

# GOLD SOAP

Soap, all soap, nothing but soap — lasts longest, washes whitest.

Terrible Tortures and Death Result From Acute and Chronic Rheumatism When Neglected in Spring.

**Paine's Celery Compound**  
The Great Vanquisher Of All Forms of Rheumatism.

A Marvellous Cure After Failures With Physicians, Medicines and Mineral Springs.

Rheumatism, terrible in its acute, and long enduring in its chronic form, is one of the most baneful diseases that human beings suffer from. It is a disease that will not be neglected, for if not treated promptly will remain till death to harass, torture and make life miserable.

Rheumatism is also a constitutional disorder of the blood. Because of an inactive condition of the kidneys and bowels the blood is not purified, and an acid poison is formed and deposited in the muscles and joints, and this causes the inflammation and intense agonies that thousands are obliged to endure. Too often, the effects of rheumatism are fatal, especially when the dread disease affects the heart; then death is sudden. Many other serious complications result from this terrible disease, such as pneumonia, pleurisy, meningitis and diarrhoea, and these often prove rapidly fatal.

Racked and tortured reader, what are you doing to get rid of your danger? Physicians candidly admit their inability to cure. The ordinary medicines of the day may give you relief for a few hours or days, they cannot banish the disease from your blood, joints and muscles; they cannot take the swellings from your knees, elbows or wrists, or make supple the stiffened twisted limbs. You cannot longer afford to experiment; death is the sure result of experiment and neglect.

To-day, your only hope lies in the immediate use of Dr. Paine's wonderful rheumatism banisher—Paine's Celery Compound. This tested and world-famous vanquisher of rheumatism, neuralgia and other troubles that arise from impure and poisoned blood, is now fully recognized by the medical profession as a positive and unfailing cure. The following important letter sent by H. W. Crysler, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., is but one of the thousands received from prominent Canadians who have been cured by Paine's Celery Compound. Mr. Crysler says:

"About four years since, I had a severe attack of grippe, followed by rheumatism, for which the local physician prescribed the usual remedies, which helped me at the time, but did not eliminate the disease. Becoming gradually worse, I finally became discouraged and began using 'proprietary' medicines without any benefit. Then I went to Clifton Springs, took the treatment, and felt somewhat better; but after coming back I became very much worse, and was confined to bed for a time. I then went to Preston Springs, and really improved, but after returning home I got worse. I was then induced to try Paine's Celery Compound, and have gained in health and strength up to the present writing. I now walk from my home to my store, a distance of one-quarter of a mile, daily, and to church Sundays. Paine's Celery Compound has done all this for me. My friends are surprised and astonished to see me able to attend to business again. Believing that it is my duty to let other sufferers know of the great benefit I have received from Paine's Celery Compound, I cheerfully send this letter."

**Chocolates!**  
SEE OUR ASSORTMENT. NOTHING LIKE GANONG'S.

The Finest in the City at  
**A. J. REES'**  
Princess Street, Phone 25.

**STRACHAN**  
SELLS

Albion, California, Strawberry and Raspberries, and Elephant Brand Malted Milk. THESE ARE SPECIALS.

## THE FARMERS' FRIEND.

### HOW TO CURE OR PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT.

A Great Movement in a Vast Country—Our Soil and Climate—How To Reach The Farmer—Smut In Grain—Its Prevention And Cure.

It is difficult for any movement, agricultural, educational, economic, to reach all the people in a vast country like Canada, where so many of them, living isolated from each other, are engaged in doing individually work which would be done better in co-operation. Of our whole population forty-five per cent. belong to families engaged in farming. There are others engaged in industries which rely on agriculture for their existence. There are flour and oatmeal millers who have a hand in preparing the products of grains for the home and foreign markets; there are the curers and packers of meats and the manufacturers of cheese and butter; there are those engaged in the production and commerce of grain, hay, live stock, meats, butter, cheese, poultry, and fruit, as well as the canners of fruit and vegetables and the raisers of poultry and eggs.

In such a climate Canada is unsurpassed in suitability for turning out line qualities of the main foods of the northern peoples of the world; our people are among the most intelligent, resourceful and energetic of workers, and it is more their misfortune than their fault that they lack a clear understanding of the scientific principles which underlie the most profitable methods and systems of farm management and work. Recognizing that newspapers and class periodicals are more eagerly sought after, and more readily perused when at hand, than government blue books, the dominion department of agriculture solicited the co-operation of the press, and gratefully acknowledges the unanimity with which the leading representative newspaper of Canada have placed their columns at the disposal of this department for the dissemination, weekly, of agricultural news interesting to all readers, supplemented by brief accounts of the latest experiments and researches at the government experimental farms, and information of interest to agriculturists, horticulturists, arboriculturists, horse breeders, stock raisers, dairymen, poultrymen, bee-keepers and others.

Smut in grain is caused by fungus growth on the spores of the seed, by destroying the seed of the affected plant, and contaminating the seed of the healthy plants by the scattering of spores largely during the ripening period of the grain. The dust-like spores, when dry, are readily blown to adjacent plants, or coming in direct contact with healthy ones, inoculate their neighbors, which, in turn, continue to propagate the species.

The smut affecting the crop lives during the winter as spores on the seed and grain and begins its deadly work shortly after the seed is sown. The affected plant makes a sickly growth, and generally dies at a somewhat later in the season than the healthy plants; therefore, the extent of damage to the crop is not noticeable by casual observation. It is largely due to these facts that smut has been able to invade grain fields unnoticed by the farmer until it has gained a strong foothold.

Prevention is better than cure. Instead of the farmer allowing smut to develop he can treat his seed in such a manner as to prevent it altogether. If fifty bushels of seed grain are to be treated, secure from a drug store one pound of a pint of formaldehyde, sometimes called formalin. Put into a barrel or sack fifty gallons of water and pour in one pound of formaldehyde liquid, to make a solution of one part of formaldehyde to one hundred parts of water.

Dip out another one-half of the solution into another sack in order to treat two sacks of grain at the same time, thus facilitating the work. Place about two bushels of the seed grain in each of two gunny sacks or large bags, and submerge the grain in the solution for twenty minutes. Then lift the sacks from the water and let them drain for a minute or two so as to save solution. Empty the cans on a threshing floor or on a canvas to be used for the purpose of catching the solution, and proceed as before, using the same sacks for the remainder of the grain.

This solution is not poisonous; it will not injure the sacks or clothing coming in contact with it; it is readily soluble in water, and it is sold at about fifty cents per pound. It is well to treat the seed grain two or three days before sowing, so as to give it ample time to dry. If the seeds be shelled over a few times it will facilitate the drying very much, and so difficultly with an expander sowing with seeder or drill. The treated seeds can be sown with a force-fed drill or seeder when quite damp, but the machine should be set so that it will indicate sowing about a peck more than the quantity desired per acre, because the seeds are swollen and will not run quite as freely as dry seeds.

From field tests that have been made in Wisconsin, and by the testimony of many reputable farmers, no detrimental effects on the germination of the seed have been detected, whilst this treatment facilitates the sprouting.

Charm As Cures Of Diseases. There are villages near the university of Oxford where no notion of medical science has penetrated, and where charms are the only recognized cure for disease. A woman who has lately been lecturing in the neighborhood on sanitation, found that whooping cough was always treated by spider. The spider was seen into a piece of muslin and hung on the curtain rod, and the death of the spider meant the end of the cough. A few weeks ago a child was seized with the illness, and the doctor ordered "poultices on the chest." When he returned he found that the mother had carefully laid the poultices on the chest, which stopped by the bedside. The remedy appeared to her perfectly natural.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

## RHODES' ENTERPRISES.

### The Railroad And Telegraph Schemes Now Under Way.

Mr. Rhodes is said to have remarked, again and again, as he lay on his death bed: "So little has been done to do." Some of his vast projects are well under way, but are far from completion. There is no reason to believe, however, that they will not be carried out and in fact there is every reason why they should go on. Rhodes was a practical man, and his schemes for development, vast as they were, rested on a practical basis. The completion of the enterprises now under way may be delayed because they have lost the impulse he gave to everything he took in hand; but some, if not all of them, are certain to be carried out. His railroad to the north, for example, is pushing onward; it is positively necessary to the development of Rhodesia and is bound to be completed before many years.

Many articles have been written on Cecil Rhodes' alleged project for a "Cape to Cairo Railroad." Maps have been printed of the route along which the line was to join the north and south ends of Africa. As a matter of fact, Mr. Rhodes distinctly said in the report he made to the British South Africa company, on May 2nd, 1899, that though he had no doubt of the ultimate building of such a line, the chartered company and himself were content to give their exclusive attention to the line to the north which would extend from Bulawayo to the northern border of Rhodesia, a distance of 900 miles. This road was positively essential for the development of the territory of the chartered company and it was going to be built; the further extension of the road to the north did not enter into their plans.

It will be remembered that Mr. Rhodes asked the British government to guarantee the promissory note of the company so that it might raise the funds at three per cent. required to build a part of this 900 miles of road. The government refused to give the guarantee, but a few weeks later, Mr. Rhodes raised from companies holding mining claims in Rhodesia the sum of \$2,500,000 on a basis of three per cent. to start the road toward the Zambesi. The work was pushing northward when the outbreak of the South African war caused a suspension of operations. Money was raised to build the first 150 miles of the railroad. The sum of \$15,000,000 would be needed to build the remaining 750 miles and before the war began about \$8,000,000 of this sum had been guaranteed at four per cent. The money to be paid into the treasury in annual installments as needed for the railroad extension of each year.

The chartered company guarantees this loan, which is based upon the wonderful gold resources of the country. They have been proved by the official surveys to exist. The gold-bearing area is about 5,000 square miles in extent and the wonder of it is that all the quartz crushing done by machinery in various parts of the country thus far shows one that, though low grade, invariably yields more gold to the ton than the Witwatersrand. The paying nature of the ore has been demonstrated, and over 130,000 registered mining claims are scattered over the country.

Most of the mineral regions cannot be developed until machinery may be brought to it by rail. Work on the railroad was resumed several months ago with every prospect that progress would be rapid. Mr. Rhodes reported that a group of men in London was prepared to raise \$1,500,000 to build a narrow gauge branch from the main line to the extensive coal mines 170 miles away, that were discovered about five years ago not far from the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi river. The money to build another road to the Guanda mining district, 100 miles, was raised before the war. The sum of \$4,000,000 asked for to widen the gauge of the road from the airport of Beira into Mashonaland was subscribed three times over. It was reported in February last that another branch road would be built within the next two years to connect the main line with the rich copper field, covering about forty square miles, near the northern

border of Rhodesia, 150 miles north of Victoria Falls. As for Mr. Rhodes' overland telegraph project from the Cape to the Mediterranean it was completed in January last to Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika, about 2,500 miles north of Cape Town. Mr. Rhodes was the backbone of the trans-African telegraph company which has this work in hand. At last accounts the wires were to be stretched to the Nile and down that river to Fashoda, distant from Ujiji about 1,300 miles; at Fashoda the line would connect with the wires already complete to Khartoum and Alexandria.

**FLOWERS FOLLOW THE FLAG.**  
British Wild Rose Is In Egypt—British Flowers Everywhere. British wild flowers, like Britons, seem bound to colonize the world, wherever the union jack is shown there follow, all unplanted, hardy weeds and plants from the old country. None of the British flowers are stronger colonists than the clover—red and white. They mingle with Australian and African weeds and hold their own. New Zealand now has great pastures of clover, and so firm is the hold of this plant in America that the state of Vermont has adopted the red variety as its state flower. On the coast of Greenland the whaler "Veetris" saw, some summers ago, a wide patch of rich green in a sheltered bay. Her men, on landing, found an acre thickly grown with grass, and sheltered by cliffs behind were the ruins of some huts built of driftwood and wreckage, memorials of a long-forgotten settlement of English people. They were gone, but the "vech" kept their memory green, and recovered and seeded their year by year.

In all North America the Indians call the plantain "the footsteps of the white man." It never fails to follow him, wherever he goes, and is slowly spreading to the utmost limits of the great north-western territory. Seeing that a single plant will produce 44,000 seeds in a season, and that birds are specially fond of these seeds, there is, perhaps, small wonder that the plantain has become so common. Ireland's national flower, the true shamrock, is marching behind our army in South Africa. Planted originally by their comrades on the grasses of the Irish dead in Natal, the shamrock is spreading in the moist kloofs. A curious thing happens to this foreign shamrock. It is no longer the humble creeping thing of its growth land, but its leafy trellis in size, and the whole plant grows luxuriantly, till it appears more like a clover than its former self.

All our national flowers typify, indeed, the strength of our native stock. The British wild rose has pushed its way in two directions at once. In the far west it is Iowa's state flower, and blooms luxuriantly, along with the native Cherokee rose, in Canadian hogwoods. In Tasmania and New Zealand the same plant forms thickets so dense that they are the despair of the farmer, whose land they seize and occupy with their tough roots and thorny tendrils. Even in Egypt, of all unlikely places, the English rose grows and increases, though it has only appeared there within comparatively recent years.

As for the Scotch thistle, that is the hardest of all. It covers hundreds of square miles of the rolling Argentine pampas, ruthlessly crushing out the native grasses. In summer its blooms form a plain of color, over which hover millions of tropic butterflies. Later the thistle thickens dry, and rustles in the hot winds, and then, perhaps, a prairie fire comes roaring through them, and leaves the ground thick in feathery ashes. But next year the thistles stand as tall and strong as ever.

This is the company which such strange fellows as the little blue violet, and the coarse fennel, are pushing their way up across Uruguay into Brazil, in places where the British flag has never yet flown; where nettles, canonic, mayweed, and milk-thistle have invaded our possessions in Oceania. Sweet peas and primroses are now to be seen not only in Canada and New Zealand, but in Egypt and in the Fastland islands. There are very few spots left, where British blossoms do not get the eyes of Britain's wandering sons.

**Heart Disease Relieved In Thirty Minutes.**  
Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a powerful remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side, and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convalesces. Sold by Henry Wade and E. C. Mitchell—63.

**A Lesson In Etiquette.**  
The Caller—You are never naughty, are you?  
Margery—Well, I shouldn't think you'd ask me that! Mamma says it isn't good manners to hurt people's feelings!  
Three applications of Peck's Corn Salve will cure hard or soft corns. In big boxes, 12c., at Wade's drug store. Over \$50,000 worth of timber is to be used in the construction of mans in Westminster abbey, and when the abbey is closed next week a small army of workmen will descend upon the building and transform the interior. Accommodation is made for 7,000 persons.  
A woman can sharpen a man's wit even if she can't sharpen a lead pencil.  
Miller's Headache Powders cure headaches in five minutes. In boxes 10c. and 25c., at Wade's drug store.

## SUNLIGHT SOAP

REDUCES EXPENSE

Two washings with Sunlight Soap wear the linen less than One washing with impure soap. Ask for the Octagon Bar.

If your Grocer cannot supply, write to LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto, sending his name and address, and a trial sample of Sunlight Soap will be sent you free of cost.

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# Omega Oil

People walk too much and rest too little. They stand up more than they sit down. The feet don't get anything but abuse in these busy days of modern times. That's why they itch, swell, burn, ache and become tender. It's the same with the rich man and poor man. You have got to do something for your feet, or they'll keep right on hurting you. If you want a solid, healthy pair of feet to carry you around, rub them good and hard and often with Omega Oil. Every night and morning do this after taking a hot bath. In mighty short order your feet will be well. Omega Oil is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for.



Put your dressing on your feet Omega Oil and you'll find it the best remedy for all foot troubles. For sale in all drug stores and by mail, for 25c. in each, money order or check.

## Nickle-Plated Tea and Coffee POTS

We have a nice line of these now in stock, including some with COLD HANDLES and SILVER LINING.

**McKELVEY & BIRCH,**  
69 and 71 Brock Street.

## Kitchen (er) Reports.

That trouble and mules should never be approached from the rear. You are approaching all kinds of trouble when you buy cheap "POISONOUS" Enamel Ware. Try a single piece of "STRANSKY" for a sample. To be had only at

**ELLIOTT BROS.,**  
75 AND 77 PRINCESS ST.  
The best is the cheapest. Money refunded within 30 days if not as guaranteed.

## Business Bringers For Saturday.

In order to make our usual busy Saturdays still more lively we shall offer a Special Discount Of 10% Off all Patent Leather Boots and Shoes. See our splendid assortment.

**A. ABERNETHY,**  
Headquarters for Trunks and Valises.



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