeks.

ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC builds up run-down animals and restores them to plumpness almost magically. Cures bots, colic, worms, skin diseases and debility permanently, if persistently in the feeding of "The Bel," 2.02¾, largest winner of any pacer on Grand Circuit in 1908, and "Henry Winters," 2.08¾, brother of "Allen Winters," winner of $36,600 in trotting stakes in 1908. These horses have never been off their feed since I commenced using Royal Purple Specific almost a year ago, and I will always have it in my stables."

Royal Purple

STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS

One 50c. package of ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC will last one animal seventy days, which is a little over two-thirds of a cent a day. Most stock foods in fifty cent packages last but fifty days and are given three times a day. ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC is given but once a day, and lasts half again as long. A $1.50 pail containing four times the amount of the fifty cent package will last 280 days. ROYAL PURPLE will increase the value of your stock 25%. It is an astonishingly quick fattener, stimulating the appetite and the relish for food, assisting nature to digest and turn feed into flesh. And how fattener it is a leader. It will save many times its cost in veterinary bills. ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC is our other Specific for poultry, not for stock. One 50 cent package will last twenty-five hens 70 days, or a pail costing $1.50 will last twenty-five hens 280 days, which is four times more material for only three times the cost. It makes a "laying machine" out of your hens, summer and winter, prevents fowls losing flesh at moulting time, and cures poultry diseases. Every package of ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC or POULTRY SPECIFIC is guaranteed.

Just use ROYAL PURPLE on one of your animals and any other preparation on another animal in the same condition; after comparing results you will say ROYAL PURPLE has them all beat to death, or else back comes your money. FREE—Ask your merchant or write us for our valuable 32-page booklet on cattle and poultry diseases, containing also cooking recipes and full particulars about ROYAL PURPLE STOCK and POULTRY SPECIFICS.

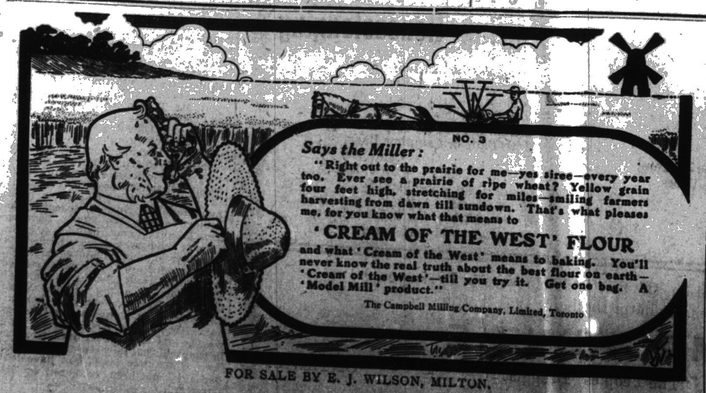
If you cannot get Royal Purple Specifics from merchants or agents, we will supply you direct, express prepaid, on receipt of $1.50 a pail for either Poultry or Stock Specifics.

Make money acting as our agent in your district. Write for terms.

For sale by all up-to-date merchants.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Can.

Royal Purple Stock & Poultry Specifics and free booklets are kept in stock by T. D. Hume.



FOR SALE BY E. J. WILSON, MILTON.

PURITY FLOUR

Take Your Choice of the "PURITY" Family

Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Limited

And They Didn't Exercise.

William M. Evarts, who lived until he was nearly ninety, said he kept his health by never taking exercise. The celebrated Dr. William George Mead, who lived to the surprising age of 14[illegible] years, spent nearly all of his time in the open air and played a little golf. Dr. Mead used to drink two or three quarts of water every day, and perhaps there is a suggestion in that. Old Dubois, who lived in Canada for the better part of 119 years on the north shore of Lake Erie, never worked and never took exercise. He spent seventy-five years of his life fishing with hook and line and ate nothing but baked apples and milk and brown bread and unsalted butter. Perhaps you can live that long if you do nothing but fish and eat what old Dubois did. But take notice that these long livers never exercised.

Nine men were sentenced at Fort Frances for defrauding the Ontario Government in connection with wolf bounties.

DAIRY ICE CREAM —AND— ICE CREAM CONES MACKENZIE'S The People's Druggist.

VOLUME 50.

BANK

Do You Re[illegible] Account [illegible]

A valuable [illegible] is a Savings Account [illegible] in which deposits [illegible] tered [illegible] drawals [illegible] Not only [illegible] save indicate [illegible] the business [illegible] demands—[illegible]

H. P. W[illegible]

COUNTY [illegible]

LOCAL COU[illegible]

Place of Sitting	Day	Sitting
1 Milton	Fe[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Oakville	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Georgetown	We[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Acton	Th[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Campbellville	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 Burlington	M[illegible]	[illegible]

NAMES AND A[illegible]
3. Chas. C. Ro[illegible]
6. Edward Dor[illegible]

General Sess[illegible] June and 18th [illegible]

County Co[illegible] times as ma[illegible]

County Court [illegible]

Audit of Co[illegible]

Canadian Champion

TRY THE [illegible]

TERMS OF SUB[illegible] if paid in advance [illegible] To subscribers [illegible] until all arrears are [illegible] of the proprietor [illegible] Subscribers in [illegible] year, $1.50 if paid in [illegible]

ADVERTI[illegible]

Business cards of ten lines, the number [illegible] by the space occupied [illegible] one inch [illegible]

Advertisements w[illegible] insertion [illegible]

Any special [illegible] promote the [illegible] individual [illegible] considered [illegible] according [illegible]

Notices [illegible] each.

Transient advertisements [illegible] exceptional [illegible] which are [illegible] insertion and [illegible] insertion.

WM. FAN[illegible]

DENTAL

C. E. H[illegible] Barrister, [illegible] to Loan [illegible] Milton.

WILLIAM [illegible] Barrister, [illegible] to loan. Office [illegible]

VICTOR C[illegible] Barrister, [illegible] Money to loan. [illegible] Next door to Bank [illegible]

J. W. E[illegible] Barrister, [illegible] loan. Office [illegible] Winn & Co's [illegible]

E. W. B[illegible] Barrister, [illegible] &c., 23 To[illegible] ronto.

DENTAL

B. GOLLOP, L.D.S., D.D.[illegible] DENTIST. Honor graduate [illegible] versity. Office [illegible]

T. T. HARRIS, L.D.S. DENTIST, Oakville, will visit Milton last Wednesday of each month. Bennett House.

Clubbing Of[illegible]