BOVRIL

FOR INVALIDS.

In many forms of sickness and often during Convalescence, food fails to yield any apparent benefit. Try the addition of a little "Bovril" to the diet.

Scientific tests have shown conclusively that "Bovril" is an important aid to digestion and that it is a great body-builder. 4-11-12

In Wages or Profit

health, sooner or later, shows its value. No man can expect to go very far or very fast toward success—no woman either—who suffers from the headaches, the sour stomach and poor digestion, the unpleasant breath and the good-for-nothing feelings which result from constipation and biliousness. But just learn for yourself what a difference will be made by a few doses of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Tested through three generations—favorably known the world over this perfect vegetable and always efficient family remedy is universally accepted as the best preventive or corrective of disorders of the organs of digestion. Beecham's Pills regulate the bowels, stir the liver to natural activity—enable you to get all the nourishment and blood-making qualities from your food. Assure as you try them you will know that—in your looks and in your increased vigor—Beecham's Pills

Pay Big Dividends

The directions with every box are very valuable—especially to women. Sold everywhere, in boxes, 25c.

BOYS AND GIRLS. OWN A CANDY STORE OF YOUR OWN.

This elegant store is the greatest money making and pleasure providing outfit ever offered and you can start in to-day selling the finest candies to all your friends.

Each of these wonderful stores contain a complete stock of fine Chocolates, Bonbons, Butter Scotch, Lozenges, Candy Balls, Kisses, etc., etc., all in lovely glass jars and metal candy cases, the same as in any big candy store.

We also provide a fine counter with drawers for stock, the magnificent set of candy scales you see above, complete with weights and platforms, a fine set of bright metal scoops to serve the candy with, a stock of Bon bon boxes, candy bags and in fact every necessity of the candy store business.

Then besides all this wonderful stock of candies and store fixtures, WE GIVE YOU THIS ELEGANT CASH REGISTER AS AN EXTRA PRESENT.

It is an exact model of the big cash registers costing $100.00 each and rings up every sale made. It is complete with bank lock and keys and is a wonderful present in itself.

Boys and girls, get this candy store and you will be the envy of all your friends. We will give it to you complete with the elegant cash register and all, if you will sell among your friends, only 30 bottles of our delightful Royal Japanese Perfumes at only 10c. each. They come in six lovely odors—White lilac, Carnation, Lily of the Valley, Heliotrope, Wood Violet and Jockey Club, put up in fine large bottles with beautiful gold floral labels. Every body wants this lovely perfume at only 10c. a bottle. It sells like hot cakes.

Send and get the perfume to-day. We trust you with it. When sold, return our money, only $3.00, and the complete candy store, exactly as illustrated above, cash register and all, will be sent to you ABSOLUTELY FREE. This is a wonderful offer to bright boys and girls. Be the first in your neighborhood to get this wonderful store. Address,

NATIONAL PRODUCTS, LIMITED
Dept. C. 303 TORONTO, CANADA

Don't Starve Your Hair

Many a Head of Hair, Apparently Healthy, is Slowly Starving to Death

Hair must have sulphur or die.

When the blood fails to supply sulphur in sufficient quantities, the hair loses its color, dies and falls out.

When this condition begins, do not delay. In order to live, the hair must have sulphur, and the only combination containing sulphur that the hair roots will absorb is

WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR REMEDY

It is the finest Hair Dressing made, and keeps the hair soft, glossy and beautiful. It removes dandruff, stops the hair from coming out, and promotes hair growth.

It Restores Gray Hair to Natural Color

PRICE 50c. AND $1.00 AT ALL DRUGGISTS

If your druggist does not keep it send 50c. in stamps and we will send you a large bottle, express prepaid.

Wyeth Chemical Company, 74 CORTLANDT STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

FREE A 25c Cake of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Toilet Soap Free to anyone who will send us this advertisement with 10c in stamps to cover cost of wrapping and mailing the soap.

Agent, G. W. Mahood.

Tips For the Farmer

BY UNCLE JOSH.

The Maturity of Hogs.

From a market standpoint a mature hog is one that has either temporarily or permanently ceased growing and taken on the form and finish required by the meat trade. The time at which a pig comes to maturity may be determined very largely by the character of the feed and the manner of feeding. Pigs may be brought to maturity at will anywhere between the ages of six and nine months.

Early maturity is brought about by feeding an excess of non-nitrogenous feeds or by sudden changes from nitrogenous to non-nitrogenous feeds. By feeding an excess of such a fat-forming feed as corn meal the pig does not have a sufficient amount of protein nutrients to continue its growth and so begins to lay on fat.

It is a very easy matter, however, to carry early maturity to extremes because under the conditions necessary a pig will not grow as large nor as rapidly and so his gains will be more expensive. The thing to strike for in pork production is to bring the pig to maturity at the time he is to be marketed and no sooner.

Storing Corn.

There has been considerable work done by the experimental stations in determining the relative value of corn fodder and silage, but there is so much variation in the fodder and also in the silage that it is hard to state just what might be expected.

Good bright corn fodder in the early fall is a very appetizing and nutritious food for all classes of farm animals. The trouble with the stover is that unless it is carefully housed, loses anywhere from twenty-five to forty per cent. of its feeding value from exposure. If it is cut up and put into the silo in the fall in the proper manner, it will be just as good next spring when grass comes as it was when put up in the fall, or perhaps a little better if anything. The silo is certainly the most economical method of storing feed for all kinds of farm animals.—I. H. C. Service Bureau.

Milking Records.

"Farmers who milk the average cow that gives 4,000 pounds of milk in one year and do not grow for her the fairly well balanced roughage that saves the larger part of the usual grain bill, are not getting very much out of farm life," says W. H. Jenkins in Hoard's Dairyman. "The good things that every man has a right to will certainly come to him when he is willing to study, learn scientific methods, and do his work rightly. There are some truths I want farmers to see more clearly, and I will describe a plan of intensive dairy farming in New York State to show results of its practice.

"This farm is in Northern New York, where some adverse conditions as a cold climate and heavy or wet soils must be contended with. The farm is owned by O. L. Barber, and contains only about thirty-five acres of tillable land, on which are kept eight pure bred Holstein cows. According to authentic records the best cow in his herd in one year gave 17,000 pounds of milk and the poorest 14,000 pounds, and the average between 15,000 and 16,000. This means that Mr. Barber's eight cows are equal to twenty-six of the average cows I have mentioned.

"It will interest us to know how Mr. Barber got his good herd of pure bred cows. He bought some good cows and then bred them to the best sire in his locality. Year after year he tested his heifers and cows and kept only those that reached his high standard of milk production. These cows are fed ensilage nearly all the year, but less in summer when they have the run of a very small pasture, and are fed green oats and peas, or clover, etc. The winter grain ration is reduced but little in summer. This ration is ten pounds per day for cows in full flow of milk. It is usually a mixture of dried brewers' grain, gluten meal, wheat bran, ground oats and either cottonseed or oil meal."

Cost of Production of Milk.

That the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk or a quart of milk depends more on the cow than on the cost of feeds, is a fact, though not always admitted. At the present time and at the present cost of feeds and grains the average cow,—on that produces 4,500 pounds of milk in a year—is producing milk at present prices at a loss. Cows that are capable of producing from 6,000 to 7,000 pounds of milk in a year are just about breaking even with the cost of production and the value of the product.

It is a waste of time to attempt to get at the cost of producing milk unless all the factors entering into the cost, such as labor, feed, interest on investment, etc., are carefully and accurately figured. Unless all of these factors are figured in our figures are worth but little more than crude guesses.

In Central New York recently, figures were gathered from 100 farms aggregating 1,724 cows, in order to determine the cost or profit in producing milk at present prices. The results of this survey are taken from the Tribune Farmer and are as follows:

"The number of cows was 1,724, and these were owned by 100 farmers of average ability. The study of the herds represented was conducted after the following manner: The farmer was visited and his herd was inspected. The exact number of cows kept and the changes in number or individuals during the year were noted. The method of feeding was learned and statistics of feeds raised or purchased and fed to cows were obtained. The condition of the cows was noticed, and the farmer was asked to give his method of feeding and the amount of feed supplied at each feeding. Taking the total of feeds and the daily feeding and comparing these with the feeding standards, noting the probable feeding, as determined by inspection, and revising the figures with the advice of the farmer in cases where there seemed to be error, it was possible to make a fair determination of the feeding problem. Hay was reckoned at $12 a ton, silage at $3 and the grains at the market value. Taking the grain feeds as a whole, the average was a little over $30 a ton.

The statistics obtained gave the following results: Average production per cow, 4,470 pounds; cost of feeds for each cow, $50.20; cost of 100 pounds of milk for feeds alone, $1.12. The usually accepted cost of labor, depreciation and interest is about $35 each cow for a year. Using the pounds of milk already stated, this equals 78 cents 100 pounds, making $1.90 when added to the cost of feeds. This is the average for the full year for the average dairyman of the section, and the conditions are average conditions for the dairy business.

Now, if we distribute this sum of $1.90 in the same manner as the dealers now distribute the amount they pay, it will mean $2.00 for winter and $1.60 for summer. At present the dealers pay $1.27 for summer and $1.72 for winter milk. It will be seen that the usual contention of dairymen that they should have four cents a quart for winter milk and three cents for summer milk is none too high. Farmers know a good deal more about their business affairs than they are sometimes credited with knowing.

It may be possible to make the situation more intelligible by examining some further details. Take, for example, the best ten herds represented in the investigation. These averaged 6,651 pounds of milk each cow, and made an income of $100.89. The average cost of feeds for these cows was $55.47, making the cost of milk for feeds only 84 cents. The other expenses for this milk amounted to 53 cents a 100, and the entire cost was $1.41. This milk sold for $1.52 a 100, thus making a small profit. The average of the whole sold at $1.46, or 44 cents less than the cost of production. At the present prices for milk it appears that cows giving less than 6,000 pounds of milk in a year cannot pay their way, if we figure the business as a business man figures his business. The average cow, then, is a losing proposition on a straight business basis, unless a higher price is paid for milk. Three cents a quart in summer and four in winter will hardly come up to the cost of production according to the best calculations.—H. H. LYON.

A Model Dairy Farm.

Every modern feature that practical science has approved, in producing a wholesome milk supply, will be installed in a model dairy farm, to be established on 320 acres of and adjoining the southern limits of Edmonton, by Stephen W. Candy, formerly city commissioner, who has just returned from a stay of six months in England. He has arranged for 100 highgrade cows which will be milked by dairy maids who are graduated from technical schools in England.

The buildings will be equipped with the most modern facilities and every attention will be given to cleanliness and sanitation. The best of housing will be provided for the cattle and they will be looked after carefully to keep them on their feed properly and up to the highest standard of efficiency. The cows will be placed under the tuberculine test regularly. Mr. Candy's idea is to open an account with every cow on the farm and keep a record of each animal.

Proper milking sheds will be provided, the cows groomed regularly and the dairy maids supplied with uniforms to be worn while milking. These uniforms will be kept spotlessly clean. Modern machinery for pasteurizing and handling the milk at the proper temperature, and the utmost care and precaution will be taken at all time from the cow to the consumer. The dairy will be the model of the western province.

Mr. Candy has been in the dairy business before. He owned and operated a model dairy in Middlesex, Engand, some years ago. He incorporated the "last word" in dairying at that time. Since then the industry has made remarkable strides and he will go considerably farther than in his last effort. While in England he made an exhaustive study of dairying methods, also talking with experts at the dairy show.

"I am satisfied that there is a demand for such a milk supply in this city," Mr. Candy said. "There are many people and children who require such a product and we propose to give it to them. With such a plant and precaution at every stage of the enterprise, a considerable outlay will be required to equip the dairy and its operation will be expensive. We will probably have to charge more for our product than is paid for the ordinary milk supply. But I am confident that the demand is here, it is not a question of the price with Edmonton people, it is a matter of getting what they want and what is required."

Produce and Prices.

Kingston, Nov. 23.—Market clerk reports the following:

Potatoes, 20c. pk.; cabbage, 50c. to 75c. doz.; celery, 5c. to 10c.; lettuce, 5c bunch; onions, 35c. pk.; carrots, 20c. pk.; new beets, 20c. pk.; chickens, 10c. to 12½c. lb.; fowl, 10c. lb.; potatoes, $1 to $1.15 a bag; California celery, 10c. to 15c.

J. A. McFarlane, Brock street, reports grain, flour and feed selling as follows:

Oats, 50c.; local wheat, $1.10 bush.; feed wheat, 85c.; peas, $1 to $1.10; yellow feed corn, 95c.; bakers' flour, $2.90 to $3.10; farmers' flour, $2.85 to $3.10; Hungarian patent, $3.10; oatmeal and rolled oats, $3.50 per barrel; cornmeal, $2 to $2.25; bran, $24 per ton; shorts, $28 per ton; baled straw, $11; loose, $8; hay, loose, $17 to $18; pressed hay, $15 to $16.

Meat—Beef, local, carcass, 8c. to 9c.; prime western, 10c. to 11c.; carcass cuts, 10c. to 20c.; mutton, 10c. to 15c.; lamb, 12½c. to 18c. lb.; live hogs, $8.25; dressed hogs, 12c.; veal, 9c. 12½c.

Dairy—Butter, creamery, 35c.; prints, 30c. to 35c.; lb.; eggs, 35c. to 40c. a dozen.

John McKay, Brock street, reports as follows: Hides, No. 1, trimmed, at 11½c. lb.; No. 2 and bulls 10c. a lb.; sheep skins, 75c. to $1; calf skins, 15c. a lb.; tallow rendering, 6½c. per lb.; wool, washed, 21c. per lb.; wool, unwashed, 14c. per lb.; ginsing, $5 to $6.50 per lb.; horse hides, No. 1, $3.

The Dominion Fish company reports the following prices: Whitefish, 15c. lb.; pike, 10c. lb.; Chinook salmon, 30c. lb., kippered herring, 60c.; Yarmouth bloaters, 40c. doz.; perch, 10c. lb.; salt codfish, 12½c. lb.; halibut, 15c. to 20c. lb.; fresh haddock, 12½c. lb.; stead, cod, 12½c. lb.; salmon lb.; fresh mackerel, 15c. lb.; oysters, 50c. to 60 per quart; shell oysters, 12c.; fillets, 15c. lb.; fresh smelts, 20c. doz.; boneless herring, 20c. lb.; lake herring, 50c. a doz.; salt water herring, 40c. a doz.

John McKay, furrier reports the following prices for raw furs: Bear, black, from 25c. to $20, according to size and quality; raccoon, dark, 25c. to $8.75; raccoon, pale, 25c. to $2.50; otter, dark, $1 to $35; otter, pale, 50c. to $20; fisher, $1 to $20; marten, brown, 25c. to $10; mink, dark, 50c to $8; mink, brown, 50c. to $6; mink, pale, 25c. to $5; fox, red, 25c. to $8; cross, 50c. to $40; silver, $200 to $800, according to beauty; lynx, 50c. to $20; muskrats, fall, 5c. to 45c.; winter, 10c. to 60c.; white weasel, 35c. to $150; black beaver, 50c. to $10; brown beaver, 50c. to $7.50; skunks, 25c. to $3.

From November 1st to April 1st is open season for beaver in the province of Quebec.

Often we discover in the good debt collector a poor obligation payer.

TELLING THE STORY OF

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

The World's Best Tonic Stimulant and Medicine.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

This has been proven by doctors and chemists time after time. It is manufactured from specially selected and cleaned grain in a plant that is equipped with every device known to the art. Every step in the process of malting and manufacture is watched most carefully by men of broad experience, under the supervision of a chief chemist. Great care is exercised to have every kernel thoroughly malted, producing a liquid food, tonic and stimulant, requiring no digestion, in the form of a medicinal whiskey.

TESTED OVER 50 YEARS

For more that half a century Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has been before the public, and to-day it is better known and more widely used than ever before. This is due to its great curative qualities and to the friends it is continually making. Professional men, business men, people in all walks of life, everywhere, use and endorse it because it has given them health, strength and vigor. Prescribed by doctors and used in hospitals everywhere. Recognized as a family medicine everywhere.

WHAT IT DOES

The results accomplished by its use in cases of stomach trouble, wasting, weakening and diseased conditions are wonderful. It aids in destroying the disease germs, and by its building and healing properties restores tissues in a gradual, healthy and natural manner. In the prevention and relief of coughs, colds, pneumonia, grip, asthma, malaria and bronchitis it has no equal. It aids digestion, giving more nourishment to the body and more strength to the whole system. It makes the old feel young and keeps the young strong and vigorous.

The genuine is sold IN SEALED BOTTLES ONLY—never in bulk, by druggists, dealers and hotels, $1.25 a large bottle. Doctor's advice and an illustrated medical booklet sent free on request.
The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N.Y.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

To help the tender skin of an infant is the Baby's Own Soap standard.

For four generations, it has won unstinted praise and today Baby's Own is the recognized leader for nursery and toilet.

Its pure, creamy, fragrant lather softens and heals, and its daily use is a renewed delight.

It's Best for Baby and Best for You.

Sold almost everywhere—but insist on Baby's Own.

ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED, Mfrs., - - - MONTREAL.

Compare Others with Dalton's

WHEN offered any other Coffee in place of Dalton's French Drip Coffee, buy a small quantity and compare it with Dalton's. You will find it different.

Dalton's French Drip Coffee costs a few more cents a pound but it is worth it. It is all coffee of the highest grade. No chicory is contained in it and the indigestion producing chaff has been removed by special grinding process.

Dalton's French · Drip · Coffee

MADE in Dalton's French Drip Coffee pot. 2 pounds of Dalton's go further than 3 pounds of any other kind.

Buy it at your Grocers, Mild or Strong, 13c., 25c., and 50c. tins

DALTON BROS., Toronto

Never Sold in Bulk

If your Grocer cannot supply you write us direct.

Seal of Approval.

Zutoo has made good.

Zutoo has made itself indispensable to thousands who never before used a headache remedy.

By sheer force of its merit, it has overcome the prejudice which these persons had against it because they thought all headache cures were alike.

They now know that Zutoo is different.

Nobody ever made the best of anything by worrying.