

YEAR 78—NO. 77



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AFTER SUFFERING YEARS

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Fox Creek, N.B.—"I have always had pains in the loins and a weak, nervous system, and often after my meals my food would distress me and cause soreness. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me much good. I am stronger, digestion is better, and I can walk with ambition. I have encouraged many mothers of families to take it, as it is the best remedy in the world. You can publish this in the papers."—Mrs. WILLIAM BOUQUE, Fox Creek, N.B., Canada.

The above is only one of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which prove beyond a doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, actually does cure these obstinate diseases of women after all other means have failed, and that every suffering woman owes it to herself to at least give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial before submitting to an operation, or giving up hope of recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health and her advice is free.

SERMON FROM SHAKESPEARE

Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge. Thus Andronicus, Act 1, Sc. 1.
The beauty of mercy as the highest of divine and human attributes finds frequent illustration in Shakespeare's dramas. In no fewer than three of his plays he deals with the question in such a way as to make it the central thought, the ethical pivot of the entire action. "Measure for Measure" has as its main theme the godlike attribute of mercy; the "Merchant of Venice" not only has mercy as its predominant note, but has in it the strongest and truest sermon ever preached on the subject; "The Tempest," with Prospero, its central figure, endowed with superhuman power, closes with a scene in which mercy is shown to penitent enemies. These three dramas all emphasize that "sweet mercy is nobility's true badge."

The student of Shakespeare is constantly reminded of the beatitude, "Blessed are the merciful." In the drama "Macbeth" Shakespeare includes mercy among the "king-becoming graces." In "Measure for Measure," the thought that is elaborated in Tertius' celebrated plea to Shylock is repeated: "No ceremony that to great ones 'longe, Not the king's crown, nor the deputation of the marshal's train, nor the judge's robe, Become them with one-half so good a grace, As mercy does."

Mercy in Shakespeare's dramas is always made to stand forth in striking contrast with justice. About justice there is nothing attractive. It is an austere figure coldly meting out law, not benevolently pouring forth love, the higher law of life. The just man, the righteous man from a legal point of view, is continually asserting himself and his rights. His cry, like Shylock's is, "It is mine, and I will have it." He is entitled according to the law to his pound of flesh, and he takes pharisaical pride in extracting the pound, forcing the debtor to pay to the uttermost farthing. It is his right, the law authorizes him to claim his own. There is a higher principle than mere right or law in the world, the principle of love. Mercy is the name that has been given to this law of love. It is at work in the universe and in society. Were it not, life would not be worth living. There is no man but can take to himself the words, "How would you be, if he, who is the top of judgment, should But judge you as you are?"

Tips For Farmers

BY UNCLE JOSH.

Much has been said regarding the value of electricity and the handy gasoline motor as labor-saving and gainful adjuncts to agriculture. It has been demonstrated that not only the many out-of-door activities of the farmer may be lightened by the utilization of electric powers, but many irksome household duties become pleasing recreation by comparison. Even the freaky gasoline engine, when once the husbandman has solved its riddle, can be made a powerful, useful and profitable farm servant.

It has remained for a scientific journal to reveal the truth that dynamite may also be made to do the bidding and replenish the bank-roll of the modern resourceful agriculturist. Now it will be obvious that this quick-acting instrument of agricultural progress can be utilized to supplement the subtle electric force and the gasoline prime mover.

By a judicious use of dynamite, the enormous labor involved in burying the big boulders which encumber the fields in some parts of the country, can be lightened. A stick of the explosive energized in the neighborhood of the offensive obstruction would not only disintegrate the rock, but would, if properly placed, dig a hole for a cellar, or dynamite is highly recommended by the scientific expert for eradicating stumps, digging ditches and pest holes, destroying grubs, beetles and other orchard pests, and loosening the soil around sickly and backward fruit trees. It is alleged, on the same authority, that by placing half-pound sticks of dynamite four feet apart and exploding them adequate drainage of swamp lands can be obtained.

All this is interesting from a scientific point of view, and the expert's suggestion will attract the attention of up-to-date, intelligent farmers, but it would seem that some desirable functions of dynamite as a farm factor have not been catalogued. This much would appear to be true: If a few sticks of dynamite can be made to dig a ditch and drain a miniature overgrown, an equal quantity of this comparatively cheap farm commodity should suffice to awake the hired man from his slumbers in time to partake of a frugal four o'clock breakfast—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

How much nobler is mercy than mere justice even in its outward symbols. The police with his club patrole the city in the interests of justice; the armies of the world learn the use of deadly weapons that justice may be maintained; powerful destructive monsters float on every sea in the name of justice. The Bible in the hands of the missionary bringing words of love to the outcast and the unfortunate; the surgeons and nurses risking their lives in the interests of those who have been cruelly treated by the hands of war; the Salvation Army laud waiting at the prison gate with words of comfort for released prisoners or words of hope for those about to be incarcerated—are the angels of mercy. If justice alone held sway on earth, with her scales and sword, this would be a miserable world. Fortunately beneficent mercy broods over human society with healing in her wings.

Shakespeare was never more powerful than when he penned Portia's lines on mercy; and what an influence his words have had! For three hundred years they have been guiding men. According to Shakespeare mercy comes of a willing heart; it is not "strained." It blesses the one who receives it, but, by ennobling the soul, making it more capable of doing deeds of mercy, it, to an infinitely greater degree blesses the giver. It is the mightiest attribute in the nightgown. As if to make the teaching of mercy to the world the crowning work of his life, Shakespeare created Prospero. "The Tempest" was possibly his last great original creation. In it, he has a man who has been cruelly harshly used. Superhuman power he achieved. He is represented as a species of God-man. His enemies were all brought within his control. He could say: "At this hour Lie at my mercy all mine enemies." The lash and shackles they had earned, but Prospero rises to a god-like height of charity. Any ruler could oust him according to the sinner's deserts, but for him, "The rarer action is In virtue than in vengeance; they being penitent The sole drift of my purpose doth extend Not a frown further."

When Shakespeare's conception of mercy has been grasped by all having authority, when the law of love that he taught and re taught as the divine influence in the human heart has been recognized, when all men are conspicuously wearing "nobility's badge," mercy, peace and good will will possess the earth.

If a man is going to make a success of dairying it is very necessary that he like his work. Of course this is true of any work but especially so with dairying for it is a seven day a week work. The man is constantly at it from the beginning to the end of the year. He must be a careful, patient man. The animals he is working with are to a large extent artificial. They have been developed by man into machines for consuming large quantities of food and returning for it large amounts of human food products in the form of milk and butter fat. These cow machines require to be handled carefully and patiently. He should be a student, for successful dairying is based upon science, and science is adding something all the time to the sum total of information now in our possession in regard to dairying. The man

DRUNKENNESS CAN BE CURED.

Old Follacy That Drunkenness Cannot Be Cured Exploded.
Many men drink who desire to stop the habit. Whiskey, however, has undermined the constitution and created a craving that is not to be denied, and the man must have whiskey or something that will remove the craving and build up the system and restore the nerves.

Samaria Prescription stops the craving, steadies the nerves, builds up the general health, and makes drink actually distasteful and nauseous. It is tasteless and odorless, and can be given with or without the patient's knowledge, in tea, coffee or food. It is used regularly by physicians and hospitals. It has cured thousands in Canada, and restored happiness to hundreds of homes.

Rejoice what Mrs. G., of Hull, says of it and what it did for her: "It is four months to-day since I started to use your Remedy, and I followed the directions, and had the best of results. One week after I started using your Remedy the patient stopped drinking, and has not drunk a glass of liquor since. I hope you will accept my heartfelt thanks. Having God bless your Remedy whenever tried. I remain, Mrs. G., Hull, Que. (Name withheld by request.) Now, if there is anyone in your town who needs this Remedy, tell them of it. Practical philanthropy can take no better form. If you have a husband, father, brother or friend who drinks, help them help themselves. Write to-day.

who would get to the top of his work should possess himself of the information now at hand as to method of breeding, feeding, testing and caring for dairy cattle, as well as that relating to the care and management of milk and its products. You see he must be a student.

The cow, of course, is the animal machine that is used for converting the raw materials of the farm and mill, such as grass, hay, clover, straw, corn fodder, roots, oats, barley, wheat, bran, shorts and oil cake, into milk, wholesome for food and suitable for making high quality products such as butter and cheese. She is a product of the constructive genius of man, who has by careful selection, mating and feeding, brought her to a high state of perfection. The dairyman must recognize this if he is to do her best in his hands. The dairy cow takes on certain definite character when she is found in her ideal form. She should be of good size, according to the particular breed to which she belongs. In form she should possess a deep broad chest, to give her a large lung capacity; a deep, roomy middle to afford good digestive capacity, and with these, large nostrils and mouth, strongly muscled jaws, large mild eyes, a flexible mellow skin covered with fine soft hair. Her mammary system, consisting of udder and mammary veins (milk veins) and milk veins should show strong development. The udder should be large, long, deep and broad and attached well forward and high behind. It should milk down to a small spongylike mass instead of remaining hard and inflexible. The teats should be medium in size so that they can be milked without wetting, and be placed well apart. The mammary veins run forward from the udder on the abdomen and lose themselves in the thigh offices called milk veins. They should have long, large, roomy udders, and the milk veins large and numerous. If a cow possesses these characteristics and during her periods of lactation is not inclined to put on fat but rather to make milk, she should show good returns for the care bestowed upon her. Cows of this description with care exercised in their feeding and management have shown wonderful capacity for producing milk and butter.

In 1908 a Holstein Friesian cow made 9981 pounds of butter, an amount nearly equal to her own weight. This would mean a production of more than 27,000 pounds of milk. This cow has a good pedigree. I mean that she has an ancestor dams and grand-dams that were heavy producers. So when you are selecting a dairy cow you have more to guide you than her form and outward appearance. You should know the breeding qualities of her ancestors. The use of the scales and the Babcock tester have made it possible to know exactly what each cow in a herd does every year, and it is with the power of every dairyman to have his cows tested. A good cow should be not only good looking but she should also be a good doer.

Roosters Not Good Laymen.
A hen waster set to hatch sixteen eggs, and ten of these turned out to be pullets and the other six roosters. When these were hatched the farmer fairly good size a Methodist conference was held in the town, and the roosters were decapitated, and served to the ministers, at one of their luncheons.

The hen scratching around the yard met the ten pullets next day and enquired after her other chickens and was informed that they had entered the ministry. "That's fine," she said, "for they certainly wouldn't make good laymen."

Old Sows Best Breeders.
An investigation to discover the influence of the age of sows upon their prolificacy, and the weight and growth of the pigs they produced, gave some interesting results. It was found, for example, that fifteen sows bred at eight or nine months averaged seven and two-thirds pigs per litter, while fourteen sows about twenty-four months old averaged nine and one-sixth pigs per litter, and aged sows averaged ten and six-tenths per litter. Pigs from the younger sows weighed on an average 2.39 pounds per pig; from the two-year-old sows 2.63, and from the aged sows 2.61 pounds. When about six weeks old the pigs from the young sows made an average daily gain of 32 pounds, while the pigs from the two-year-old sows gained 40 pounds.

Diet for Fowls.
Bread and milk should form the staple diet of all fowls suffering from disease. If the appetite is poor coax the bird to eat by giving bread soaked in soured milk, canary seed, in fact, any nourishing food.

13c. per lb. Raw furs: Red fox, No. 1, large, \$6; No. 1, medium, \$4; racoon, No. 1, large, \$2 to \$3; No. 1, medium, \$1 to \$2; mink, No. 1, large, \$6 to \$7; No. 1, medium, \$3 to \$4; spring rats, No. 1, large, \$3c; No. 2, medium, 25c, kits and skulls at value, springy rubbed skins at value.

J. A. MacFarlane, Brock street, reports flour, feed and grain selling as follows: Oats, 38c; local wheat \$1; buckwheat, 60c; barley, 60c; to 60c; rye, 70c; peas, 90c; to \$1; yellow corn, 65c; flour, bakers, \$2.75 to \$2.90; farmers, \$2.80 to \$2.90; Hungarian patent, \$2.90; oatmeal and rolled oats, \$4.50 per bushel; cornmeal, \$1.80 to \$2; bran, \$23 per ton; shorts, \$25; balied straw, \$7; loose, \$8; hay, loose, \$8 to \$9; pressed, \$9 to \$10.

Meat—Beef (local), carcasses, 8 1/2c to 9c; prims—western beef, \$10 per cwt. by carcasses, cuts, 10c to 15c; live hogs, 6 1/2c lb.; dressed hogs, 9c to 10c; pork, 10c to 11c, by quarter; mutton, 10c; lamb, 12c to 13c, qtr.; veal, 5c to 6c lb.; ducks, \$1 to \$1.25 each; turkeys, 12c to 20c lb.; fowl \$1 to \$1.50 pair; chickens, \$1 to \$1.25 per; butter, creamery, 25c; rolls, 19c; 20c; prints, 20c to 25c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 20c.

Dominion Fish Co. reports prices as follows: Salmon trout, 12c to 15c; a lb.; skinned digby herring, 20c lb.; white fish, 12c to 15c lb.; pike, 10c lb.; Chinook salmon, 30c lb.; kippered herring, Yarmouth blenders 60c; dor., perch, 30c; dor., Atlantic salmon, 20c lb.; salt codfish, 7c to 15c lb.; halibut, 12c to 20c; fresh haddock, 10c lb.; bullheads, 15c lb.; red herrings, 20c box; mackerel, 15c a lb.; lake herring, 8c lb. sea bass, 12c lb.; pickled, 15c lb.

NO NATION BUT FRANCE
Could Get Armor Plate Without Canada's Nickel.
A London paper says: One hears a great deal nowadays about German supremacy on the ocean and as one of its consequences the danger of outlying portions of the empire being attacked. According to a thoughtful Ontario man it lies in the hands of Canadian statesmen to protect the empire not only from lepton predominance in naval power, but from any possible combination of continental fleets.

The refusal of Canada to sell nickel to any foreign power would have an immediate effect in this direction," said A. W. Wright, of Toronto, at a private meeting of the Imperial Mission. "Without nickel, armor plate cannot be manufactured, and as Ontario alone mines more than sixty per cent of the world's supply of this metal a withdrawal of its product from foreign markets would mean that the Krupp could manufacture only a limited supply of first-class armor plates. Unless new mines were discovered or German chemists could supply an artificial substitute which is doubtful, Britain could build iron-clads cheaper and of better quality than any power. Next in order of production and accounting for nearly the remainder of the world's output comes the French penit settlement of Caledonia and if this source of supply were confined to our ally no combination of the great powers could affect England."

Mr. Wright's novel theory was the subject of interesting discussion. He quoted figures showing both the production of nickel and the composition of armor plates which left no room for doubt as to the correctness of his views. The writer is given to understand that the attention of the first lord of the admiralty will be called to this matter.

"I have no doubt at all as to the accuracy of Mr. Wright's views," said a prominent Canadian advocate of naval supremacy. "It is too clear a thing of commonsense. He is too clear a thinker to propound an opinion without thoroughly considering the pros and cons."

PERUNA A WONDERFUL BOON IN MY OLD AGE.



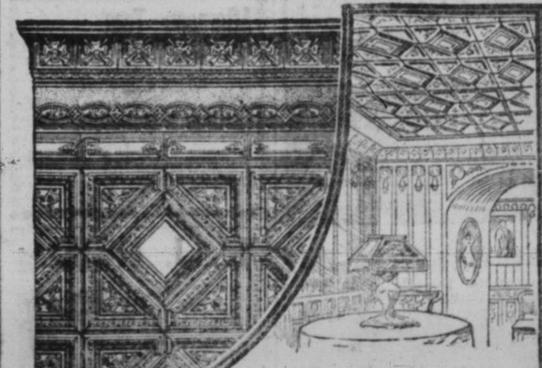
MRS. MAHALA REID.

Heartily Approves of Peruna and Man-a-Lin for Kidney and Bowel Trouble.
The blood being surcharged with acids, which ordinarily find their escape through the bowels when they are regular, rheumatism is the result. Acid blood forms crystals, which accumulate about the ligaments, cartilages and sometimes the bones in the joints. Such morbid accumulations of blood throw extra work upon the kidneys. The kidneys being unable to perform the unusual labor of excreting these poisons, often give way and kidney trouble is the result. Permanent relief cannot be reasonably expected except by correcting the constipation.

Regular bowels are a great safeguard to health. Peruna and Man-a-Lin are unexcelled the world over for chronic diseases affecting the bowels and kidneys. Mrs. W. W. Lamaster, 3127 McAtee Ave., Louisville, Ky., writes: "I suffered for nearly six years with bladder and kidney trouble, and being advised to give Peruna a trial, I did so. Eight bottles of Peruna and three bottles of Man-a-Lin entirely cured me."

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All the Leading Manufacturer's Chocolates are to be had at SAKELL'S Ice Cream Parlor For Pure Ice Cream and Prompt Deliver Telephone No. 640.



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Yet many men think that a political party pays bigger dividends than a policy. It isn't that girls are so anxious to marry, but they think it's up to them to be married.