

FRAGRANT

SODAZON

for the **TEETH and BREATH**

Now Size SODAZON LIQUID	25c
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At the Stores or by Mail, postpaid, for the Price.

A Dentist's Opinion: "As an antiseptic and hygienic mouthwash, and for the care and preservation of the teeth and gums, I cordially recommend Sodazon. I consider it the ideal dentifrice for children's use." [Name of writer upon application.]

HALL & RUCKEL, MONTREAL.

EXPERT HINTS ON TURKEY RAISING.

The following twenty-eight pointers on turkey raising are by an Indiana turkey breeder:

1. Never let young turkeys get wet. The slightest dampness is fatal.
2. Feed nothing the first twenty-four hours after they are hatched.
3. Before putting them in the coop see that it is perfectly clean and free from lice, and dust them three times a week with Persian insect powder.
4. Be sure the hen is free from lice. Dust her, too.
5. Look out for mites and the large lice on the heads, neck and vents. Grease heads, necks and vents with lard, but avoid kerosene.
6. Nine-tenths of the young turkeys die from lice. Remember that.
7. Fifth will soon make short work of them. Feed on clean surfaces. Give water in a manner so that they can only wet their beaks.
8. The first week feed a mixture of oat egg, beaten, and sifted ground oats or rolled oats, mixed with salt to taste, and cook as bread, then crumbled for them, with milk or curds, so they can drink all they want. Feed every two hours early and late.
9. Give a little raw meat every day; also finely chopped onions or other tender green food.
10. After the first week keep wheat and ground bone in boxes before them all the time, but feed three times a day on a mixture of corn meal, wheat middlings, ground oats, all cooked, and to which chopped green food is added.
11. Mashed potatoes, cooked turnips, cold rice and such will always be in order.
12. Too much hard-boiled eggs will cause bowel disease.
13. Remove coop to fresh ground often in order to avoid fifth.
14. Ground bone, fine gravel, ground shells, and a dust bath must be provided.
15. Give them liberty on dry, warm days.
16. They must be carefully attended to until well feathered.
17. Finely cut fresh bones, from the butchers, with the adhering meat, is excellent.
18. A high roost in an open shed, which faces the south, is better than a closed house for grown turkeys.
19. A single union of a male and female fertilizes all the eggs the hen will lay for the season, hence one gobbler will suffice for twenty or more hens.
20. Two-year-old gobblers with pullets or a yearling gobbler with two-year-old hens, good mating.
21. Turkeys can be hatched in an incubator and raised to the age of three months in a brooder, but only in lots of twenty-five, as they require constant care.
22. Capons make excellent nurses for turkeys and chicks.
23. It is not advisable to mate a forty-pound gobbler with common hens, as the result will be an injury. A medium-sized gobbler is better.
24. Young gobblers may be distinguished from the females by being heavier, more masculine in appearance, more carunculated on the head and a development of the "tassels" on the breast. Little experience may be required at first.
25. Adult turkeys cannot be kept in confinement, as they will pine away. By feeding them in the barnyard a little night and morning they will not stray off very far, but they cannot be entirely prevented from roaming, and the hen prefers to make her own nest.
26. Gobblers and hens of the same age may be mated, but it is better to have a difference in the age.
27. Pullets may lay small eggs at first, but the eggs will gradually increase to the normal size.
28. Keep these rules and read them over two or three times.

Grow Clover.

A number of years ago I bought some so-called worn-out land. It had originally been very productive, but had been cropped with grain for 35 years in succession, without ever having any clover on it, and with very little if any manure. The humus was all used up, the soil was very compact, and in a dry time was as hard as a well travelled road. The pressure of the plough downward and the successive tread of the furrow animal during all these years, had made, at the usual depth of ploughing, an almost impervious strata through which water speeded slowly or not at all, and as the land was nearly level, water would stand on the level for days and even weeks after a heavy rain. When the ground was new water did not stand. The first year I seeded this land with oats and clover. The oats grew no more than a foot high, and were so thin they were scarcely worth cutting. But fortunately it was a good year for clover seeding and there was a good catch. The next year there was a good crop of clover. The third year I planted it to corn, and no water stood long enough in the hollows to do any harm. The clover roots had improved the drainage. That was twelve years ago, and that land has produced well enough ever since, being seeded to clover every third year. — C. P. Good-

A Buttery Farm.

An English entomologist, Mr. William Watkins, was the first to raise butterflies on a large scale. For a dozen years the vast establishment which he has founded for this purpose has furnished millions and millions of these winged insects, not only to all the private collectors, but also to various museums of the old and the new world. And it is Mr. Watkins himself who has established the Zoological Gardens of London a very interesting entomologic station, where may be found the most beautiful butterflies in the entire world.

The "butterfly farm" of Eastbourne, so it is named—near the southern coast of England, and in a place well sheltered from winds, covers an area of 4,000 square metres. It is a vast garden filled with flowers and rare trees, surrounded by a very high trellis, and where flutter at liberty many thousands of butterflies of various species.

From all the countries of the world the farm receives eggs, which are submitted to a special method of incubation. Then the caterpillars, issuing from these eggs, receive nourishment suitable to their evolution in chrysalis, and these in their turn are given the most careful attention. A certain number of the most perfect are preserved as reproducers, while the others are apyxiated and absolutely perfect specimens, which are sold to collectors.

Some of the rarer insects fetch enormous sums.

A Halter to Fit Any Horse.

Take a rope of convenient length and thickness, and make a small loop at one of its ends, and another small loop about four inches away from it. The halter is completed by passing the end of the rope through the second loop. As this halter runs through both loops, it will fit a head of any size. Its special disadvantage is that it requires to be kept constantly tight in order for it to retain its position. This objection can be obviated for any particular horse by making a knot at each of the small loops. After determining the respective lengths of the head-piece and the nose-band.—London Live Stock Journal.

ARTICHOKES FOR HOGS.

They are Said to be a Cholera Preventive.

A food that is rapidly growing in favor for swine feeding is artichokes. In the Western States, where they are grown very extensively, artichokes are believed to be a preventive of hog cholera. That the artichoke possesses medicinal qualities that ward off cholera is perhaps doubtful. It may be that the conditions which surround the feeding of artichokes, such as allowing hogs to harvest them, helps by giving much needed exercise to the hogs. This keeps the hogs in good physical condition and tends to ward off the diseases. However, some Western swine raisers are very strong in their belief that artichokes themselves prevent the disease. Mr. E. F. Brockway, of Iowa, in writing one of our American exchanges, says: "Since I have been repeatedly exposed to cholera and they have kept healthy, and I feel that I can defy cholera." — W. Supins & Sons, Indiana, write as follows: "We have not lost a hog by cholera since we raised artichokes, while it has carried many off all around us."

At any rate, there is no doubt that artichokes form a splendid food for hogs, and it will pay farmers to grow a small patch for this purpose alone. For building up healthy frames with bone and muscle it is estimated that an acre of artichokes is worth two acres of corn.

Artichokes may be planted in the spring or fall, as the plants will not be injured by the frost if left in the ground. If planted in the fall they will produce earlier the following season. Cut the tubers in small pieces and plant like potatoes about six bushels per acre. They should be planted about eighteen inches apart and rows three feet apart. With good care and attention artichokes will make a full crop the first year.

Artichokes succeed best on low, moist ground, even if too wet for other crops and in such localities they yield immensely, 600 to 1,000 bushels per acre. In a good season the land is literally covered with tubers, and the entire ground must be worked over to get them out. This is just what the hogs do well on higher ground, but do so well on much. Artichokes can be cut and plenty mixed through, or left in the ground for the hogs to harvest when the ground is not frozen. Freezing will not hurt them if plenty of soil is left with them.

An objection that we have heard of to the growing of artichokes is that they are hard to get out of the ground when once planted. But we hardly think there should be any difficulty on that score. They can be destroyed by ploughing the tops under when about a foot high and keeping them cultivated down during the balance of the season. For swine feeding are so highly spoken of by parties who have tried them that we can safely recommend them as a cheap and wholesome crop for the farmer to have the experience of any of our readers who have grown artichokes for hogs.—Farming World.

CROPS IN MANITOBA.

The Prospects Described in Glowing Terms.

Winnipeg, June 24.—Crop reports from the Canadian Northern stations received this morning indicate that the favorable conditions of last week prospects in glowing terms, and many prophesy a yield from 20 to 25 bushels per acre. No damage whatever is reported from any cause, and the growth is described as wonderful. The wheat is said to be from fifteen

to eighteen inches in height and stood out stoutly.

Belmont reports a hailstorm on Sunday, but no damage. Oats and barley are reported as looking unusually well, and hay is the best crop in many years.

C. P. R. crop reports could scarcely be improved upon. Conditions at nearly every point in the Province are perfect. At Plum Coulee, Manitow and Burnside wheat has headed out on a number of farms and the growth is exceptionally quick.

Building Inspector Rodgers had up to noon to-day given out permits for buildings to the value of \$975,000, and expected other applications which would bring the total value to over a million dollars. Last year the total value of buildings erected was \$1,500,000, but as things are going now it is likely that there will be an increase of at least \$500,000 for this year.

The Canadian Northern has issued a new passenger tariff on the basis of three cents per mile on the entire system.

DOCTORS BAFFLED

By the Case of Mrs. Harrison, of Orangeville.

She Was Completely Run Down—Racked with Pains in the Back, Head and Limbs—Again Rejoicing in Good Health.

(From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.)

Many cases are constantly being brought to light of persons being cured by that wonderful remedy—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—after doctors have failed to be of benefit. Among them may be noted the case of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, a well-known lady who resides in the near vicinity of Orangeville, Ont. A reporter of the Sun hearing of Mrs. Harrison's wonderful cure called at her home to inquire into the facts of the case. Mrs. Harrison said she was pleased to be able to testify to the great curative powers of these pills. She said: "For some years I have been a constant sufferer. Just what to call my disease I do not know; even the doctors were unable to diagnose it. I was completely run down. I had racking pains in my head, back and limbs. I was unable to secure sound sleep, and on arising in the morning would feel as tired as before going to bed. My stomach was bad and condition and the least movement caused me to palpitate violently. Doctors were called, but failed to be of benefit to me and I was in a very discouraged state when my friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Thinking that they might relieve me, I procured a supply and began taking them according to directions. From the first I could see that they were helping, and by the time I had taken half a dozen they had freed me from the ailments that had made my life miserable. It is now several years since I took the pills and not the least sign of my old trouble has since appeared. I would strongly urge the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for any person who has a weak run down system and I am sure they will not fail to be beneficial."

To those who are weak, easily tired, nervous, or whose blood is out of condition, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills come as a blessing, curing when all other medicines fail and restoring to a full measure of health and strength. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A NEW TOY.

This New Device Makes Thunder to Order.

Even on the clearest, calmest day, says the New York Herald, thunder, artificial it is true, yet strangely like natural thunder, can be manufactured by any one who will try the following simple newly devised experiment:

Get a piece of ordinary twine two or three feet in length, and place it around the back of your head, accompanied by the twine in the accompanying picture. Next bring the two ends forward past the ears, or rather past the armpits, the twine must then be closed by keeping the

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER'S STORY

Interview With Mr. J. H. Ireland, One of the Old Time Knights of the Grip.

His Flight on a Recent Occasion in the Maritime Provinces—How Dodd's Kidney Pills Came to His Help—High Words of Praise for That Remedy.

Toronto, June 29.—(Special.)—Mr. J. H. Ireland, the well-known traveller for hats and caps, left for the Maritime Provinces one day last week. Happily packed in Mr. Ireland's private trunk was a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, the medicine which throughout Canada as a specific for all troubles of the kidneys. When asked about his experience with this remedy Mr. Ireland gave quite enthusiastic.

"I never go out on a trip of any length without a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills," he asserted.

"Are you afflicted with Kidney Trouble a great deal, then?" Mr. Ireland was asked.

"Not a great deal now," replied Mr. Ireland, "I take Dodd's Kidney Pills more as a preventive than anything else. But in the winter of '98 I was in Nova Scotia when I first used Dodd's Kidney Pills. I don't know whether the water down there, the climate, riding so much in the train or what, but certainly my kidneys were on the point of a complete breakdown. Backache! It was one continual misery. It spoiled my business, broke my rest and wore me down until the life was taken right out of me."

"And you used Dodd's Kidney Pills?"

"I used the only remedy I knew of that was a specific for the kidneys," answered Mr. Ireland. "The first dose of Dodd's Kidney Pills seemed to go right to the spot, and in a few days I was feeling as well as ever I did in my life. They are a splendid medicine. I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to scores of men on the road like myself, and none of them but have the warmest praise for the medicine, being just exactly what we need in our walk of life, a safe, reliable, strengthening stimulant for the kidneys."

HIS CRAVATS A REVELATION.

French Manager Astonishes World of Fashion by His Neck.

M. Le Bary, the manager of the Comedie Francaise at Paris, has a great reputation in the French capital as a man and his cravats are as famous as those of Brunel. And yet he laughs at the idea of his posing as a dandy. "I was certainly upon a careful dressing of the character represented in the play. Hence the legend of the cravats. But if you search my house you will not find any cupboard filled with specimens, as the good Parisians believe. Le Bary has paid attention not merely to cravats, he has given invaluable assistance to M. Garette, the director of the Comedie Francaise, in the mise en scene of the great success of recent years. If he had his way he would make a clean sweep in various other directions, including some of the status of the classic theatre and dramatic art generally. But the director does not "march" in that direction, so Le Bary and himself have had some big polemics, although they remain good personal friends. But as usual nowadays in France, the man who wants to "do things" has to go under.

Le Bary laughs at it now, and says he will not recommence reforming. He is a man of spirit, although it is difficult to give a sample of his wit, for it does not sparkle into stray bons mots, but rather plays lamently throughout his conversation. He is the artist of fine studies and delicate shades of less appreciated in London, say, than in Paris.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

HE THOUGHT IT WAS MORGAN.

James O'Neil says the only time he ever really got befuddled on the stage was not long ago when he was playing "Monte Cristo" in one of the cities of the middle west. "It was just after I had been tossed into the sea from the Chateau d'If," he explains, "and crawled upon the rocks. There, with my hands up, I exclaimed triumphantly: 'The world is mine!' 'Then some irreverent chap in the gallery yelled: 'Hello, Piepoint, when did you get to be an actor?' 'Ask for Minard's and take no other.

THE SUSPICION UNFOUNDED.

There is a story at present current on the golf links, says the London Free Lance, that a certain golf-widower who took but little interest in his wife's play, was aroused from the fog of his business by hearing her name continually coupled with a certain colonel. She was always playing with this colonel, who he never allowed her to beat him. Still, the husband did not like the constant association. He was alarmed with the idea that the colonel's attractions might be as irresistible as his play. He plunged into the fray, and taxed his wife with the colonel. She denied indignantly, with tears. They tumbled about in a web of angry words still at last light dawned on her and she burst out laughing. Then she explained as well as she could to her amazed spouse—that golf-readers have already divined—that the colonel was "Colonel Bogey" and that playing against "the colonel" means trying to equal the record.

AS HE SAW THE CASE.

"Why don't you try to earn an honest living?"

"Well, answered Meandering Mike, 'I've figured on de proposition an' it don't seem Business like. Why should I toll fur de price of a bare livin' when I kin' git all de luxuries de season handed out to me merely makin' a polite request at de kitchen window?'—Washington Star.

A ROUGH GAZE.

"I should think," she said, in her pretty way, that in such a rough game outsiders would know better than to intrude upon the field. He looked puzzled.

"What do you mean?" he asked.

"Why," she answered, "didn't you just run into that some inquisitive person named A. G. twice kicked from the field?"—Tit-Bits.

Homely Philosophy.

By Simon Frost.

One drop of rain ain't much, but if ye git enough 'em together they'll make a flood.

A boy keeps on a-pretendin' he's a man till he is one; then he tries to act like a boy agin, but he can't fool nobody.

A rich man sometimes envies his poor neighbor, but if he was to swap places the best thing he'd do would be to try an' git rich agin.

The mill won't never grind with the water that is past, but that don't hinder the water from runnin' another mill further down the stream.

A feller bit uv cold don't hurt no man, but too much o' it'll cover up all his other good pints.

It's mighty hard sometimes to tell jest where exaggeration ends an-lyin' begins.

It's a mighty common thing for a man to make mistakes, but a mighty uncommon one for him to owa up to 'em.

Ye can't read a feller's thoughts, but his actions speak for 'emself. I know uv a feller that was hit by a rattlesnake twenty years ago, an' is still a-drinkin' whiskey to cure it.

Good resolutions is easy to keep; they generally kin be found on the top shelf, under a half-inch o' dust.

Gitlin' mad's sometimes like throwin' a stone into a hornet's nest.

Trouble'll bring out the good or what bad let's in a feller.

The feller that stirs up the fires o' anger generally gits his own fingers burnt.

It don't take a very strong wind to blow over a tree, when the roots grows close to the top o' the ground.

A great man's always ready to make excuses for them that ain't so great.

It ain't how much ye kin do, but how good ye do it, that counts in the end.

A feller kin always git motived by raisin' whiskers or by havin' 'em snaved off.

When a feller ain't got confidence in hisself nobody else'll have it.

There's many a calf that's got its head ketched in the fence a-tryin' to reach the grass on t'other side.

There's some folks that hance lace curtains at the winders, so's to keep people from seein' that the floor is bare.

An empty barr'l soon gits leaky. It's polky, when ye lick a feller, to tell how good a fighter he is.

FANATICAL ARABS.

How Some of Them Torture Themselves in Frenzy.

Speaking of Arab ceremonies, you may see some of them to-day, unchanged since Al Baha's time, even in Algiers, within sight of Protestant and Catholic churches. The most fanatic rites are performed by votaries of the Sidi Mohammedan bin Aissa, fraternity, and one of their fetes is worthy of being mentioned. It is a religious devotion, which begins with the wild beating of drums and tambours, until a crowd is collected. Then out of some dark doorway a man, supposed to be inspired, rushes out, yells into the air, and is followed by a crowd of devotees, who execute a frigid dance, swaying his body backward and forward and contorting himself with fearful violence. He is presently joined by others, all eyes are now on the contorting, until they fall exhausted to the ground. The Moudadad (head of the Order) collects enough coin from the crowd to purchase a reviving draught, which he administers to the prostrate devotees, and soon they resume their cheerful performances—searing their bodies with red-hot irons, forcing out their own eyes with spikes, eating live scorpions and serpents, chewing broken glass, doing any and every thing that fanatic mania may suggest. It is supposed that their so-called "religious" exaltation renders them insensible to pain; but what the after effect of a glass and scorpion diet may be I cannot say.

Other sacrificial rites are celebrated on the seashore every Wednesday morning, which anybody who witnesses gets up early enough. The performers are those of the ancient and honorable Aissaoua, but low-class natives, who desire to get rid of their various diseases. To this end they slaughter a fowl or lamb, and after certain incantations and burnings of incense they smear their bodies with its blood. If the dying creature struggles in the water it is looked upon as a good omen, and the sum of its blood is consumed. This has nothing to do with true Mohammedan worship, but is a different race, Moors, Arabs and Jews included, share the superstition. It is a very ancient ceremony, and as early as 1603 it was minutely described in a book by Pere Dan, the French author-priest. The negroes in Algiers have also their peculiar fetes and sacrifices, some of which are as disgusting as they are curious. Chief among these is the feast of Moud-en-Nibbi, which occurs on the 12th day of the month Ralika el-celouel.—Fanny B. Ward.

MINARD'S LINIMENT

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale. All the people use it.

HARLIN FULTON,
Pleasant Bay, C. B.

DRIFTING DROLLERY.

Church—What was the Tender-join in?

Gotham—I guess it is in what they call the alcohol ward. —Yonkers Statesman.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

BROWN'S DROPS.

1750 The Old Scotch Remedy 1901

Lame backs or nearly any ailment caused by strains or kidney troubles, Brown's Drops will surely cure you. Sample bottle and descriptive circular sent free on request. Postage. All sizes sent post paid on receipt of price.

Prices 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

W. M. BROWN, Proprietor,
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Accommodates 800. Send for booklet. Rates—\$1.00 and Upwards.

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Hand-somely furnished rooms for Pan-American visitors in mid-Atlantic region, located in Central Park district, 5 minutes from main entrance to city. Rates—\$1.00 per day, breakfast included. Rates \$1.00 per day, breakfast included. Rates \$1.00 per day, breakfast included. Rates \$1.00 per day, breakfast included.

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ISSUE NO 27 1901.

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to fight consumption, with Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, is long in advance. If it threatens, you can resist; and you may overcome it. Don't be afraid; be brave. But tackle it; don't waste time.

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