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A Checker Board Tax System.

Sir James Whitney objects to the proposal to allow municipalities the right to lower the rate of taxation on improvements. His chief argument seems to be that it would result in a checker Board System of taxation. This statement is based upon the assumption that our present system is uniform. A very little consideration will explode this idea. Taking the assessment returns for 1902, the latest archives at hand and assuming the population per head of $500.00, a very conservative figure, we find the following:

No. 1.

Town	Population	Assessment of land	Percentage of assessment
Toronto	287,201	$83,396,411	57
Hamilton	69,976	9,323,331	37
Brantford	23,967	15,262,415	43
Ottawa	83,299	19,804,753	48

Here accepting the assessors' estimate of Toronto's population and taking the very low figure of $500.00 as the per capita land value we find that the land of Toronto is only assessed at 57 cents on the dollar. Low as this position is it is worse, being only 37 in Hamilton and between 43 and 48 in Brantford and as follows:

No. 2.

Town	Population	Assessment of land	Percentage of assessment
Port Arthur	11,000	5,705,343	121
Fort William	18,000	9,095,291	111
Guelph	15,000	2,111,710	30
St. Thomas	16,997	3,920,923	43
St. Thomas	11,558	2,123,780	29
Brantford	20,714	3,871,985	58

It is to see that the assessment of land is in St. Thomas and Guelph is less than as much as in Port Arthur and less than 1/3 of Fort William. Brantford, with a population of 50% more than Port Arthur has an assessment of land totalling 3/5 than half and per capita assessment of 1/3.

Coming to towns of about 10,000 the results are quite as remarkable.

No. 3.

Town	Population	Assessment of land	Percentage of assessment
Galt	9,175	1,163,711	31
Woodstock	9,213	1,120,127	21
Belleville	10,012	881,507	17
Chatham	10,220	1,502,701	29

The assessment of land in Galt is almost double that in Belleville and 50% higher than that of Woodstock.

No. 4.

Towns under 8,000.

Town	Population	Assessment of land	Percentage of assessment
Lindsay	7,087	750,300	19
Cobourg	5,125	511,959	21
Orillia	5,104	620,510	23
Barrie	6,900	895,585	26

Here we see that the assessment of land in Barrie is 30% more than Lindsay.

From among the towns between 5,000 and 5,000 in population we select the following:

Town	Population	Assessment of land	Percentage of assessment
Midland	4,331	753,280	35
Port Hope	4,750	990,175	20
Trenton	4,157	120,771	20
Penetang	3,370	245,000	15
Newmarket	3,150	205,500	13

Again we find the same inequality, the assessment of Midland being from 25% to 140% higher than the others.

If the assessment of Port Arthur be taken as being made at its actual value then the land of the other towns must be very much under assessed as the following table will show.

We have taken Port Arthur as being assessed at 100 cents on the dollar and the other towns are figured on this basis.

No. 6.

Town	Percentage of land value assessed
Port Arthur	100
Fort William	91
Toronto	16
London	20
Hamilton	35
Ottawa	29
Guelph	21
Peterboro	25
St. Thomas	23
Galt	25
Woodstock	19
Belleville	13
Lindsay	15
Cobourg	51
Orillia	10
Midland	28
Port Hope	15
Penetang	12
Newmarket	11

And so under the pretense of securing uniformity of taxation, an obsolete assessment act variously interpreted by each assessor's own sweet will produces a variation of assessment of land value all the way from 11 cents to 100 cents on the dollar. Is it not time for a change in the act

Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas, Ont.

The annual meeting of the Alma College Board on Nov. 21st found the college enjoying unwonted prosperity. The teaching and governing staff is doing most satisfactory work and the classes are exceptionally large. The growing patronage makes necessary early enlargement. It was decided to proceed at earliest date practicable with the erection of a new gymnasium and hall of class rooms and studios. Electric lighting installation of present buildings is under way. Manual training in wood and metal crafts for girls has been started as auxiliary to departments of fine arts and domestic science. The weekly holiday has been changed from Saturday to Monday with much advantage.

Principal Warner was appointed delegate to the Imperial Conference of Teachers Associations to meet in London, England, in 1902.

A banquet to the board, staff and students, a students' recital and informal reception, and an address by the President of the Board, Dr. Carman, were pleasing incidents of the session.

For the first seven months of the current fiscal year 565,833 immigrants arrived in Canada.

SUCCESSFUL VIOLINISTS

Kubelik Advises Students on How to Master the Strings

In the opinion of Kubelik, the famous violinist, the standard of violin playing has steadily risen of late years, which is not surprising when one considers the enormous increase in students from all nations, who for years steadily devote hours daily to mastering the intricacies of the instrument.

Kubelik, however, not only emphasizes the need of earnest, steady work, under the direction of a good teacher, but that the student should procure as good a violin as possible, care being taken that the tone is pleasant to the ear.

"The tone of a violin greatly depends upon its strings," says Kubelik, "and the proper placing of the bridge and sound-post. The sound-post is the little wooden pillar inside the instrument, situated about a quarter of an inch behind the right foot of the bridge. Should the bridge or the sound-post be only slightly out of place, the finest 'Strad' will sound like a three-dollar fiddle.

Watch the Strings

"I would recommend all possessors of violins to have them examined by an expert, in order that the best results may be obtained. My experience is that most violins can be improved by paying attention to these details.

"I have known students almost driven to despair and loss of weeks of work in the vain endeavor to produce certain notes with a pure tone, not knowing that the difficulty arose from defects of the instrument, probably the bridge or post being slightly out of place, or the bad quality of strings.

"It is false economy to play too long without changing strings, as a string after being used for a certain time refuses to respond to the student's intention, and time is lost by unnecessarily repeating a phrase.

"Beginners should commence their studies with a competent teacher, as good progress can only be made on a proper foundation, and bad habits, once acquired, are difficult to eradicate. So commence properly.

Concentrate! Concentrate!

"When practising the mind must be entirely concentrated on the work in hand. If the thoughts are allowed to wander, no good result will follow, and consequently it is not advisable to play too long without a rest.

"When the student feels his brain refuse to grip he must stop at once. Each individual should arrange his studies to suit his physique, and on no account continue his exercises when his brain is tired. I do not expect the 'born-tireds' to take advantage of this rule; my advice is intended for diligent students only.

"I strongly advise all students to attend to physical culture, avoiding exercises which tend to stiffen the wrist and interfere with the flexibility of the fingers."

LUNACY STATISTICS

Interesting Figures of the British Commissioners—Unemployment as a Cause of Insanity

Some figures of interest to life insurance are contained in the sixty-fifth report of the British Commissioners in Lunacy. Their returns show that alcohol is responsible for about 16 per cent. of the cases reported while 20 per cent. were traced to unemployment. One of the commissioners thinks that lunacy will be largely lessened directly some method is found of increasing the general prosperity of Great Britain.

It is pointed out in the commissioners' report that in 9.6 per cent. of the cases has mental stress alone been the assignable cause of attack, though it is also explained that prolonged mental strain has been associated with nearly every other assignable factor in the category of causes. In confirmation of the assertion that insanity is an hereditary disease, the report states that

"Our statistics show and since their introduction, upwards of fifty years ago, have shown that there is a family history of insanity in persons admitted to asylum care amounting, on an average, in the case of males, to 19 per cent., and of females to 23 per cent., of the total yearly admissions. This is probably an underestimate, for there is always a considerable residuum, concerning whom it is impossible to obtain positive information on this point."

But the report states that to ignore the factor of inheritance because three times the number of insane apparently come of sane stock would be unwarrantable. It is gratifying to note, further, that

"At unassignable ages, twenty-five and upwards, the proportion of the unmarried of both sexes is considerably higher amongst the insane than it is in the general population, and to a slighter extent also in the widowed. Considerably more single than married or widowed persons were admitted to care.

"It also appears from the report that the proportions of the sexes certified yearly as insane are exactly the same, so far as relation to the number of persons in the country is concerned. There are, it is well known, more females than males in the country, and the estimated proportion per 1,000 in the general population for the middle of 1900 are: males, 482.8; females, 517.2.

The proportions amongst the insane annually admitted to care are practically identical: males, 484.6, females, 515.0. Concerning readmissions to care, it is stated that they form from 17 to 18 per cent. of the total admissions, and may be considered to consist mainly of those who, in previous years, have been discharged as "relieved" or "not improved," and also of patients who, having left an asylum "recovered," are admitted with a recurrent attack. So far as asylum statistics go, the proportion of such occurrences is about one-fourth of those originally discharged as "recovered."

Nothing For His Successor.

Mr. Abdullah Elias, of Brooklands House, Brooklands, merchant, and Princess Street, Manchester, who left $500,000, directed that should his wife again marry within fifteen years of his decease she be given 25 cents. Testator desired to be buried in the Jewish cemetery at Didsbury, and directed that no fewer than forty coaches should attend his funeral.

Left Huge Fortune.

Mme. Morozoff, the owner of one of the largest cotton mills in Russia, has died recently at the age of eighty-four, leaving a fortune of $40,000,000.

It may sound like exaggeration, but a man has almost as many buttons on his suit of clothes as a woman has on the back of her waist.—Greenwood Lake.

Freedom is a good thing, but let us not make too much of it. In Pennsylvania, for instance, a man is free to marry his mother-in-law, but no man ever does.—Bishop Mallalieu.

CHILDREN INJURED

Ordinary Cathartics and Pills and Harsh Physic Cause Distressing Complaints.

You cannot be over-careful in the selection of medicine for children. Only the very gentlest bowel medicine should ever be given, except in emergency cases. Ordinary pills, cathartics and purgatives are apt to do more harm than good. They may cause griping, nausea and other distressing after-effects that are frequently health-destroying.

We personally recommend and guarantee Rexall Orderlies as the safest and most dependable remedy, which we know, for constipation and associate bowel disorders. We have such absolute faith in the virtues of this remedy that we sell it on our guarantee of money back in every instance where it fails to give entire satisfaction, and we urge all in need of such medicine to try it at our risk.

Rexall Orderlies are eaten just like candy, are particularly prompt and agreeable in action, may be taken at any time, day or night, do not cause diarrhoea, nausea, griping, excessive looseness, or other undesirable effects. They have a very mild but positive action upon the organs with which they come in contact, apparently acting as a regulative tonic upon the relaxed muscular coat of the bowel, thus over-coming weakness, and aiding to restore the bowels to more vigorous and healthy activity.

Rexall Orderlies commonly completely relieve constipation, except of course when of a surgical character. They also tend to overcome the necessity of constantly taking laxatives to keep the bowels in normal condition. Three sizes of packages, 10 cents, 25 cents, and 50 cents. Remember, you can obtain Rexall Remedies in Milton only at our store. The Rexall Store, F. B. Smith.

"ORDER! ORDER!"

Commotions Caused in the Commons When Excitement has run High.

The almost unparalleled scene—or, perhaps, it would be more correct to say, series of scenes—which took place in the House of Commons a short time ago, suggest the question whether Parliament is not deteriorating.

Such scenes are not only discreditable, they lower the tone of our legislature, and give rise to doubts whether our law-makers are as level-headed to-day as they have had the reputation of being for so many centuries.

It is only fair to state, however, that, from the point of view of mere disorderliness, the recent "scene" was a much tamer affair than the one in the House of Commons in March, 1901.

The trouble on that occasion was created by some of the Irish members and it was rightly described at the time as without parallel since the time of Cromwell, when soldiers cleared the House at the point of the bayonet.

As a matter of fact, most of the "scenes" which have taken place at Westminster must be laid at the door of the Irish members. There was a sensational incident in the last decade of the nineteenth century over the vexed question of Home Rule.

On that occasion members actually came to blows, but very little damage was done except to the prestige and dignity of the Mother of Parliaments. It must be said, too, that members were heartily ashamed of their conduct, and showed that they were when their hot blood had cooled down.

Thirty years ago there was an indescribable uproar in the House of Commons when thirty-five members of the Irish party were forcibly removed, in addition to being suspended from attendance.

That scene was almost paralleled in the following year, 1882, when the House sat at a stretch for the lengthy period of twenty-eight hours. As many as twenty-five Irish members were suspended on that occasion, most of them for refusing to leave when the House was about to be cleared for a division.

The name of the late Charles Bradlaugh is associated with more than one disorderly scene in Parliament, on account of his "conscientious objection" to take the oath. Perhaps the one that occasioned the most excitement was when he essayed to take his seat by sheer force.

On that memorable occasion the House was treated to the odditying spectacle of the hon. member for Northampton struggling desperately with half a dozen burly policemen who forcibly ejected him from the Chamber. It was a most painful scene to all who witnessed it.

The British Parliament is, however, "not in it" with foreign legislatures for the creation of scenes. The French Chamber has provided not a few, some of the worst being in connection with the Dreyfus question which agitated the whole of France not so say Europe, some thirteen years ago.

In the course of a "full-dress" debate on this question, one speaker called another "a liar and a coward," receiving the next moment a smashing blow in the face for his pains. Nothing more was needed to set the whole Chamber in an uproar, and free fights became the order of the day. Before the disturbance could be quelled, not only police, but foot and mounted soldiers had to be called out.

Perhaps the Austrian Parliament is the most unruly of all the legislatures of Europe. There even Ministers, who were members of the same Cabinet, have hammered each other on the floor of the House, and day after day it has been the scene of rough-and tumble encounters.

Friends Will be Heard From.

From the Hamilton Spectator (Can.)

Sir James Whitney and George Lynch-Staunton may feel justified in mixing up the Fripp assessment amendment bill and the Rowell assessment reform plank and calling the result "Henry Georgeism" or "single tax," but that doesn't make it so. Many men, many minds, and the wise fellow is he who is willing to concede that all wisdom does not emanate from himself, and that those who hold contrary views are not necessarily fools and idiots. Mr. Fripp's bill has many friends, who will be heard from when the time for speaking arrives.

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The International Harvester Company has recently erected a magnificent new warehouse at Yorkton, Saskatchewan. Space has been provided for 150 cars of machinery. It is stated that several other implement companies will erect warehouses at Yorkton in the near future.

HON. WALTER SCOTT

Sketch of the Career of a Typical Western Canadian

Like other prominent Canadian politicians, the Hon. Walter Scott entered politics by way of journalism. Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself gained much of his facile power of expression during the year in which he edited Le Defricheur. Alexander Mackenzie, the only other Liberal Prime Minister that Canada ever had, was also an editor, while the Hon. W. S. Fielding grew politically wise while wielding the editorial pen of the Halifax Chronicle.

A very humble position introduced Mr. Scott to journalistic life, for it was none other than that of printer's devil. The young "devil" rose quickly. He was soon at the "case," and a year or two later saw him mechanical foreman. With mechanical foremanship he combined leader writing, for in those days there were no nice distinctions between the different departments of Western newspapers. Ten years after "hitting" the West, Mr. Scott was editor and proprietor

HON. WALTER SCOTT

of two newspapers. There is cause for gratification in the fact that men like Mr. Scott are constantly rising from the ranks to give States and Provinces and nations just laws and good government. Upon this fact the world depends for its guides and leaders. The old idea that a single class, an hereditary, or patrician class of the community could supply a succession of competent law-givers has hopelessly broken down.

Mr. Scott grew up as the son of pioneer farmers in Old Ontario. His father died when he was a baby, and for that reason Mr. Scott had to work perhaps a little harder than other boys. He milked and ploughed and did every common task incidental to the raising of stock and the growing of grain. In the summer time he went, like other children, barefooted to the common school, and in the autumn, when the mornings were chilly, he learned the trick of warming his feet on the patches where the cows had been laying.

The spring of 1885 saw him, a gaunt lad of seventeen, pack up his traps and set out for the Canadian West. He felt in his bones that he was not destined to spend his life upon the farm. He got off the train at Portage la Prairie, one of the small towns west of Winnipeg, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was then pushing through the Rockies to the Pacific Coast. For five months he drove a tradesman's cart, and then, following a true instinct, he entered the office of the Manitoba Liberal, and became a printer's devil. The proprietor evidently thought him a bright lad, for about a year afterwards the two went together farther west and started a new paper in Regina, then the capital of the North-West Praries. The next fifteen years were spent by Mr. Scott in Regina, and intermittently in the neighboring town of Moose Jaw, in active newspaper work. He did everything there was to do about a newspaper. He often wrote a leading article and set it up in type himself. It is one of his boasts that he is still a union printer. The years brought their return. In 1894 Mr. Scott bought the Moose Jaw Times, and the following year the Regina Leader, both of which are to-day prominent among the daily newspapers of Western Canada.

PHOTOS BY "INVISIBLE" LIGHT

Professor R. W. Wood, of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, recently delivered an address on "Recent Experiments with Invisible Light," in which he described some of his researches with spectrum rays that are incapable of exciting the human retina, the experiments dealing with the appearance which various objects would present if they could be viewed by these radiations.

Rabbi's Wit.

Dr. Adler, the late Chief Rabbi, was gifted with a ready wit. He was once seated next to a cardinal, with whom he was on friendly terms.

"When shall I have the pleasure of seeing you eat ham?" asked the cardinal.

"At your eminence's wedding," was the prompt reply.

"You are the prince of beggars," one of the Rothschilds said to him on one occasion. "I am a beggar of princes," was the neat reply.

Wood's Phosphodine, *The Great English Remedy.* Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. *Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Lost Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, and Effects of Abuse or Excesses.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* **The Wood Medicine Co. Toronto, Ont.** *(formerly Windsor)*

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NOTABLE SENTENCE SPEECHES

Scotland rose and threw by ballot.—Lord Rosebery.

English people are very lazy in thinking.—Bishop of Birmingham.

A fear of poverty specially overawes the British public to-day.—Dr. Reisig.

There is nothing like difficulties for bringing out real unity and strength.—Dr. Banks.

Weeping was one of the original sins; laughter is the first sign of dawning intelligence.—Mr. James Welch.

Mere intellectual acuteness, or even vast learning, are but poor substitutes for character.—Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

Blind insistence on authority will never satisfy reason, and to burk difficulties is to court disaster.—Canon Simpson.

There are conditions under which it is necessary to develop at whatever cost a Nonconformist conscience.—Canon Simpson.

The only people who do not make mistakes are those who do nothing, and that is the greatest mistake of all.—General Booth.

While it is a fine thing for a man to have a grip of his work, it is a finer thing for his work to have a grip of him.—Dr. J. D. McClure.

Treat your wife kindly, be gentle to her, spend your evenings with her, buy presents for her with your spare cash, take her out, and probably she will be a nice loving wife to you.—Mr. Hulton.

It is a more reliable test of the greatness of a nation that its people should be healthy, happy, and free, than that its territories should be vast and its armaments overwhelming. — Lord Mayor of London.

What's the good of building cathedrals and grand central halls of worship, if under their shadow people are growing up under conditions more intolerable than have ever been known?—Mr. F. G. Masterson, M.P.

Every Protestant pulpit in Canada is to be asked to take up the campaign against the ne temere decree.

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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.

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CAULIFLOWER SEED

A Woman on Puget Sound Island Grows a Huge Quantity of It

Nine-tenths of the world's supply of Cauliflower seed is grown by a woman on a Pudget Sound island. Startling as this statement may seem, the fact remains that it is not due altogether to any supremacy of knowledge or skill that has enabled Mrs. Anne Archibault to achieve what thousands of first rank gardeners hopelessly abandoned. It is due to the peculiar climatic conditions of Whidby island. Outside of Holland no other section affords the climatic requisites for maturing the seed pods of cauliflower plants.

It was an accident, this discovery of Mrs. Archibault, that has made it possible for her to own 1,000 acres of fertile land and to enjoy a business of $100,000 annually. Cauliflower seed will not mature except under certain favorable conditions. One is dampness, humidity, which gives the tiny seeds the plumpness so essential to development. Another is water—not irrigation, rain, nor the wet, boggy mush of a marsh, but a continuous moist soil beneath which a hardpan subsoil acts as a floor to a reservoir. The land of Whidby Island is ideal for this culture.

Cauliflower plants are transplanted like cabbage in rows. The usual cultivation is continued until the seed pods form. Then even the wind should be kept from the fields, for even the flutter of a tiny bird over a cluster of the seed pods will mar the perfect development of the seed. Harvest consists in gathering the seed pods, artificial drying in the sun, a clover-seed separator and a fanning mill.

Mrs. Archibault's first crop amounted to a handful of seed. About this time she read in a bulletin issued by the department of agriculture that the supply of this seed was short and limited to a few hundred pounds. This was five years ago. Like a flash Mrs. Archibault saw her longed-for independence. She grew 400 pounds of seed in 1907. Communication with some well-known seedmen brought orders for her supply at $3 a pound. Every year since she has increased the yield of seed until the present world's supply of 30,000 pounds is practically all grown by her.

Farmers all over Whidby island grow this seed and sell their product to Mrs. Archibault, who markets it through her eastern sales agencies.

The cauliflower fields are beautiful at flowering time, the immaculate snow-white blossoms being alive with white butterflies. The mistress does not interfere with these cabbage moths, believing they aid in scattering the pollen from flower to flower.—Gail H. Pickle.

MERCURY AT COBALT

Provincial Officials are Endeavoring to Discover Ore Combinations

The discovery of mercury in the ore at the Nipissing Mines has led to an investigation by experts of the Bureau of Mines to determine in what combinations of mineral bodies it is found, and as to whether it exists in large enough quantities to make the discovery of commercial importance.

Mercury or quicksilver was found in silver ore at the Silver Inlet Mine, famous many years ago. Some time ago Professor Miller, Provincial Geologist, examined ore at Cobalt to find mercury, but without success. Since the discovery at the Nipissing camp investigations have been resumed. In ordinary ore the mercury runs about four pounds to the ton and in purer ore that resists crushing from twenty to [illegible] pounds to the ton.

GERMAN'S DEADLY NEW SIEGE GUN

Fires Huge Bomb Which Does Not Enter Bore—A Destructive Weapon

A destructive new type of siege gun has just yielded satisfactory results to experiments conducted by the German military authorities.

The new gun was constructed by the firm of Krupp. It is an improvement on an idea much used by the Japanese in the siege of Port Arthur, and is designed to aid the advance of infantry storming an entrenched position. At the same tiem, experiments have been carried out with a new form of hand grenade, which effects much the same purpose.

For long military experts in Germany have been puzzling over the problem of how the long range artillery of an army could render efficient support to its own advancing infantry right up to the trenches of a fortified position. According to present "siege technique" the artillery of an attacking army has to cease bombarding the enemy's entrenchments as soon as the storming infantry gets to close quarters, otherwise the stormers are likely to be shot down by their own guns from the rear.

This cessation of the attackers' bombardment enables the besieged to emerge from their entrenchments and pour a devastating fire at close quarters into the ranks of the attacking force, which is thus deprived of the support of its own artillery just at the moment when it most stands in need of it. The new gun has been devised to overcome this difficulty.

It has an extremely narrow, unrifled bore, and is of very light construction, easily capable of being carried by two men, and is intended to be carried in the front lines of the advancing infantry. Its most remarkable feature is its projectile, which consists of a round bomb of great diameter loaded with a very powerful explosive mixture. The bomb is of far greater diameter than the bore of the gun which throws it, and is provided with a long stick-like tail which is loaded into the barrel of the gun, its lower end, which is enlarged to a wad or piston-like form, resting on the guncharge at the bottom of the barrel. The bamb itself merely lies on the gun muzzle, quite outside the bore.

On being fired, the trailing stick-like tail serves to keep the bomb in its proper direction of flight, and only detaches itself and falls to earth after a certain distance has been covered, leaving the bomb to pursue its course alone.

The experiments have shown that a reasonable precision can be obtained with the new missile up to a distance of 300 to 400 yards, and the bomb itself, which, owing to its large capacity, is capable of great destruction, serves not only to prevent the defenders emerging from their cover, but also to make great breaches in their entrenchments or fortifications.

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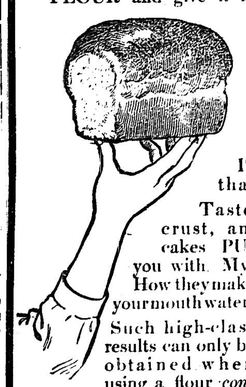
DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.

Write for our private address.

Be Fair. Buy a sack or barrel before judging PURITY FLOUR

SOME people have attempted to judge PURITY FLOUR before knowing the facts about it—before using it. So we ask you to be fair and to buy a sack or barrel of PURITY FLOUR and give it a thorough try-out before attempting to arrive at a judgment.



Look at the beauty and loftiness of the golden-crusted, snowy-crumbed loaves, fit for a king. Count them and see how many more of them PURITY yields to the barrel than ordinary flour does.

Taste the creamy, flaky pie crust, and the deliciously light cakes PURITY FLOUR rewards you with. My! How they make your mouth water!

Such high-class results can only be obtained when using a flour *consisting exclusively* of the *high-grade portions* of the *best Western hard wheat berries.*

And remember, that, on account of its *extra* strength and *extra* quality, PURITY FLOUR requires *more* water when making bread and *more* shortening when making pastry, than you are accustomed to use with ordinary flour.

PURITY FLOUR

"More bread and better bread"

Buy a bag or barrel of PURITY FLOUR. Test it for a week. Then pass judgment.

Add PURITY FLOUR to the grocery list right now.

105

Sold by T. D. HUME, Milton.

Watch our Christmas Goods they will interest you. Something for everyone. Something new.

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VOLUME 52.

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The average man or woman who develops the habit of saving makes a Savings Account has been the. The possession of such an acts as an incentive you desire to see the fund grow. Ages that tendency to thrift. sary to success. No matter how you can afford to lay aside a weekly wage, open a Savings A in the Bank of Hamilton.

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COUNTY OF ...

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FOR 19...

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Milton	Friday	10.30 a.m.
Oakville	Tuesday	12.30 p.m.
Georgetown	Wednesday	10.00 a.m.
Acton	Thursday	10.15 a.m.
Campbellville	Saturday	10.00 a.m.
Burlington	Monday	11.00 a.m.

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S. Edward Donkin, Burlington.

General Sessions of the Peace ... June and 12th December, on opening ...

County Court Sittings, without ... times as may be required for the dispatch ...

County Court Sittings—Formerly Tuesday ...

Audit of Criminal Justice Accounts ...

Canadian Champion

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EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

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