KING AND HIS CHILDREN

His Majesty Finds His Chief Relaxation Among the Children

In his own home, and especially in the nursery of his children, the King has always found his chief relaxation. He dislikes functions which take him away from those whom he loves best in the world. Nothing pleases him more than to be able to steal an hour from the duties of State in order to take part in the innocent amusements of the nursery. From the birth of his first child he has always been delighted to bring home toys, chiefly of the mechanical order. He is regarded by the children, indeed, as the greatest living expert in the art of constructing mimic fortifications and in the manoeuvring of toy soldiers.

The story goes that on one occasion one of his children was asked which he liked best, his father or his mother. The boy replied, "I like them both the same", then he added, after a moment's reflection, "I think dadda spoils me most." It is not only in their games, but in their education, that the King has taken the keenest personal interest in the upbringing of his little ones.

A story was told that once, while at Balmoral, the Prince of Wales was away for a few days on a visit to London to do some shopping. The children, even on holiday in the Highlands, were kept under firm but kind discipline by their mother. "While she was away, however," says a lady who was at Balmoral at the time, "the Prince of Wales had his sons and daughter to himself. He romped with them, and they had the time of their lives."

The same lady is the authority for a pretty story with respect to King Edward's partiality for his granddaughter, the Princess Mary. The Royal party were travelling southwards, by special train, of course. The children had a saloon carriage to themselves. The little Princess, however, found her way to the saloon of her grandfather and grandmother and there remained. When Prince Edward attempted to follow her, he was firmly checked, and had it impressed upon him that his sister was a privileged person with the King, and was allowed liberties that were not meant for boys.—From "King George and Queen Mary," by Henry Warwick.

THE RIVER CLYDE

A Few Notes About the Most Wonderful Waterway in the World

The Clyde is one of the most important shipbuilding districts in the world. Between Glasgow and Greenock there are about fifty shipyards, and their aggregate output has on two occasions exceeded 600,000 tons. During the last twenty years the total has rarely been less than 400,000 tons, and has frequently exceeded 500,000. Two Super-Dreadnoughts are at present under construction on the river, besides several cruisers and torpedo destroyers, and some of the most notable liners afloat, including the Lusitania, have been built and launched from the banks of the narrow waterway. The River Clyde is one of the most wonderful waterways in the world, particularly that part of it which extends from Greenock up to Glasgow bridge, a distance of nearly twenty miles. At one time, a few hundred years ago, it was possible for pedestrians to cross the river at various points without wetting a shoe. To-day, between the points named, there is a uniform depth of nearly twenty feet at low water.

Needless to say this great change has not been effected without a tremendous amount of forethought, skill and determination. As far back as 1566, detachments of the city's inhabitants were employed to clear away a formidable sandbank about two miles above Dumbarton, but although the people labored away for several weeks their efforts had little effect. The river continued to wash down the sand from the upper reaches, and the bank became as formidable as ever. It was about this time that a then well-known civil engineer was consulted as to the best method of making the river navigable for shipping. He informed the city authorities that it would be impossible to deepen the river, his theory being that as the bed of the river was deepened the water level would fall correspondingly.

Fortunately, the authorities did not allow themselves to be seriously influenced by this expert's opinion. After several more ineffective attempts had been made to solve the problem, a civil engineer from Chester, in 1755, experimented on a system of contracting the river by means of jetties and removing the sand and gravel from within the narrow channel. In 1773 he contracted with the town council to make the river from Dumbuck upwards a depth of six feet and a width of 300 feet at low water, at a cost of $9,200. He succeeded in giving a depth of ten inches more than he bargained for, and he was rewarded by the town council with an additional sum of $1000 and a silver cup. That may be said to have been the beginning of the great work of widening and deepening the river, a work which has been proceeding almost continuously ever since.

THE PATAGONIAN INDIANS

Normally the Patagonian Indians are a peaceable and kindly people, yet they are impulsive, capable of strong prejudices, very revengeful, and—often with good reason—suspicious of strangers. They are not to be trifled with, and when under the influence of drink are brutal and dangerous. They show love for their children and wives and kindness to their own people. They are divided into numerous tribes or groups, each having its chief, or cacique, upon whom the burdens of government rest but lightly. The cacique of the tribe to whom this village belonged was then at another camp. They believe in a good and an evil spirit, whom they propitiate, and have many stories, myths, and superstitions connected with the sun, moon, and stars, while the slaying of horses and drinking of blood form a conspicuous part in their superstitions, birth, marriage and death ceremonies, many of which are most repulsive.

Fall Fairs.

Aberfoyle	Oct. 3
Brampton	Sept. 19, 20
Burlington	Oct. 5
Campbellville	Oct. 10
Erin	Oct. 12, 13
Fergus	Sept. 28, 29
Freelton	Oct. 4, 5
Galt	Sept. 22, 23
Georgetown	Oct. 4, 5
Guelph	Sept. 19-21
Hamilton	Sept. 14-16
London (Western Fair)	Sept. 8-16
Milton	Sept. 26, 27
Streetsville	Sept. 29
Toronto (Can. Nat.)	Aug. 28-Sept. 11
Weston	Sept. 29, 30
Woodbridge	Oct. 17, 18

FOR SKIN IRRITATION

We Guarantee Relief. Your Money Back If Not Satisfied.

We have an ointment possessing extraordinary power to permanently relieve all forms of eczema, skin eruptions, pimples, blotches, ringworm, acne, tetter, scaly scalp, hives, all forms of itching and irritation caused by insect bites. Its power to soothe ulcers, sores and wounds is very pronounced.

We are so positive that Rexall Eczema Ointment is unexcelled for overcoming these ailments that we sell it with our personal promise that it will not cost the user anything unless it in every way gives satisfaction. We exact no promise and in no way obligate the purchaser. You must admit that we could not afford to make such a broad liberal guarantee, except we are certain we could substantiate our claim.

Rexall Eczema Ointment is a grayish-white, pleasant smelling, antiseptic, cooling, healing salve that is strongly germicidal. It destroys the germs that penetrate the skin and cause eczema and other tormenting skin ailments. A remedy must do that to be effective, for in no other way can such diseases be overcome.

Rexall Eczema Ointment is ideal for the treatment of skin irritations peculiar to children, for barber's itch, and for sore itching feet.

It is positively the best remedy we know of, and we urge you to try it at our risk. Two sizes, 50c. and $1.00. The Rexall Store, F. B. Smith.

Business Decalogue.

At the present moment a pamphlet, which contains the Ten Commandments of German commerce, is being extensively circulated throughout Germany. Evidently a large circulation is expected, for millions of copies have been printed. The commandments are thus set forth:

1. In spending money, however small the amount, never lose sight of the interests of your compatriots and the country.

2. Do not forget that when you buy an article from a foreign country, even though it may cost a copper coin, you diminish to that extent the fortune of your country.

3. Your money ought only to benefit German merchants and workmen.

4. Do not profane the German land, the German firm, or the German workshop by using foreign machines or implements.

5. Do not allow foreign meat to be served at your table. Using foreign meat is harmful to the German breeder. Besides, it may compromise your health, since foreign meats have not been inspected by the German sanitary police.

6. Write on German paper with a German pen, and use a German blotting pad.

7. Wear only German clothes and German hats.

8. German flour, German fruit and German beer alone give German strength.

9. Drink coffee which comes from German colonies. If you prefer cocoa or chocolate see that they are exclusively of German manufacture.

10. Do not let the boasting of foreigners turn you from these wise precepts and remember that the best products, the only ones worthy of a citizen of Great Germany, are German products.

WITH THE LIVE STOCK

Pigs

Pigs that [illegible] Fighting takes off [illegible]

There should be a good [illegible] yard and pasture a [illegible] with [illegible] coal, air-slaked lime, charcoal and hardwood ashes so [illegible] themselves at will.

Hogs do not do [illegible] together for the [illegible] lot to eat [illegible] wounds, [illegible] and other [illegible] kinds that help to [illegible] and muscle.

Horses

Horses with good dispositions are always safer and more valuable. Raise the type of colt that sells best in your community.

Do not let the little colt follow the dam while she is at work.

If a colt is worth raising at all he is worth raising well.

Some folks get so in the habit of saying "Whoa" to their horses when they do not mean it that these faithful animals cannot tell when their masters do really mean to have them stop, so they keep going. When you say "Whoa" mean it. That is the only way you horses have of knowing what to do.

Sheep

Diseases get a fast hold of many a flock of sheep through foul drinking water. Never give stagnant water if you can help it.

A few trees in the pasture add greatly to the comfort of the sheep, these days. If you can't have them, set up a few posts and cover a bit of ground over for a shed.

To dip the flock in the first warm weather is good practice, as this spares the lambs. Any one of the carbolic dips is good. This poison destroys the tick and scab parasites by contact on the outside. From June Farm Journal.

GLASS FROM SLAG

Slag obtained from various ironworks in England is being made into glass by a concern in Liverpool. Proportions of sand and sulphate of soda, and in some instances a little lime, are put into the blast furnace, converting the ordinary slag into a glass that is available for slates, paving blocks, bricks, and tiles. It is said that slates can be manufactured at less than half the expense of Welsh slate. They have a polished appearance, and can be made in any size and shape, and in many colors.

STOP STREET CRIES

In fulfilment of a promise to a dying patient, Dr. C. Fenwick, of Thornton Heath, recently called the attention of the Croydon Council to the nuisance of street cries to persons ill in bed. In consequence a new by-law has been adopted imposing a penalty of $25 where any offender refuses to desist.

LIGHTS OF THE OCEAN

The number of lighthouses and lightships in the world, not including the inland bodies of water, such as the Great Lakes, is 15,224. Of this number, 12,171 are on the Atlantic, 2,288 on the Pacific, 677 on the Indian Ocean, and 88 in the Polar seas.

A BABY SUPERSTITION

In the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for Stepney it is stated that there is a curious objection on the part of some women to weigh their babies. It is often their firm belief that if a baby is weighed it will die before it is a year old.

Demands for recognition of trades unions were made before the commission inquiring into the troubles between British railways and their employees.

POULTRY NOTES

Proper Buildings—Hints as to Fattening—Quality of Food

While substantially built and hygienically constructed sheds are very requisite for poultry, whether young stock or laying hens, says a writer in The Glasgow Herald, it is a mistake to go to the other extreme, as many are in the habit of doing, and provide elaborate and costly houses. If fowls are to prove profitable, the greatest economy is necessary in all branches of the work, and if a large capital is invested in appliances, it means that there is less likelihood of there being a balance upon the right side at the end of the financial year. Of course, there is such a thing as false economy, but the intelligent reader will, without difficulty, be able to distinguish between the two. I once saw a poultry-house in the United States that had cost over $10,000 to erect, although it possessed accommodation for only five hundred birds. A large portion of the wood consisted of mahogany, while some of the inside fittings were of solid brass. The owner was an extremely wealthy lady, who, apparently, was quite indifferent whether her fowls proved profitable or not, so that in this instance the waste of money (for it can be called by no other name) was a small matter. I have, however, on many occasions, seen houses that were far too costly, upon places, moreover, where it was of great importance to make the poultry pay. So long as the general principles are right, the simpler the house is the better, and it is infinitely preferable to spend the money upon really good stock birds than upon costly and elaborate appliances.

What Fattening Means

The term fattening is an unfortunate one, and is very liable to convey an entirely mistaken meaning. The thing to be guarded against most strenuously in preparing fowls for the table is the addition of fat to the carcase, rather is it the aim to add on flesh. A "fat" bird is always disagreeable as well as wasteful, whereas a "fattened" bird is pleasing, and though apparently a more expensive dish, is really more economical. The American word "finishing" and the French "ripening" are both much more suitable. The artificial feeding of poultry is no modern invention, because for upwards of 4000 years have fowls been crammed. In the second book of Kings reference is made there to crammed fowls, while later we find that among the dishes for King Solomon's table there were included fatted chickens.

One Value of Geese

No kind of poultry benefit the land so much as do geese, and it is surprising how in the space of a few years the heritage will be improved. For this very reason, however, geese should not be confined or kept upon very small areas, as they so quickly taint the ground, making it unsuitable for other stock. I have come across many cases in which the rearing and fattening of geese in close quarters has been tried, but I know of no one case in which this has been attended with success. Geese require an abundance of room in which to grow and develop well, and thus the industry is especially suitable for farmers. There are thousands upon thousands of acres in this country yielding no profit whatever at the present time, that could be turned to excellent account for maintaining large flocks of geese without disturbing any other farm operations.

The Cause of Slow Growth

A comparatively common cause of slow growth and impaired vitality is that the brooder or chicken-house is overcrowded. It is quite impossible for chickens which are closely housed to remain strong and healthy, since the constant breathing of impure, vitiated air is bound to affect them injuriously. Many of the brooders that are offered for sale, and that are advertised as capable of accommodating a hundred chickens, cannot comfortably hold more than fifty or sixty. In fact, I have always found it a good plan to just halve the number of chickens that a brooder is advertised to hold. A hundred may be kept therein quite comfortably for the first week or ten days, but after this time they are seriously overcrowded. Plenty of exercise is an essential factor in successful rearing, and, apart from the fact that the air becomes foul in an overcrowded brooder, or house, there is insufficient space for the chickens to run about in comfort. Particularly must no overcrowding be allowed when the dry method of feeding is adopted.

Natural v. Artificial Food

There can be no two opinions among experienced poultry men as to which is the better kind of food, natural or artificial, as not only do the fowls thrive better upon the former, but the food bill is greatly reduced. Natural food may consist of grit, worms, insects, and seeds, with which, though hardly a food, lime may be included. All of these are extremely beneficial. It must be remembered, therefore, that natural foods should always be supplied in preference to artificial, however good the latter may be. This is one of the reasons why I have so constantly advocated the employment of portable houses.

DAWN IN THE FOREST

Edith Willis Linn

Like a grey nun as rose the eastern hills
The dawn crept slowly, in her hand a star
The forest stirs to greet her, faint and far
Pulses the music that the vastness fills

In cloistered columns stands the pine that shrills
Beneath her breath, while like some gate ajar
That shadows and the silences unbar
The night swings backward as the new day wills

Above the murmur of dim forest ways
Rises a paean—minute's very own
Clear as the pealing of a convent bell.
So sad, so sweet—like love lost or outgrown—

The forest-loving songsters' matin praise,
In silvery tones repeating "All is well."

A VETERAN COMPOSITOR

One of the oldest compositors in Scotland, Mr. John White, has retired from the service of The Glasgow Herald. Mr. White, though in his eighteth year, is a man of remarkable vigor. He was 64 years at the "case."

A Millinery Contrivance

A French milliner has hit on the idea of fitting the headgear of her clients with little, round spy-glasses. The spy-glass is placed inside the brim of the hat, and is a tiny reflector, which forms the heart of a giant rose, and more often it nestles in a choux of ribbon. It is visible, of course, only to its wearer, who by its aid can see exactly what kind of impression she has succeeded in creating upon those behind her.

In anticipation of war, Belgium is manning and arming the frontier fortresses.

AFTER SUFFERING YEARS

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Fox Creek, N.B.—"I have always had pains in the loins and a weakness there, and often after my meals my food would distress me and cause soreness. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me much good. I am stronger, digestion is better, and I can walk with ambition. I have encouraged many mothers of families to take it, as it is the best remedy in the world. You can publish this in the papers."—Mrs. WILLIAM BOURQUE, Fox Creek, N.B., Canada.

The above is only one of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which prove beyond a doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, actually does cure these obstinate diseases of women after all other means have failed, and that every such suffering woman owes it to herself to at least give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial before submitting to an operation, or giving up hope of recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health and her advice is free.

HOW GLASS-MAKING BEGAN

The Phoenicians and Egyptians the Most Renowned Glass Makers

Glass-making dates from the earliest times, and originated, no doubt, with the Egyptians, as the oldest-known specimens found are those discovered in the tombs of Egypt, and the earliest mention dates back to 3,300 B.C.

Second to the Egyptians, the ancient people most renowned for the manufacture of glass were the Phoenicians.

The legend of that people concerning the discovery of the art is consistently retold. Some Phoenician traders, returning to their home in a ship laden with soda, were compelled to land on a sandy tract on the Syrian coast.

They built a fire on the sand to prepare their supper, and placed their cooking pots on a lump of soda. The sand and the soda were both melted by the heat of the fire, and, flowing together, formed a substance which, although they knew it not, the sailors recognized as valuable. Such, says tradition, is the origin of one of our most useful commodities.

Dr. Beattie Nesbitt asked a friend in Detroit why the Ontario officials did not go after him.

FALL SKIN SORES

When troubled with fall rashes, eczema, or any skin disease apply Zam-Buk!

Surprising how quickly it eases the smarting and stinging! Also cures cuts, burns, sores and piles. Zam-Buk is made from pure herbal essences. No animal fats—no mineral poisons. Finest healer!

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—And the Reason for it

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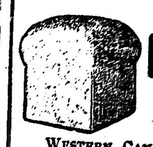
But that's not all. Every grain of this wheat contains both high-grade and low-grade properties. In separating the high-grade parts from the low-grade the Western Canada Flour Mills put the hard wheat through a process so exacting that not a single low-grade part has the remotest chance of getting in with the high-grade.

Of course this special process is more expensive to operate but it means a lot to Purity flour users—that's why we use it.

It means that Purity Flour is made entirely of the highest-grade flour parts of the strongest wheat in the world.

It means a high-class, strong flour and therefore yields "more bread and better bread."

Purity may cost a little more than some flours, but results prove it the cheapest and most economical after all.



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WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH, BRANDON

Monkey Brand Soap will clean a house from cellar to roof, but won't wash clothes.

A SPORTING PRINCE

Polo and hockey player, cyclist, motorist, yachtsman, and steeplechase rider, the German Crown Prince is steadily acquiring a reputation as an all-round sportsman. An enthusiastic admirer, indeed, has predicted that he will make the German nation the first sporting people in the world. The Prince has had many adventures and curious experiences, and only a few months ago, during his visit to India, while on a motoring tour from Lucknow, lost his way completely. Eventually his car broke down in the wilds, and he had to return to civilization by means of a devious cross-country journey by boat, carrier, and rail, having meanwhile missed an important official fête which had been organized in his honor.

About Actresses

Ellen Terry was one day talking about the many women who asked her to help them get on the stage, when she said: "Every woman under thirty imagines that she is an actress. And every actress believes that she is under thirty."

Fifteen thousand peach trees in the Niagara Peninsula are to be distroyed because of disease.

STEVENS

The Number 520, Six-Shot Repeating Shotgun at $25.00

is a hammerless gun with a solid frame. Easier to operate—quicker and smoother action than any other. It never balks and is perfectly balanced.

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Every Careful Spender

WILL appreciate the values we are able to offer in all sorts of Watches and Jewelry needs. These aren't now and again advantages, either. Day by day we are able to please our customers with exceptional chances in nearly every line.

THE REASONS ARE:

Knowing how to buy close, and then besides this, there's another point—we are satisfied with a rather smaller profit than the smaller store.

So that the person who practices careful spending ought to be happy here.

E. MARCHAND

Watchmaker and Jeweler

Established 1894 MILTON ONT.

BULL'S EYES

John Bull's Observations on Sundry Current Remarks

Employment in the tobacco trade is improving, we understand. But many dealers still show light returns.

"Doctors are envious of golf," says Colonel Lucas. Yes, they lose their patients over it.

"One can like London's fogs," says Maxim Gorky. Of course; it is only a matter of taste.

Two districts of Switzerland are in favor of women pastors. Well, a woman can always preach.

The title of a new book, "A Holiday in Jail," seems to suggest "time" enjoyably spent.

"Humor is the most serious thing in the world," says Francis Gribble. Certainly much of it is nothing to laugh at.

The German carpenter who has written a successful play, naturally knows how to put pieces together.

A lady has been elected "chairman" of the Paddington Guardians. They will all be trying to catch her eye.

"The clock is the law-giver of civilized man," says Mr. Winston Churchill. And it always gives us "time."

Three hundred years ago there were no flower gardens in England, we are told. Now there's a blooming lot.

"The Remedy" is the name of a new play. We understand the principal character is quite a cure.

President Taft always sleeps a little in the afternoon. One of these days he will be caught napping.

For the first time, China will be represented at the Olympic Games next year. All the Chinese "cracks" will be there, we preseume.

"Few people are wise enough to be foolish at times," says the Smart Set. But plenty are foolish enough never to be wise.

Berlin is to have an orchestra consisting of doctors only. Their rendering of the "Dead March" should be worth hearing.

"The Garden of Resurrection" has recently been published. We hope the author has not been digging up a plot.

Better Still—a winner at Lingfield—is capitally named. However good the other animals may be it is Better Still.

The man who confessed to having committed 100 crimes in five weeks cannot claim that it is a good record.

THE GREATEST MONEY-MAKERS

The Romance of the Great Coin Factory of England

Gold and silver and bronze.

Ever since the far-away days, when the Romans lorded it over Britain, Niagaras of coins have been pouring from one small corner of London, where the grim, grey walls of the Tower rise. Coins in thousands of millions; coins oval and square and round.

Just a hundred years ago a handsome stone building arose on the site of a fourteenth century monastery, on Little Tower Hill—a building covering an area as large as that of the Tower itself—and to this spacious and splendid new home the Royal Mint was transferred.

Here there was room to move and breathe, and to introduce gradually those marvels of mechanism which make the British Mint one of the wonder-shows of the world. Gone are the "circus" horses, the "cow" which was used to raise protecting edges on the coins, the kitchen crucibles, and big-muscled laborers.

And their place has been taken by the most wonderful machinery the brain of man has evolved—machinery almost human in its intelligence, more than human in its meticulous accuracy.

A visit to the Royal Mint is more than education. It is a startling revelation—the sensation of a lifetime. The whirling belts, the clank and thunder of machinery bewilder and deafen one; the miracles of some of the machines amaze one.

Briefly outlined, for the making of sovereigns the ingots of gold are melted and alloyed, and cast into small bars. The bars are flattened under rollers, from which they emerge in long yellow strips about an eighth of an inch thick.

Circular discs, or blanks, are then punched out of each strip, like so many dull yellow lozenges—sovereigns in embryo. Round each golden blank other machines raise a protecting rim; and the faces are blanched and annealed before being taken to the coining-room, where they are fed into presses which, with one twenty-ton stroke, stamp both sides of each coin and mill the edge.

From each press the glittering stream of finished sovereigns pours at the rate of two a second—7,200 coins an hour!

Then comes the last stage of all—passing the crucial test of the weighing machines, of which there are fifty in the weighing-room. Each machine is fed with a constant succession of sovereigns from a tube.

Each coin, in its turn, drops on the balance, poises an instant, and, if it is a microscopic decimal of a grain too heavy or too light, is automatically dropped into a "heavy" or "light" drawer. Its fate is sealed; it must go back to the melting crucible, and go through all the processes once more.

All very simple in such brief telling, but so wonderful in the actual doing that many columns could not do justice to it. Such is some of the romance of the Royal Mint, which, during the last ten years, has worked its magic on 110 million pounds' worth of gold bullion, and which this year celebrates the centenary of its temple on Little Tower Hill.—Tit-Bits.

ARMY'S LATEST RECRUIT

Laura, the Coldstreams' Pet Pelican, Returns from Egypt

One of the latest recruits which the British Army has secured is Laura, the pet pelican of the Coldstream Guards. Laura has been brought home from Egypt by the famous regiment, and is now a favorite with all, except—and an important exception—Chinko, a pet little monkey, which is another pet of the Coldstreams'.

However, breaches of the peace are now uncommon between them, as Laura and Chinko do not often meet. The pelican is quite expert in the duties of a soldier. She occasionally wears the uniform, and does "sentry-go" in front of a box in quite the approved style.

A long, narrow beak of sword-like dimensions is an excellent substitute for the real thing, and more than one member of the regiment, not excepting Chinko, has felt its keen edge.

It is reported that Laura found England very depressing after the sunshine of Egypt, but is now getting more acclimatized and contented with her life in the regiment.

DAVENPORT BEDS

The "Somersaltic"

An elegant and useful piece of furniture. Massive frames of quarter-cut oak, in golden finish, upholstered in self-colored green denim $28.00

LIBRARY TABLE—Made of selected quarter-cut oak, satin finish, magazine racks at each end, drawer with ink well and pigeon hole for correspondence $16.00

MORRIS CHAIR—Hurndale Automatic Reclining Morris Chair, frame of solid quarter-cut oak, upholstered in imitation leather, cushions attached to chair $14.00

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Festival of Empire—Picturing the history of the Coronation ceremonies. 1,500 performers in uniform.

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War Beneath the Waves—A Drama of Sight and Sound. Based on a Thrilling Story of the Sea.

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For all information write Manager J. O. ORR, City Hall, Toronto

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(New Idea Series)

Keeps the house warm and cosy in the severest winter weather, and heats all rooms equally well.

It is very simple to operate—just touch the lever and you dump the ashes; there never can be clinkers at the sides of the firepot; the ashes are readily removed.

It is easy to control the heat and regulate the [illegible] which means a saving of 25% to 50% in fuel bills.

It is a clean and healthful furnace—gas and dust cannot get into the hot air chamber and then into the living or sleeping rooms. It forces pure air through the [illegible].

The Souvenir Furnace is made in Hamilton, the stove centre of Canada, by

THE HAMILTON STOVE & HEATER COMPANY, Limited

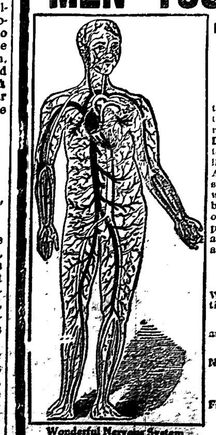
Successors to Gurney Tilden Co.

Every buyer of a Souvenir Furnace is presented with a legal bond on date of purchase guaranteeing firepot against cracks or breaks of any kind for 5 years.

I Can Run The SOUVENIR Just as well as papa

Sold by E. F. EARL, Milton.

MEN-YOU NEED NERVE



Wonderful Nervous System

EARLY INDISCRETIONS AND EXCESSES HAVE UNDERMINED YOUR SYSTEM

The nerves control all actions of the body and anything that debilitates them will weaken all organs of the system. Early Indiscretions and Excesses have ruined thousands of promising young men. Unnatural Drains sap their vigor and vitality and they are left a wreck to a proper condition of manhood. They are weaklings, mentally, physically and sexually. How you feel? Are you nervous and weak, despondent at times, specks before the eyes with dark circles under them, weak back, kidneys irritable, palpitation of the heart, bashful, debilitating dreams, sediment in urine, pimples on the face, eyes sunken, hollow cheeks, [illegible] depression, poor memory, lifeless, distrustful, lacking energy and strength, tired mornings, restless nights, changeable moods, premature decay, bone pains, [illegible] etc.

This is the condition our New Method Treatment is GUARANTEED TO CURE

We have treated Diseases of Men for [illegible] a lifetime and do not have to experiment on our patients.

FREE OF CHARGE

and we will tell you whether you are curable or not.

We guarantee curable cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY, VARICOSE VEINS, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, CLEET, BLADDER URINARY AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

Free Booklet on Diseases of Men. If unable to call write for QUESTION LIST FOR HOME TREATMENT

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

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DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.

Write for our private address.