MONEY MADE IN GOAT RAISING.

An Industry Neglected in America.

SKINS VERY VALUABLE.

Official of the U. S. Agricultural Department Presents Facts.

HE GOATS ARE VERY HARDY.

Billy and Nanny May be Made a Source of Large Revenue—They are Easily Raised and Their Products are n Great Dmand—Milk and Mohair.

"Mae-eh-eh-eh-eh-eh!" ejaculated the inmate of a crate which stood on Maryland avenue yesterday afternoon. He blinked disconsolately at two or three passers-by, and "mae-eh'd" in protest against the rough handling he had received on the road, for he had just been jostled in a freight train a distance of some fifty miles to Washington.

Many arrivals of billygoats have been noted at the freight stations on Maryland and Virginia avenues within the last week or so. They have come by singles and couples, mostly from Virginia soil, and are being redistricted to farmers in the vicinity of the national capital. It is asserted by members of the agricultural department that the sudden activity in the billygoat trade may be attributed directly to the work of one of their number, Captain Almont Barnes of the division of statistics. Some three weeks ago a pamphlet on goatkeeping, prepared by the captain, was distributed by the agricultural department. The pamphlet called the attention of farmers and gardeners to the enormous demand for the products of the goat, the extremely limited supply of these animals in the United States and the great profit to be derived from keeping goats along with other live stock. In response to this circular inquiries are daily being received by the department from men all over the country who want further information. To some extent farmers have already heeded the advice and limited supplies of goats have been purchased by way of experiment.

GOAT SKINS ARE IMPORTED.

In his recent pamphlet Captain Barnes calls attention merely to the profit that may be derived from the pursuit of a neglected industry. He intends to encourage goat-herding and goat-breeding as a regular occupation of the American agriculturist, and another pamphlet is soon to follow, in which methods of keeping goats will be explained in detail. In the pamphlet just issued Captain Barnes calls attention in the first place to the enormous increase in importations of goat skins. In 1864, when goat skins were first separately classified, the imported hides were valued at some $1,800,000, but by the close of the last fiscal year the invoice value amounted to $15,750,000, making an actual value of over $25,500,000. This means the slaughter of over 16,000,000 goats and kids per year.

"Practically, all the goat skins entering into the commerce and manufacture of the United States are imported," the writer continues. Only among the people of Spanish and Mexican descent has there been any appreciable interest in goat-herding. In the suburbs of cities the stray goats are kept for their milk, and in Virginia there has always been a limited supply of these animals. In parts of the west some lively butting billies are also kept with herds of sheep as a protection against dogs, wolves and coyotes.

The writer gives three useful objects of goat-keeping. First, for the production of the skins, kid leather being extensively used all over the world; second, for the use of the hair or wool, especially the mohair of the Angora cross breeds, and, third, for the consumption of dairy products. The goat meat is also mentioned as a desirable product of this animal. Some animals are kept for one, some for another purpose; in others the value as a milk-producing and a wool-giving animal is considered. Wherever skins are the principal product sought for common goats are the most numerous, this being, in fact, the principal branch of the entire industry. Select common stock, similar in quality to the dairy stock of cattle, is chosen for the animals which give the milk, and certain strains possessing high milking qualities are particularly favored. Among these are the breeds of Switzerland, France and Malta.

USES FOR THE MILK.

In the latter country all the milk used by the native population is supplied by the goats, each animal yielding from one to two quarts, sometimes more, in a day. Goat milk is also highly prized in the United States, but, strange to say, it can hardly be said to be on the market. Wherever goats are milked the product is nearly always used for home consumption. Once in a while a physician will prescribe goat's milk for a patient, and in that case strenuous efforts are made to find a supply of the valuable article, though as a rule it is difficult to obtain. Capt. Barnes believes that if someone in the vicinity of a fair-sized city should undertake to raise milch goats, and would bring the milk to market he could sell it very readily, perhaps at as high as 25 cents a quart. While the trade in goat skins is already established and the question is merely whether they shall be imported from Europe and Asia, or produced for home consumption, the business in goat milk would need to be newly established. In Germany and Switzerland the goat milk is commonly consumed, and in England its use has increased considerably within the last few years.

Relative to the value of the goat as a fleece-producing animal, Capt. Barnes speaks in the highest terms of the Angora goat, whose mohair is winning greater and greater favor in the markets of the world. About five pounds of fine, long, silky hair are furnished annually by each goat, and this is extensively used in the manufacture of cloths, the goods being of fine quality and very durable as well. The pure Angora goat has its home in Turkey. From there a limited number of the family have occasionally been exported, although the sick man's government is thoroughly averse to the loss of the superior breed. When a male Angora goat is crossed with the common short-haired goat a fleece of good texture is generally obtained after the first or second cross, so that if the process of crossing is continued Angoras are to all practical purposes obtained after a short time. In this way the breed has been spread throughout the world, and at the present time it is estimated that there are fully 200,000 Angoras even in this goatless country of the United States.

IMPROVING THE BREEDS.

The presence of these cross-breeds indicates that the goat industry as regards fleece production has already begun on a fair scale, and Captain Barnes cites a number of letters by men throughout the United States who express their satisfaction with the profit they have received from their Angoras at a comparatively small cost. These fine breeds, it appears, can be raised in any section of the country except in the swampy districts. The warmth of Florida and the cold of Montana are alike congenial to their natures. In hilly countries and dry climates they thrive the best, but in the bushy plains, as those of the State of Iowa, they also prosper very well.

Having explained the three uses to which the goat is put—the slaughter for skins and incidentally for meat, the consumption of milk and the use of mohair—and having shown by the figures on imports how great the demand for the first of these has come to be, Captain Barnes adduces additional reasons to influence the American farmers to undertake the raising of goats. For one, he points to the very limited expense connected with the keeping of the horned billies. The goat, he says, is a very hardy animal, and requires almost no care—nothing more than a little shelter. It feeds on the roughest kinds of grasses. Weeds, in fact, are its favorites, and therefore a piece of pasture land which has been gone over by cattle and sheep still presents plenty of food for the goats. The latter may also be sent over the ground first, and will pick off the weeds, leaving the tender grasses for other animals.

Captain Barnes speaks at length of the unimproved land which is lying idle in enormous tracts in the west, and, to a great extent, in almost every eastern State. There is plenty of vegetation on all of this, he says, to feed the herds of goats. As they can be purchased at an average price of $2 per head and then allowed to multiply, consuming almost no valuable food, Captain Barnes points out that the gross profit derived from the sale of skins, milk and mohair would be practically a net profit. The cost of the labor is also very small, a single herdsman being able to take care of an entire flock. Interesting statistics are given showing that the surplus unskilled labor in various sections of the country runs in direct proportion to the untilled lands. This argument, to judge by letters received by the Agricultural Department, has had its effect upon the South, where the farmers would be glad to find work for some of the idle negroes.

While the cheapness of the goat is the primary consideration, positive advantages are also to be derived from the trespass of goats upon any soil. In the first place, every herding animal acts as a natural fertilizer, and the goat itself possesses the further advantage of being a natural destroyer of weeds. Turned loose on the hay field, the goat will succeed in destroying nearly all the obnoxious weeds within the first season, leaving nothing but good substantial grasses. Finally, the male goat can serve the purpose to which it has been put in a few instances—that of guardian for the more timid sheep. A score or two of goats with a herd of sheep will scare away the average dog or coyote, and even the wolves may sometimes be frightened away, for a butting billy will fight and fight hard on all occasions.

GOAT CENSUS OF THE WORLD.

Before concluding his pamphlet, Captain Barnes submits some statistics on the number of goats to be found in the different countries of the world. In all the United States there are but 500,000, of which fully two-fifths are the fancy Angoras. In Mexico there are 1,000,000, in Argentine the same number, in Venezuela half again as many. Europe is full of goats. Germany alone has over 3,000,000 of them. Spain has over 4,500,000. Austria-Hungary over 2,000,000, Greece 500,000, or more than that. France, Bulgaria, Italy and European Russia each in the neighborhood of 1,500,000. The total for Europe, whose area is so much smaller than that of the western continent, is almost 22,000,000. Several of the states of Africa are favored with goats. There the Angoras are quite common, having been imported directly from Turkey. Cape Colony has the grand total of 5,631,351 goats, and Algeria follows with somewhat less than 4,000,000.

"You see the United States isn't much of a goat country," Captain Barnes remarked as he showed these figures. "While the Spanish, the Germans and other Europeans have raised goats as we raise cows, the Americans have rather despised the poor animal. They have looked upon it as a sort of inferior something, though as a matter of fact I think I have shown that the goat is a very valuable animal; of value to the producer as well as to the consumer. The sooner the stock breeders of the United States recognize this the sooner they will succeed in turning some more trade into domestic channels."—Washington Post.

DALLEY'S
PURE FRUIT EXTRACTS
unsurpassed for purity and strength.

Uncle Bill's Ideas.

Some men are like feathers; they never rise until someone puffs them up.

Women talk against time because they don't like to see it get ahead of them.

In the scheme of love, blood may tell, but often it's your girl's little brother.

Few men profit by the experience of others, but they generally think others should profit by theirs.

A PIONEER'S STORY.

William Hemstreet's Health Renewed at Seventy.

He Was Afflicted With Illness for a Long Period, and Thought His Days of Usefulness Were Past—He is Again as Hearty and Robust as He Was Twenty Years Ago.

(From the Free Press, Acton, Ont.)

No man is better known to the people of the counties of Halton and Wellington than William Hemstreet, a pioneer and much esteemed resident of Acton. Mr. Hemstreet is a native of this county, having been born in Trafalgar township in 1817. In his younger days Mr. Hemstreet conducted a tanning business. He subsequently engaged in the droving and butchering business, and some twenty-five years ago, owing to his superior knowledge of the value of live stock, he took out a licensee as an auctioneer. In this calling he became at once popular, and he was constantly on the road, driving in all kinds of weather, holding auction sales several days a week. Although possessing a strong, healthy constitution, the continued exposure and hard work of selling some days for six or eight hours at a stretch, he gradually lost his strength and vigor, and about three years ago found himself a collapsed and worn-out man. In conversation with a reporter of the Free Press he said: "I felt that my days of usefulness were over. My strength had departed, my voice was gone, I was too weak to do work of any kind, and I was undeniably useless to myself or anyone else. My symptoms were peculiar and baffled several of the best local physicians, who differed very much in their diagnosis. I took their medicines faithfully, but no improvement resulted. I did not suffer much pain, but was a very sick man; had no appetite, no strength, could not sleep, and both myself and my friends concluded that my days on earth were numbered and that my worn-out system would in a very short time lie down in eternal rest. I had to give up all my business interests." When Mr. Hemstreet's condition was most serious his attention was attracted by the published testimonial of Rev. Mr. Freeman, a minister with whom he was personally acquainted, relating to his restoration to health after using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He was particularly impressed with this testimonial, and concluded that these pills must possess singular merit and healing power, or Rev. Mr. Freeman would not lend his name to their approbation. Mr. Hemstreet then decided to give them a trial; he first got one box, then three, then half a dozen, and took them regularly. No very marked effects, he says, were noticeable, but with characteristic persistence he procured a further supply. By the time twelve or thirteen boxes had been taken, he felt that new blood was coursing through his veins; that he possessed renewed vigor and was able to perform all the duties his business calls demanded. "For a year I continued to take the pills," he said. "I knew I was regaining my old time strength and good health, and I was determined the cure should be complete and permanent, and I give them the credit for making me the new man I feel myself to be to-day. As evidence that my recovery is complete I have only to state that this spring I have conducted a number of auction sales in the open air with perfect ease and with entire satisfaction to my clients.

"I am as much averse to making personal matters public as anyone could possibly be, but my long continued illness was so widely known and my recovery has been so marked and satisfactory that I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to the simple but effective remedy which cured me, and this is why I thus acknowledge it, as well as to show to those who are up in years and in ill-health what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Oscar Didn't Know. Either.

One of the most remarkable characteristics for a man of King Oscar's nature is the great interest he takes in children and their education. He frequently pays visits to the schools. Quite recently he was inspecting a class of young girls, who were, naturally, much overcome by a visit from the king. "Can you tell me," asked his Majesty of the pupils, "the names of the great kings of Sweden?" "Gustavus Adolphus," cried one. "Charles XII.," said another. "Oscar II.," stammered one of the smallest, who was a little courtier in her way. Surprised, the King went up to her, and asked her to tell him one of the great events of his reign. The child hesitated, then blushed, and finally, in tears, murmured, "I don't know any." The King kindly stroked the little one's hair, and said, "Don't cry, my dear child; I don't know any myself."

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Andrew King.
Halifax.
I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINMENT.
Lieut.-Col. C. Crewe Read.
Sussex.
I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
C. S. Billing.
Markham, Ont.

Mamma—You ought to be more careful. There's Jimmy Jones, he scarcely ever breaks any of his toys. Johnny—Yes, and he don't get half as many new ones as I do.

Fifty doses for a quarter! The best of all tonics. Miller's Compound Iron Pills.

CELTIC BELIEFS.

Their Religion Said to Have Permitted Human Sacrifices.

The ancient Britons belonged to the Celtic family of peoples who were spread over Gaul, and no doubt from that country had made their way, at a remote day, across the Channel into Great Britain and Ireland. We have a full account of the Continental Celts from Julius Caesar, by whom they were subdued; and from the Roman writers we derive information of value respecting the pagan religion which is common with the Britons. They had a venerated priesthood called the Druids. Their priests resembled in certain particulars the priestly classes which have existed from of old in Oriental countries. They formed together a close corporation, were the guardians of a mysterious doctrine, which was taught only to the initiated, and communicated to others only in a symbolical or popular form. Twenty years' preparatory discipline was required for the novitiate who aspired to the priestly office. The Druids were possessed of all the culture of the nation, and exercised supreme religious control. Among them was a chief priest, who held his station during life. They were the social and political rulers of the community, and in Gaul judicial power was wholly in their hands. The bards were apparently connected with the Dru-id-ic-al class yet the Druidical priests generally led a secluded life. There were priestesses also. As a part of the ritual, human sacrifices were offered in large numbers, and augurics were taken from convulsions of the limbs and from the appearance of the blood. Sometimes these victims were slain in the interior of the temple, sometimes they were burned before a concourse of onlookers. The victims who thus perished were prisoners, slaves, criminals, but also voluntary victims who chose to die with some respected individual, or who gave their lives as a free-will offering in behalf of a sick person. The mistletoe was held to be a special gift of the gods and an antidote to barrenness and poison. Although they had temples, thick groves were also favorite seats of worship. There were various gods, including a female goddess, and divinities of minor rank corresponding to the Roman nymphs, fates, etc. They probably had images of their divinities. The downfall of the Gallic religion was hastened by the Roman conquest in Gaul. There was a distrust of gods who could not protect their worshippers. Human sacrifices were suppressed by Roman authority. Such, in general, were the leading features of the ancient religion of the Celts.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Flight of a Cannon Shot

The longest distance ever covered by a cannon shot is said to be fifteen miles, but that probably was several miles within the possible limit, according to Capt. E. L. Zalinski, the retired army officer, who ranks among the highest authorities in the world on munitions of war. On the point of possible range, Capt. Zalinski says: "Under existing conditions and with the guns, powder and projectiles available. I believe it possible to fire a shot a distance of eighteen miles. The distance will be greater when a powder is produced that will exert a uniform pressure on the gun throughout the course of the projectile from breech to muzzle."

TIGER STOVE POLISH
requires little or no labor. Always ready for use.

Curious Paving Material.

Amongst curious materials which have been used for pavements may be mentioned molasses mixed with sand and compressed into blocks; horses' teeth set in cement, granulated cork, India rubber, shells, steel, compressed grass and glass. A pavement of glass blocks has been laid in the city of Lyons, in France. The costliest macadam on record is that which once paved the streets of Kimberley, South Africa. It was so thickly studded with diamonds that millions worth of gems were taken from it.

Quick as Thought

The maddening toothache stops when Nerviline—that wonderful nerve-pain cure—is applied to the tooth. Nerviline is the only positive, never-failing remedy for toothache and dull nerve pains. Be advised and try it.

A lumber famine is reported in Manitoba.

ARCHIE FALLS FROM GRACE.

Dallied With a Kissing Bug, But 'Twas in a Dream.

Monday night the editor tarried long at the desk, and it was nearly four o'clock on Tuesday morning before he sank to slumber on his virtuous couch with the intention of getting about ten hours' solid comfort. But the fates willed otherwise. At 6.30 the editor was awakened by an uncanny sensation, as if his face didn't fit. His editorial nose seemed to have been shoved aside several points and when the editor strove to replace the vagrant nostrils an obstacle intervened. It was his upper lip, which projected like the verandah of a country tavern. Carefully placing his head where it could not possibly fall out of bed, the editor arose, feet first, and went to the mirror. One glance was enough. The classic features, the envy and delight of all beholders for many years, were hideously distorted by the abnormally developed upper lip, which occupied fully half the superficial area of the editorial face. The reason was not far to seek. A tiny speck in the centre of the enlarged area showed where the stabber of the bug had penetrated. The lips that had never touched liquor—save in legal quantities and after business hours—and which had preserved the dewy freshness of youthful innocence throughout the weary years, had been ravished while their owner slept, and the villain had made good his escape, leaving a hideous ruin behind. Friendly physicians have done what they could, and the editor expects to be able to take his gruel through a teaspoon instead of a quill in the course of a few days.—London News.

BOSTON LAUNDRY STARCH
is just the starch for ladies' blouses.

SEASONABLE ADVERTISING.

This is the season of the year when the purchasing public is especially interested in the doings of the tradesman. The people want to know what novelties will characterize the opening of the fall trade. This information can be furnished most effectively and promptly through the agency of business announcements in such a widely read newspaper as this one. The enterprising merchant will not, therefore, fail to apprise the public by that means of the abundant store of needed wares which he may have on hand.

Corn Sowing

Is conducted by tight boots. Corn reaping is best conducted by Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, the only safe, sure, prompt and painless corn cure. Beware of imitations.

A Mine Below the Sea.

The sea wall, which is to be constructed at Barrow, England, will be valuable in a way that is not usually associated with such works. The Hodbarrow iron mines are of great importance, the ore ranking first in quality, so far as English hematide is concerned, and being of a wonderful uniform quality. A decade ago wall was made to keep the sea from the workings of a mine, and it is now proposed to make an embankment 6,750 yards long to inclose about 170 acres of land, under which the mine will be extended, the existence of ore having been demonstrated under that area. It is estimated that the work will cost nearly $3,000,000, but it will add much to the already rich company of Hodbarrow.

Miller's Worm Powders cure fever in children.

Art critic—Your portrait of Snaggins, the multi-millionaire there, has fine technique, but it doesn't look the least like him.

Some men haven't ambition enough to get out of their own way.

ASK YOUR GROCER
FOR ROKOO HEALTH DRINK. SUBSTITUTE FOR TEA AND COFFEE. Wholesome and nourishing, cures indigestion and all other ailments caused by Tea and Coffee which are poisonous. Rokoo is absolutely pure and can be used in any quantity without injury to your system. Rokoo goes twice as far as Tea and Coffee and only half the price. A 10c. Package will make 75 cups. Rokoo is used at your meals instead of Tea and Coffee. Ask for it. Agents wanted throughout Canada. ROKOO MFG. CO., Toronto, Can.

Advice to
Consumptives

There are three great remedies that every person with weak lungs, or with consumption itself, should understand.

These remedies will cure about every case in its first stages; and many of those more advanced. It is only the most advanced that are hopeless. Even these are wonderfully relieved and life itself greatly prolonged.

What are these remedies? Fresh air, proper food and

Scott's Emulsion

of *Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.* Be afraid of draughts but not of fresh air. Eat nutritious food and drink plenty of milk. Do not forget that Scott's Emulsion is the oldest, the most thoroughly tested and the highest endorsed of all remedies for weak throats, weak lungs and consumption in all its stages.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

"Can't you children play without ringing the door-bell so much?" "No, mamma; Edith and I are playing house, and Willie is the collector."

$3.95 Cut this out and return to us, with name of your nearest express office and we will send this watch there for you to examine. It is an open-face, gold-plated, dust proof case, handsomely engraved, fitted with American model 7 jewelled stem wind and set movement. Lady's or gent's size. It is a good time piece, equal in appearance to a $25.00 watch, and is just the thing for trading purposes. If, on careful examination you are convinced this watch is worth far more than we ask, pay the express agent $3.95 and express charges and it is yours. Terry Watch Co., Box H Toronto, Can.

FREE! This beautiful little Lady's Watch for selling 3 doz. of our full-sized Linen Doylies at 10 cents each. Fine Boy's Watch for selling 2 doz. Latest and prettiest designs; sell at sight. No Money Required. Simply write and we send Doylies postpaid. Sell them, return money, and we mail your watch free. Unsold Doylies returnable.

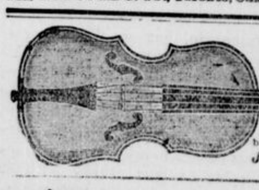
LINEN DOYLEY CO.
DEPT. H TORONTO

FREE! This beautiful Gold-Shell Solitaire Ring in exquisite plush-lined case for selling 1 doz. gold topped Lever Collar Buttons at 10c. each. We send buttons postpaid. Sell them, return money, and we send you ring, all charges paid. Lever Button Co., Box H Toronto.

FITS PERMANENTLY CURED BY Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits or nervousness after first day's use. Send to 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for treatise and free $2 trial bottle. For sale by J. A. Harte, 138 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Que.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is a Never failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the stomach, wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

HELLO! HELLO!
Get a Watch for One Day's Work.
We give a FINE NICKEL PLATED WATCH, splendid timekeeper, for selling 2 dozen of our Beauty Pins at 10 cents each, or a LOVELY NETHERSOLE BRACELET, WITH CHARM, for selling 1 dozen. These beauty pins are the latest style for waist, belt or skirt. We also give an ELEGANT STICK PIN if money is returned within twelve days from receipt of goods. Mention this paper. BON TON NOVELTY CO., TORONTO, ONT.



$4.95 Cut this out and send it to us with the name of your nearest express office and we will ship you this Violin Outfit by express, subject to examination. Examine it at your express office, and if you find it exactly as we represent it and entirely satisfactory, pay the express agent our special price, $4.95 and express charges. This is a finely finished, regular $20.00 Stradivarius model violin, richly colored, highly polished, powerful and sweet in tone. Complete with fine bow, extra set of strings and resin. A genuine bargain at the price. Buy direct from us and save the dealer's profit.
Johnston & McFarlane, Box H Toronto, Ont.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
EDDY'S
House, Horse, Scrub and Stove
BRUSHES.
They are made by a new process and will OUTLAST any other kind on the market.

Solid Gold Ring, Set with Real Garnets and Pearls, in Plush and Satin Box

Free for Selling 2 Doz. Packages.

$100.00 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid to any person who will prove that

PERFUMED ROYAL LAVENDER BLUE

will speck or streak the finest linen.

We want agents to sell this entirely new household article and are prepared to give either premiums or cash commissions to Ladies, Boys and Girls who will work for us.

Every household needs blue for laundry purposes and, once tried, they will buy again. Each 10c package contains sufficient blue for the requirements of an average family for about 4 months.

NO MONEY REQUIRED.

Simply send name and address and we will forward you a number of packages of blue and our big premium list.

Write at once and secure the agency for a new article that everybody needs. Mention this paper. WRITE NAME AND ADDRESS VERY PLAINLY.

TORONTO CHEMICAL COMPANY,
TORONTO.

Solid Nickel Stem Wind and Set—Good Timekeeper

Free for Selling 30 Packages

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