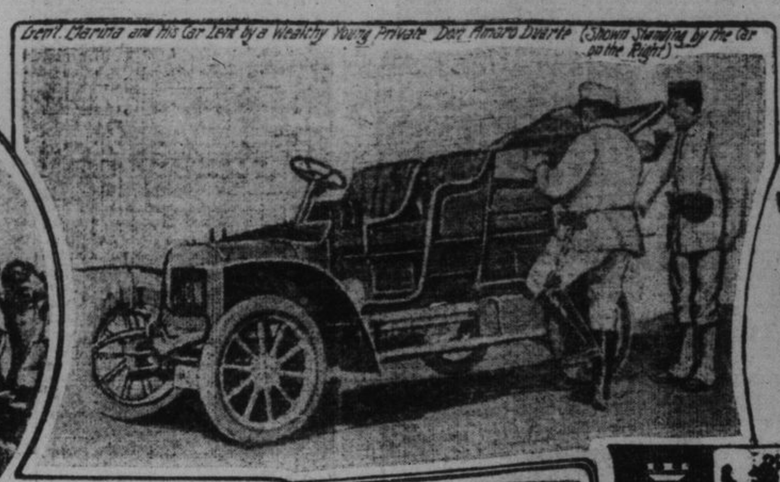
SOME OF THE LATEST PHASES OF THE WAR IN MOROCCO.

The Capture of Gurugu — Spanish Soldiers Cheering Their Flag on the Summit of Gurugu



Gen'l Claruna and his Car Lent by a Wealthy Young Private Don Amaro Duarte (Shown Standing by the Car on the Right)

General Marina

Davids of the Spanish Army — Slings for Throwing Bombs Against the Enemy

A Moorish Device — Dogs Dressed as Moors to Draw the Spanish Fire

The two principal peaks of Mount Gurugu were occupied by the Spanish troops on September 29th. Not even the capture of Zeluan, the enemy's capital, evoked a tithe of the enthusiasm aroused by this news. With the hoisting of the Spanish flag on Gurugu, Melilla has been finally delivered from the menace of four centuries, and the principal object of the campaign has been attained. The slings used against the Rimns by Spanish troops at Melilla were described, when they were first mentioned in dispatches recently, as new weapons of destruction. Obviously, they are merely a modern form of one of the most primitive of arms, though explosive grenades have taken the place of the stones of David and those who went before him. Forty men of the Chiclana Battalion were chosen to wield the slings, and owed their novel position to the fact that they came either from the Ronda mountain region or from among the hill dwellers of Toledo and Estremadura—that is to say, from districts whose people are accustomed to the use of the slings. Speaking of few weapons, it may be recalled that the Moors have been turning ginger beer and curacoa bottles into bombs, and it is also significant of their wily tactics that they are in the habit of dressing dogs in Moorish costume. These crawl along the open in front of the Spanish lines, and, being mistaken for Moors, draw the fire of the Spaniards and thus waste useful ammunition.

The tortures of Eczema can scarcely be described.

And words fail to express the gratitude which very many people feel toward Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment because it has cured them of this annoying ailment. The itching, stinging, burning which brings discomfort by day and makes sleep impossible by night, soon disappears when

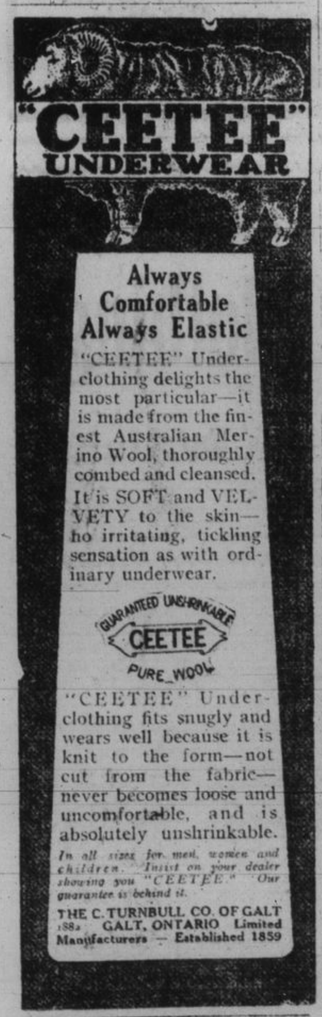
Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment

is applied. With patient treatment it is only a matter of time until the sores are healed and new, smooth, natural skin formed.

Success in the cure of this worst form of itching, skin disease has made Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment known and recognized throughout the world as the standard ointment.

It is wonderfully soothing and healing and you can depend on it absolutely to bring relief quickly from itching and irritation and to thoroughly heal the skin.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment, 60 cts. a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.



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Tips For The Farmers

BY UNCLE JOSH.

It is of importance to recognize the fact that colts of to-day are possessed of their family characteristics. A colt is a colt, but must be regarded as something more with it and the secret of success is in knowing something of these individual traits that are the peculiar heritage of certain families. It is obvious that the high-bred colt which represents the crossing and inter-crossing of a dozen strains of standard trotting blood and half a dozen ancestors that have undergone the modifying influence incident to having taken a last record, must somehow need a different sort of treatment than does the colt which is but one or two removes from the cold blood of an untraced pedigree.

Colts display their marked individuality in two ways: by the virulence of their rebellion and the relative quickness of their perceptions. Some horses are born fighters and will battle without ceasing. It is almost impossible to conquer them by any demonstration of force. The "broncho" which bucked the first time the saddle was cinched on him will be apt to buck when you mount him to-morrow morning. Some horses are never conquered except in the most passive sense. Some colts are very stupid and slow to learn. The impressions carry to their brain by a labored and circuitous route. But once taught, they never forget. Horses are never guilty of mental lapses. Consequently these first lessons are the most important of all, for a colt is going to be determined as to all of his future career by the things he learns now in the first essays of contact with man.

Possibly one word contains the whole gist of colt handling: Patience. Real patience includes many other virtues, such as kindness and gentleness and calmness and equanimity. The man who loses his temper, the man whose vexation of spirit voices itself in loud and violent language, the man whose outbursts of anger take the mediums of expressions and relief—these have no right to come into contact with colts at any time. Instead thereof it is the man of placid and equable temperament who will have the great success with the equine babies. Those who remain unruffled amid all surroundings, who never lose their presence of mind no matter what the occasion may be, who combine with an inflexible firmness the utmost gentleness of manner and mildness of voice and deliberation of action—these are the men who will inspire confidence in the colt, and who can gain their co-operation and their best efforts willingly and without a struggle. The battle for supremacy between colt and trainer is unnecessary and full of untoward possibilities.

Nearly two hundred girls in the high schools of Kansas City have never seen a live hog, says Youth's Companion. This interesting fact was disclosed as the result of a recent canvass of the schools, following the discovery that a girl who saw a hog for the first time this summer was astonished to find that it had hair. One may smile at this condition of ignorance, but they should not last long, for it calls attention to a serious evil of the time. The cities are growing rapidly and their interests are so absorbing that the town dwellers are in danger of losing all knowledge of the country and the manner of life of its people, with consequent loss of sympathy with them. Some wise city parents have experimented in exchanging children for a short time with friends in the country. The country boys and girls learn something of town ways, and the town children have an experience of the natural life of the country, with advantage to all concerned.

It is always the best soil that is carried off by water on exposed hillsides. The cream is lost while the milk is left. Terracing, deep plowing and other such means help to prevent washing, but the most efficient means is a growing crop on the land all the time. In winter, when washing is greatest, a growing crop should completely cover the ground. Some lands lose more plant food by washing than is taken off by the crops.

A correspondent of Rural New Yorker says he has fed shredded corn fodder for ten years and considers it equal to about sixty per cent. of the value of good hay.

George Harcourt, deputy minister of agriculture for Alberta, says one-tenth of the fall wheat raised in that province this year will be required for seed next fall.

A man of Newbury township, Pa., recently lost two geese, and a month later saw two just like them in a pen at the home of another farmer some distance away. The next day he was surprised to see the two geese back in his yard and allowed them to run with his flock. He was later arrested charged with theft but the magistrate thought that the geese had established their ownership by the fact that they had travelled a distance of a mile and a half to get back to their flock.

There is still a great amount of threshing to do along the G.T.P. line in the west and the outfits are handicapped by the scarcity of men. To relieve this the company has announced a one cent rate to all points west of Winnipeg for bona fide hands.

Agricultural schools for women are proving their usefulness in France and Belgium. The course is, as a rule, brief, and the schools are "abundant" ones, that is, they move from one part of the country to another. There are lectures on agriculture and household economy, but special attention is paid to dairy work, the making of cheese, and putting up foodstuffs and preserves. In France the schools are under the department of agriculture.

Miss Minnie Clark, of England, has worked a 330-acre farm for three years in the Canadian west, and while over in England last week told the National Union of Women Workers at Portsmouth that at the end of the fourth season she made 100 per cent. profit. She is agitating for the extension of free grant lands in the west for spinsters.

Farm Notes.

A motor parade was one of the features of a recent county fair in Kansas. Only automobiles owned by farmers were allowed in the parade and there were more than 100 cars in line.

The benefits of rotation cannot all be gained in a few years, but the turning under of sod or the roots of leguminous plants will be a constant method of improving soil conditions.

The Irish Homestead says the spores of potatoe blight are supposed to be carried over from one season to the other in the tops. As a means of prevention the Homestead recommends burning the tops in fall.

When machines that are not to be used for some time are being stored they should be thoroughly cleaned and oiled, and if necessary painted. A good coat of paint will go a long way in preserving the condition of any implement.

To some city dwellers the farm is the final haven to which they aspire. To own a small farm of their own is the one dream of their life. And yet, some farmers don't appreciate the boon when they have it in their hands.

There is as large a proportion of "boarders" in the average flock of hens as in the average herd of dairy cows. Some will not lay over seventy eggs in a year, while others will go over 200. The only way to weed out the unprofitable ones is to keep a check on production.

As soon as the weather begins to turn cold and insect food becomes scarce the grain ration of growing turkeys should be increased. A mixture of wheat and corn is advisable. Feed sparingly at first and gradually increased till they are getting all they will eat.

See that you do not keep any old hens over the winter just for layers. If a sufficient number of pullets have not been raised better sell the old hens and buy pullets. It's the pullets hatched early (and these can be raised only with good winter laying hens) and young hens that lay best in winter.

The United States weather bureau costs $1,000,000 a year and employs 200 men in different parts of the country, who send various reports about the weather in their locality to Washington twice each day. The bureau forecasts are now sent to more than 1,000,000 American farmers every day by means of rural delivery.

Poultry Notes.

A chicken's stomach is not made of iron, and the same diet day after day harms them as much as it does a human.

This is the time of year to begin culling out the flock. Deadheads are not wanted, neither are fowls with pernicious habits.

The site for the poultry house and yard should be selected with an idea for natural drainage. A knoll or ridge is a preferable location.

Poultry shows in Alberta, says the Homestead, prove that the poultry breeds of the province are making decided improvement.

"Coal ashes thrown about the poultry house are sure death to the small, blood-sucking mites. Use plenty of them and keep on using them."

No better litter can be provided for the poultry house than that furnished by dry leaves, and now is the time to put away a stock for winter use.

Some poultrymen advise camphor gum put in chicken's drinking water once or twice every ten or twelve days as a good preventive against cholera.

Fowls live mostly on grain and seed, but require also some green grass and juicy vegetables, and meat of some kind.

It appears that the apple-eating habit is growing in Germany. Imports of fruit have nearly doubled in two years, yet this country gets but a small share of the increase. The German tariff war stands in the way.

The colonists of French Uganda have sent a petition to the French colonial office, asking that lions be protected, on the ground that these animals alone are capable of protecting the settlers against other animals which destroy their crops.

During last spring over two and one-half million young trees were distributed from dominion government nurseries in the west to be planted on ground belonging to over 2,000 farmers who applied for the stock. Over 2,200 applications for trees for next year's planting have been received.

Produce and Prices.

Kingston, Nov. 6.—Prices were quoted to the Whig as follows:

Fish—Salmon trout, 12½c. lb.; skinned digby herring, 20c. lb.; whitefish, 12½c. lb.; pike, 10c. lb.; Chinook salmon, 30c. lb.; kippered herring, Yarmouth bloaters, 40c. doz.; perch, 30c. doz.; frogs' legs, 40c. lb.; Atlantic salmon, 30c. lb.; salt codfish, 7c. to 15c. lb.; halibut, 20c. lb.; fresh haddock, 10c. lb.; bullheads, 12½c. lb.; red herring, 20c. box; mackerel, 15c. lb.; lake herring, 8c. lb.; finnan haddie, 10c. to 12½c. lb.; fresh lobsters, 25c. lb.; sea bass, 12½c. lb.; pickerel, 12½c. lb.; mackerel, 15c. lb.

Meat—Beef, by carcase, 6c. to 8c.; cuts, 6c. to 15c.; pork, 12c., by carcase, 8c.; live weights, cutlets, 15c. per lb.; lamb, 10c. by carcase; live hogs, 8½c. per lb.; turkeys, 18c. per lb.; chickens, 18c. per lb.; mutton, 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Vegetables—Carrots, 50c. a bushel; turnips, 60c. a bag; cabbage, 50c. a dozen; onions, 75c. a bushel; radishes, 5c. a bunch; lettuce, 5c.; potatoes, 60c. a bag.

Grain—Oats, 41c.; local wheat, 98c.; buckwheat, 70c.; barley, 55c.; rye, 65c.; peas, 85c.; corn, old, 71c.

Flour and Feed—Flour, bakers, $3 to $3.40; farmers', $3 to $3.15; Hungarian patent, $3.10 to $3.30; oatmeal, and rolled oats, $3.40 to $3.50; cornmeal, $2 to $2.10; bran, $25 a ton; shorts, $26 to $27 a ton; straw, $10 to $12; hay, loose, $14; pressed, $14.

Eggs, new laid, 30c. doz.; butter, creamery, 30c. lb.; farmers' butter, in prints, 28c.; packed, 25c.; rolls, 25c.; tubs, 23c.

Wool—Washed, 22c. lb.; sheep skins, fresh, 80c. to $1; tallow, rendered, 6c.; deakins, $1; veal skins, 15c. lb.; hides, No. 1, 12c.; hides, No. 2, 12c. per lb.; horse hides, $3 each.

Hay's Hair Health

YOU'LL BE SURPRISED TO SEE HOW YOUNG YOU LOOK WHEN YOUR HAIR IS RESTORED TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.

There's no excuse for unsightly gray or faded hair. It makes you look old when you're not—it's unsightly and embarrassing. Hay's Hair Health will bring back the natural color and beauty, and make your hair bright, luxuriant and full of youthful vitality. Stops dandruff and falling out. Purely vegetable and harmless—**not a dye.**

$1 AND 50c. BOTTLES, AT DRUGGISTS.

Hay's Hartina Soap cures Eczema, red, rough and chapped hands, and all skin diseases. Keeps skin fine and soft. 25c. druggists. Send 2c. for free books, "The Care of the Skin," "The Care of the Hair."

Philo Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J.

Jas. B. McLeod

See our new stock of Granite and Marble. Just arrived.

KINGSTON GRANITE & MARBLE WORKS
Cor. Princess and Clergy Sts.

MOIR'S CHOCOLATES

Suggest a Tete-a-Tete

The young man, who desires a quiet tête-à-tête with a particularly charming person of the opposite sex, should accept this gentle hint and take along a box of Moir's chocolates when he calls. We will wager his lady friend will readily discover a secluded corner wherein they can exchange confidences and enjoy the incomparable deliciousness of these pure, wholesome bonbons.

The only regret that accompanies a box of Moir's Chocolates occurs when the last one has vanished.

Every ingredient the purest and best. Every bonbon the highest quality. Every box spiced with the charm of wide variety.

MOIRS, Limited, Halifax, N.S.

THE BEVERAGE FOR ALL WEATHERS.

"Epps's" means Excellence

EPPS'S COCOA

A delicious food and drink in one.

Grateful — A cup of "Epps's" at breakfast Warms and Sustains you for hours. As a supper beverage it is perfect. — Comforting

Facts For Sick Women

We know of no other medicine which has been so successful in relieving the suffering of women, or secured so many genuine testimonials, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Almost every woman you meet has either been benefited by it, or knows some one who has.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., are files containing over one million one hundred thousand letters from women seeking health, in which many openly state over their own signatures that they have regained their health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved many women from surgical operations.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is made exclusively from roots and herbs, and is perfectly harmless.

The reason why it is so successful is because it contains ingredients which act directly upon the female organism, restoring it to healthy and normal activity.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials such as the following prove the efficiency of this simple remedy.

Belleriver, Que.—"Without Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I would not be alive. For five months I had painful and irregular periods and inflammation of the uterus. I suffered like a martyr and thought often of death. I consulted two doctors who could do nothing for me. I went to a hospital, and the best doctors said I must submit to an operation, because I had a tumor. I went back home much discouraged. One of my cousins advised me to take your Compound, as it had cured her. I did so and soon commenced to feel better, and my appetite came back with the first bottle. Now I feel no pain and am cured. Your remedy is deserving of praise."—Mrs. Emma Chatel, Valleyfield, Belleriver, Quebec.

Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.