

Kidney Disease For Years

This Well Known Gentleman Strongly Recommends "Fruit-a-tives" to all Sufferers.



JAMES DINGWALL, Esq.

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the almost marvellous benefit I have derived from taking 'Fruit-a-tives.' I was a lifelong sufferer from Chronic Constipation, and the only medicine I ever secured to do me any real good was 'Fruit-a-tives.' This medicine cured me when everything else failed. Also, last spring I had a severe ATTACK OF BLADDER TROUBLE WITH KIDNEY TROUBLE, and 'Fruit-a-tives' cured these complaints for me, when the physician attending me had practically given me up.

I am now over eighty years of age and I can strongly recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' for chronic constipation and bladder and kidney trouble. This medicine is very mild like fruit, is easy to take, but most effective in action."

(Signed) JAMES DINGWALL, Williamstown, Ont., July 27th, 1908.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50—or trial box, 25c—at dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

TOBACCO IN CANADA

WESTERN ONTARIO LEADS IN PROFITABLE INDUSTRY.

Successful Raising of a Leader Leaf For Cigars Has Given Impetus to What Promises to Be One of the Dominion's Best Products—O'Brien Plantation Established About Fifteen Years Ago.

A new impetus to the development of the tobacco-growing industry in Canada is lent by the success now being attained in the production of superior grades of binder-leaf tobacco used in the manufacture of cigars and high-grade cut smoking varieties. Experiments along the line of the cultivation of these grades have been carried on for some years, and with such marked success that there no longer remains any doubt as to the immense possibilities in the development of this line of agriculture, if it may be so termed.

Although tobacco leaf has been successfully grown in various parts of Canada for some years, farmers in the Counties of Kent and Essex, in Ontario, may be said to have advanced the industry to a higher plane of perfection than elsewhere in the Dominion, so much so that the value of the production in those counties, although even yet only in its infancy, outvalues that of any other branch of agriculture. The possibilities are so great and its successful production now so well established in these counties and elsewhere in the Dominion that it may be well assumed, that in other districts within the country where its cultivation has not yet been attempted it may be successful grown, and thus another branch of agriculture developed, confirming the proud distinction which Canada holds of being the peer of all nations in the variety and quality of her farm products.

A newspaperman a few days ago visited the plantation of O'Brien Bros., in the Township of Harwich, in the County of Kent, where a large force were at work harvesting the year's record-breaking crop. The plantation may be said to be one of the oldest and largest in the district and is indeed claimed to be the largest on the continent. Through the courtesy of Mr. Jerry O'Brien he was enabled to gather much information concerning the culture, care, harvesting and curing of the leaf and of its importance as an agricultural product of these districts.

Questioned, Mr. O'Brien said that he commenced the growing of tobacco here some fifteen years ago. The varieties grown consisted principally of those known as the Burley, Zim�er, Blue Prior and Twist Bud, used principally in the manufacture of chewing and cut smoking tobacco. The product of these now amount to many millions of pounds annually and the value per acre of the product is much greater than that of any other line of agriculture.

Mr. O'Brien's success in growing these heavy grades led him to the belief that the highest quality of tobacco could be raised in Ontario. He began experimenting along these lines. His expectations have been more than justified by the magnificent crop just harvested, and confirmed by three years' successive crops of this variety, each rivalling the predecessor in quality and quantity.

This year's product will average over 1,500 pounds to the acre of matured and cured tobacco, and of magnificent quality. Asked as to the theory that the growth of tobacco caused a deterioration in the quality of the soil, Mr. O'Brien stated that his experience did not justify such a claim, as the crop he was now harvesting was the sixth successive one off of the same land, and each year showed an improvement in quality and yield. Mr. O'Brien's claims are well justified by the plants we saw being gathered, the leaves measuring in size to 15x30 inches, or an average of over three square feet in area. The cultivation and enrichment of the soil requires great care, and in this Mr. O'Brien stated that he used no artificial manure. The grower is well rewarded for the care he gives to the land.

The harvesting of a tobacco crop is, however, no child's play, nor is the husbandman rewarded with returns from his industry as quickly as in other branches of agriculture. The tobacco, after being cut in the field, is left for about a week on the ground, until the leaf becomes withered and flexible, as otherwise it would split and break. If the heavy crop, each plant is strung on long pieces of wood and hung head down, or "racked," as it is called, and is thus left for a period of four months, after which it is stripped from the stem, sorted as to sizes and conformity of color, and packed in cases and crates left till nature ferments it and cures the colors, which takes about a year and a half, when it is ready for manufacturing.

Asked as to the comparative yield of the higher grades of tobacco they are now growing with the heavy grades previously grown, Mr. O'Brien said they were quite equal yield, as they could plant 1,500 more plants of these to the acre than the other grades, which more than counterbalanced the weight of the heavy grades. When properly cured, Mr. O'Brien said the Canadian grown binder was superior to the Connecticut, York State or Wisconsin binders in every respect, and in burning quality and holding fire was superior to any.

Alpines' Home. The Alpine Club of Canada has now a beautiful club house at Banff, where the members gather before and after their yearly camp for mountain climbing. Anyone who visits this part of Canada may easily become convinced that the Alpine Club has already a strong national influence. There is in mountain climbing a union of all human qualities, good fellowship, and the testing of mind and body which makes it a spiritual as well as physical recreation.

A good many times both interested parties are responsible for marriage being a failure. The cheerful taker seems to be much more in evidence than the cheerful giver.

CLIMBED MOUNT ROBSON.

Rev. George Kinney Has Performed Remarkable Feat.

Little has been said in the press of a rather notable feat of exploration recently performed in Canada. Mount Robson, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, the goal of many mountain-climbers of all nationalities, has at last been reached. The honor of this remarkable achievement goes to a Canadian and a clergyman, Rev. George Kinney of Keswau, B.C.

Mount Robson is not only the highest peak in Canada but it is also extremely difficult of ascent owing to its formation, rising two miles over the valleys below at an average slope of sixty degrees. Mr. Kinney has been mountain-climbing for a number of years, but drifted into the sport quite accidentally. He had always been an ardent naturalist and in the quest of specimens had occasion to make short climbs up some of the smaller peaks. Gradually climbing began to grow upon him and finally he decided to ascend to the top of one of the higher mountains just to see what it was like, and also for the purpose of taking some photographs. Mr. Kinney then discovered the fascination of a long climb with a little danger to add spice to it, and from that time since has been the most ardent of mountaineers and he devoted all his vacations to this sport.

He had already made four trips up Mount Robson but never succeeded in reaching the summit. He set out this year again by himself, but picked up a Mr. Phillips who had accompanied him in previous years in the Yellowhead Pass. While waiting at the foot of the mountain for a suitable day, the provisions ran out, and when the sum total of their larder consisted of a little rice and stray gophers that they had killed, it was decided that the ascent could no longer be delayed, despite the fact that the weather was very unfavorable. The first day they made 11,000 feet and then camped for the night, utterly exhausted by fatigue, and the inclement weather. At daybreak the climb was resumed and after climbing for twenty hours they reached the summit. Mr. Kinney says it was one of the greatest moments of his life, when, after four unsuccessful attempts, he at last attained the mecca of all mountain-climbers in Canada.

When asked the other day in Edmonton by the editor of the Saturday News if he lingered very long on the top, Mr. Kinney answered very emphatically in the negative. The climb was so intense that after taking some photographs, preparations were quickly made for the descent. The descent is much easier work than the climb but also more dangerous. The first part is made slowly but when the slopes became more gradual, the sliding begins. Imagine a number of toboggan slides of 2,000 feet in length, and you will have some idea of the return trip.

A Woodbine Story.

The autumn race meeting at the Woodbine, Toronto, brings to mind an incident which occurred at the fall meeting of a year ago. A prominent horse owner who was here from the United States, knew practically all the good things that were going on, but like the men who make a genuine killing on the horses was very chary of giving information. However, he became fascinated with a young actress who was staying at the King Edward Hotel and under oath of almost Masonic secrecy imparted to her tips on two races for a certain day. The young lady was informed that she must on no account breathe a word about these tips to anyone. She promptly gave her information to the star, the leading lady, the manager and everybody else she liked in the company, with the result that the crowd laid bets and the odds were knocked down considerably from the original figures. The next day she met the horse owner, thanked him for the tips of the previous day which had turned out so well and asked for another good thing. The gentleman, in a friendly terms as ever, suavely handed her something which he said was a sure winner but did not admonish her to keep it quiet. When the crowd went down to play this horse they noticed that the odds did not drop as before; they before they went up. When the horses came under the wire the sure thing was lost. The horse owner had got even.

Lord Strathcona's Break.

Just across the Saskatchewan River from Edmonton, the capital city of Alberta, is the town of Strathcona. These twin cities are not exactly rivals after the fashion of Port Arthur and Fort William; but the smaller place is keenly jealous of its rights and its fame as a civic entity. On the other hand Edmonton is quite sure that the only progressive future possible for Strathcona is its annexation to the provincial capital. The newspapers of Edmonton say that public opinion in favor of the union is rapidly growing in the "suburbs" across the river, in the meantime the people of both places indulge in remarks about each other which are not by any means as mild as those exchanged between Toronto and Hamilton.

All of which having been explained, eastern readers will understand the feelings of the people of the town named after him, when Lord Strathcona in his first speech after his arrival there recently told of the pleasure with which he had long looked forward to visiting "this great city of Edmonton."

Strathcona people consider this was a bad break, but Edmonton citizens remark with a broad smile that it was a very significant one.

Maritime Union.

From the serious way in which certain of the Toronto and Montreal papers are talking about Maritime union, one would imagine that the question was a live issue down this way. The truth is that it does not come within the range of practical consideration. There are a few people who vote for it at Board of Trade meetings, but the number who really want it are even smaller.—Halifax Chronicle.

Unusual photographs appear in the November Popular Mechanics. The formation of a cyclone is shown and some of its effects and feasts. It is always freakish; it destroys and spares with fiendish inconsistency.

SWALLOWS.

When daylight fades, and sunset colors dim, The meadow-land is sweet with evening scent; And there where flows the brook in calm content, The cattle wander, grazing by the brim.

Then, joyously the swallows lightly skim, No longer far up in the firmament, But, low along the brook, with one consent Fly back and forth, and oft beneath the rim.

Bend darting wing, With twitter soft and sweet, Up stream and down they go in sheer delight, So late they linger, dipping thus below.

The gleaming surface, they would fain repeat Quite accidentally. He had always been an ardent naturalist and in the quest of specimens had occasion to make short climbs up some of the smaller peaks. Gradually climbing began to grow upon him and finally he decided to ascend to the top of one of the higher mountains just to see what it was like, and also for the purpose of taking some photographs. Mr. Kinney then discovered the fascination of a long climb with a little danger to add spice to it, and from that time since has been the most ardent of mountaineers and he devoted all his vacations to this sport.

NORTHCLIFFE IN THE WEST.

How Harmsworth Conducted an Interrogatory Regarding Canada.

Western newspapers and western railwaymen have an idea that they are hustlers, but they readily yield the palm to the great English journalist who is now touring the West, and whom they admit is the liveliest wire that ever struck the prairie provinces. He is making a flying trip through the West and it is safe to say when he has returned he will know more about Western Canada from a social, economic, political, or any other old standpoint than the oldest old-timer west of the great lakes. No reporter was ever more of a walking interrogation point than Lord Northcliffe. He can interview more people and secure more information in the shortest possible time than any other man the West has ever seen. The West takes off its hat to Lord Northcliffe. He can beat it at its own game.

Many are the stories which are drifting in from the West of Lord Northcliffe's methods of securing first-hand information, and of his keen powers of observation. W. P. Hinton, general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific, accompanied Lord Northcliffe on the new road as far as Edmonton.

"There was no chance to point out or explain anything to Lord Northcliffe," said Mr. Hinton in recounting his experiences. "Why he saw a thing and had it all sized up before you realized that he had noticed it at all. He wanted his information at first hand and he got it. Wherever he stopped he walked right up to the nearest man and pumped him full of questions that soon emptied him of everything that he knew about the country. He walked right into stores and talked to the men behind the counter as well as to the proprietors.

"In one town he walked into the newspaper office, shook hands with the editor and then walked into the composing room. One glance at the printer and he hailed him: 'What part of Kent are you from?' And before the printer had recovered from his astonishment he had told all the news of the day and his family and their experiences in the world."

Canada's Foreign Trade.

The foreign trade of Canada is expanding, there being another increase in both exports and imports for the month of August. Imports, however, are increasing much faster than exports. This is also true of the trade of the United States. It is argued there that the excessive imports mean that the trade is heavily discounting a return of enormous buying from the public. They did the same in 1895, also two years ago from the panic, and they over-discounted. Here, the large imports are no doubt being greatly encouraged by the flotation of so many Canadian securities in London, as well as the assurance that the future commerce of this country will be the greatest in its history. Usually the countries that have no occasion to rely on foreign capital for their industries, show excessive imports over exports. Great Britain in fact never has an export excess, while France in 1908 imported \$165,000,000 more than it exported. The growth in Canada's exports are attributable in a large measure to increased production of wheat with an accompanying export supply. For instance, from the harvest of 1900 the Dominion exported 9,359,000 bushels of wheat, from the 1905 harvest 41,906,000 bushels, and of last year's harvest 45,879,000 bushels. Exports of last year's harvest included also ten millions of bushels of wheat in the shape of flour, making a total for the year of about 56,000,000 bushels, or about 15,000,000 bushels less than the total quantity of wheat inspected for sale in the three prairie provinces.

The total length of road operated under the block system at the beginning of the year was 59,548 miles, a net increase over the previous year of 879. The Trans-Siberian railway is 3,371 miles long.



CROWN Brand SYRUP

A Healthful Delicious Food.

If you really care for delicious flavor, wholesomeness and absolute purity, you will insist on having "CROWN BRAND SYRUP"—because that name guarantees all these qualities.

"CROWN BRAND SYRUP" always means variety and attractiveness in the daily menu. In fact there are so many delightful ways of using this syrup—without trouble and expense that you need never be at a loss for some fresh and "dainty dish fit to set before a Queen."

"CROWN BRAND SYRUP" satisfies that longing for sweets which all healthy children and most adults have. Won't you order some now?

Try it made up with pastry and a dressing of cocoa-nut, and see how delicious it can be.

Eaten with bread, toast, rolls, pudding, etc., it is equally nice. Children look forward to it.

Your dealer has it for you in 2, 5, 10 and 20 lb. air-tight tins with lift-off lids.

The Edwardsburg Starch Co. Limited
ESTABLISHED 1858.
Works: CARDINAL, Ont.
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Latest feature—burnished surface

The Pandora might truly be named "the range with a piano finish" for the smoothness, lustre and brilliancy of the new burnished surface rivals the finish of a high-class piano. This new burnished surface polishes quickly and requires about one-third the black lead necessary for the rather rough surface of ordinary ranges. Ordinary ranges need polishing once a day to look bright, while the marvellously smooth burnished surface only needs polishing once a week. The burnished surface is a McClary invention—found on no other make of stoves—so if you desire to save time, polishing labor and black lead, be sure you choose Pandora.

McClary's Pandora Range

For Sale by Lemmon & Co.

ASEPTO SOAP POWDER

Use Asepto To Cleanse Fabrics Too Delicate To Trust To Soap

The dainty blouses, the delicate lace creations, the articles you prize most, should be washed with ASEPTO.

ASEPTO is harmless to everything but dirt. The ONLY washing compound which, when dissolved in water, does not burn the hands.

Cleans better—and is far more economical—than soap. 5c. package, at all discerning grocers.

Manufactured by THE ASEPTO MANUFACTURING CO., ST. JOHN, N.B.

BETTER TO-DAY THAN EVER—JUST TRY

McCormick's JERSEY CREAM SODAS

You enjoyed a package six months ago. They were delicious. But much more so to-day. Improvement in process and materials has resulted in greater crispness, finer flavor, a more delicious quality. They are superior to all. Prove it. Make a test. Try them now.

WHY WORK?

AND THEN WASTE YOUR MONEY? Money saved is money earned, and if YOU SAVE 50 CENTS IN EVERY DOLLAR you are doubling your spending capacity or increasing your bank balance.

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SUITS & OVERCOATS to measure from \$5.14 to \$20.

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Please mention this paper.

'Bronchitis'

generally the result of a cold caused by exposure to wet and inclement weather. It may be recognized by a tightness in the chest, sharp pains and a rusty in-breathing, a secretion of phlegm, at first white, but later of a pinkish or yellowish color coming from bronchial tubes when coughing, usually the first thing in the morning. The first symptoms of bronchitis by use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine P.

Miss Martha Bourger, Little Falls, Que., writes: "Last spring I was very poorly, had Bronchitis, a bad cough, sick headache, could not sleep, and was tired in time. I consulted two doctors, and they told me I had bronchitis, and I had to give up teaching. I tried everything but none of the medicine gave me any relief. One of my friends advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I had scarcely used the first bottle when I began to get better, and when I had taken the 5th bottle I felt as well as ever, my cough had left me and I could sleep well."

Dr. Wood's is the original Norway Syrup. It is put up in a yellow per. three pine trees the trade mark. Price 25 cents. Manufactured by The F. Millbrae Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

alaCrace

HIGH GRADE Corsets FULLY GUARANTEED NONE BETTER MADE