# Good Animal

ishaps of Animals. Among wild quadrupeds, only the ruminants with large horns and long limbs seem commonly liable to accidents. Cases of stags dying with interlocked antiers are recorded from time to time, and Buckland gives an account of a curious accident which befell a large stag in Windsor Forest. The poor beast had been standing on its hind legs to nibble leaves from a horn tree, and caught its hoof in a fork in the trunk, This threw it on its back and broke the bone. Though red deer are in this country mainly found wild on mountainous ground, we much doubt if they are really a mountain species, or specially clever on rocky ground. Mr. J. G. Millais mentions one pass where the bones of deer that have missed their footing and fallen down the crags may frequently be seen. Broken limbs are very common, even among park stags, generally due to fights in rutting time. This must usually lead to the death of deer in all districts where large carnivora are found, but the astonishing way in which broken bones, or even worse injuries received by wild animals, cure themselves if the creature is let alone show that the most serious accidents need not lead to death, even if left to nature. The most striking of recent instances is the case of a doe antelope at Leonardslee, which smashed is hind leg high up, and so badly that the bone protruded. It would have been shot, but it was observed to be feeding, as if not in pain. It survived the winter, and was seen to swing the injured leg forward to scratch its ear before the bone set. The fracture reduced itself, and the cut skin grew over the place, leaving a scar. Later, though lame, it was perfectly well, and reared a young one. A tiger, recently killed in the hot weather, had a bullet wound a week old which had smashed its shoulder. This wound, though a very bad one, was perfectly healthy, and there was evidence that since it was inflicted the tiger had eaten no flesh, but only drunk water. In the Waterloo cup coursing in 1886 "Miss Glendyne" and "the runner-up" for the cup were slipped at a hare which went wild and strong. When killed after a good course by the two crack greyhounds, it was found to have only three feet. This may be comparwith the account of a collie dog, recently quoted in the papers, which had one forefoot and one hind foot cut off by a reaping machine, but which ages to help with the flock. Dogs, which ought to be little liable to accidents, are very frequent sufferers, largely from their association with man dropped it and gave me a good square mishaps arises from their love of riding in carts. They become quite clever at scrambling or jumping in, but are and after partially rising, rolled over not "built" for jumping down on a hard road. If the cart moves as they John Ingram and I started back with "That the worship of the reciprocal principles of creased, and forelegs broken, usually just below the shoulder, are very company below the shoulder. nonly seen. Dogs also have dangerous still with her. After skinning her we usually only ascribed to bipeds and horses. A greyhound going at full speed will trip, fly head over heels, and break a leg, or even its neck. "Master Magrath" in 1870 went through the rotten ice of the River Alt, from which Altear takes its name, while following the hare, and nearly died from the effects. But the strangest mishap which the writer has ever seen fall to the lot of a dog was the case of a setter which trying to get a hold, the niggers yell binations of five and other numbers dog, a large, heavy animal, was running at high speed in a field of thinly planted mangels. As it passed between the rows, its hind feet struck something, and it nearly turned a somersault. The object was a squatting hare, which, as the dog flew over in one di-

Intelligence of the Horse. If his mistress is to be believed (and who dare saye she isn't?) the old horse Jerry, some of whose exploits have been related in this column before, can read. The other day he was put into the carryall and driven to a town some four miles away. The roals turned out to be unexpectedly sleppery, and Jerry was smooth-shod. He had so dreadful a time in getting down the hills that all the people had to get down and walk, and as he was trying to pull up one hill he actually so lost his footing that the carryal began to run backward, pulling the forse down hill after it; and if the driver had not expertly cramped the wheels into a bank there must have

rection, quietly scuttled off in the other.

-London Spectator.



and vigorous it is a simple and sensible thing to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., and obtain from him and his staff of eminent specialists, without charge, professional advice which will enable you to put your constitution on a solid basis of health and strength forthwith, before these ailments have a chance to reduce you to a physical wreck.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is knowledged as the most wonderful medicine ever devised for those diseases which are caused by imperfect action of the liver and digestive organs. Mr. F. M. Robinett, of Xenophon, Hancock Co., Tenn., says in a letter to Dr. Pierce: "I can heartily recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for indigestion and torpid liver. I tried different doctors with but little result. I

ried different doctors with but little result. I could scarcely eat anything—it would put me in such dreadful distress in my stomach. I had a lull aching pain in my stomach, and continual aurting behind my shoulders, bad taste in my mouth, tongue coated brown, had faint spells with a tired worn-out feeling. I took eleven bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and received great benefit. I am now able to work. If it had not been for this wonderful remedy I believe I would not be living to-day."

The most difficult diseases to cure are Brockway tells us that the man

een a bad accident. The mistress declared that if she got the horse to the town alive she would have him sharp shod there. They did get the horse to town at last. As they were driving through the streets—the way being easy in the town-they came to a place where the sign of a blacksmith's shop hung at the head of a little alley. The shop itself was not in sight-only sign to direct people down the ey. The horse had never been shod at this place, nor anywhere else in the town, but as soon as he came abreast of this sign he attempted to turn down the alley, and his driver had difficulty in getting him past. After some other matters were attended to, the driver went back to the blacksmith's shep to get Jerry shod, and he headed directly for the shop in the alley without any guiding. As the man was shoeing him, he—that is, the man, not the horse—remarked: "That horse don't need a word; he knows just when to take up every foot and just when to put it down-he understands the

whole business." Now, on his way home the old horse never slipped once, and you cannot convince his mistress that he did not know what he needed was sharp shoeing, nor that he was not aware that that sign pointed the way to a blacksmith's shop.

"Look here," said the listener, when he heard the story, "was there a horse shoe painted on that sign?" "Y-yes, there was," said she, summoning up her mental picture of it. "Then that accounts for it. The horse did not really read the sign-he saw the picture of the horse-shoes, and knew that it pointed the way to the its strongest argument in the similariplace where he could have some of the ties of religious customs, beliefs and same sort of things put on his feet." -Boston Transcript.

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[St. James Gazette.] "I was coming round the base of a little rocky hill when I heard, as I thought, some pigs grunting up on a keep her quiet, and climbed up on to this bench, expecting to see a big old boar, and already to take a snap shot if he ran. When I got up there I could see nothing, so I stepped up on a big boulder, and there lay a lioness and three cubs playing. She was boxing one's ears. Her mouth was open, and the cub appeared to be trying to get into it. I am sure her mouth looked big enough. She was facing me with her head up when I first shot at her head. close range, I gave her a center shot with a hollow bullet. She never got on her feet. She uttered one snarl, and the female Xmicane, ancestor and after partially rising, rolled over four blacks. We got there before sun- principles of nature was recognized went up the kopje and found two of the cubs. Then the fun began. The and man constitute the Chinese tau tsai or three powers and are represented by a most marvelous process of active growth. Tuilps, lilacs, carnations, which is a male and tsai or three powers and are represented by a most marvelous process of active growth. Tuilps, lilacs, carnations, which is a male and the control of the con and switched his tail you would have thought he was papa. We ran him representing heaven, the center man, down the kopje and across a little flat and the lower the earth." Identically about 100 yards, and about 100 yards the same idea and symbol, we are told. up another kopje. Bess grabbed him are found in Mexico. In each country, again by the ear and the both rolled ing, and the little lion roaring for all he was worth. We tore off our shirts development of priesthood and mon-and coats, and threw them over the asticism were also the same; so was lion, and finally, by getting on top of him, succeeded in tying his legs. We then took him back to the old one and tied him. We afterwards went up in the kopje and caught a cub lioness. She had taken a stand in a crevice of rock, and the dogs could not tackle her. With a short lassoo and a forked stick we got her out. The cubs are beauties, and just the right age."

### CAMELS FOR THE KLONDIKE.

Hagenbeck, the Animal Man, Saye They're the Hardiest Beasts Alive. Carl Hagenbeck, the celebrated animal man, writes from Hamburg to a lows: "As there is such a rage for the Klondike at present, and they want animals that can stand the terrible climate, I offer as the best animal for that country the real Siberian double-humped camel, which is an animal that weighs about 1,400 to 1,600 pounds, and which can carry five to six hundredweight. These animals never see a stable. They can stand the dreadfud Siberian cold as well as the greatest heat, and as these animals are also trained to go in harness, and as they pull as much as a big horse, I think they would be the most valuable animals for the new Klondike gold fields.'

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY

Egyptian Explorers Make Another Good Find. Rev. A. A. Brockway, secretary of the Egyptian exploration fund, has written an interesting article for the New York Times, describing the discovery of the One Hundred and Fiftyfirst Psalm in Egypt and its translation from the Koptic. We learn that the Koptic Church-that strange and significant relic of Christianity-has preserved the One Hundred and Fiftyfirst Psalm in its Psalter. In our Lord's time the Koptic language was spoken in Egypt by the descendants of the early Egyptians. This Koptic work is the oldest eastern manuscript which includes any portion of the Psalter; in fact, it is the only known entire Book of Psalms inscribed in an ancient dialect. The conflict over the One Hundred and Fifty-first Psalm resulted in its being finally adjudged not to be authentic, and hence it is not included in our canonical scriptures; nevertheless, here, in the oldest orienal manuscript containing any portion of the Psalter, we find the discredited Psalm in its entirety, having long been honored as authoritative. The context indicates David as the writer of the description of his victorious encounter with Goliath. The entire Koptic Psalter is being translated by Dr. Budge, the keeper of Assyrian and Egyptian antiquities in the British Museum. The dialect is that of Upper Egypt, and Dr. Budge declares the

work to rank with the greatest of the

recent great "finds" in Egypt. Mr.

church. Perhaps during the incursions of foreign invaders the books were hidden away. Dr. Budge thinks that the copy was transcribed at the end of the sixth century, but that it was concealed at a much later date. It may be known that we have Koptic versions of the sacred writings in various dialects extending back as far as the second century, A.D. The text of the One Hundred and Fifty-first Psalm is

"I was small among my brethren and youngest in my father's house. I tended my father's sheep. My hands formed a musical instru-

ment and my fingers turned a psaltery. "And who shall tell my Lord?
"The Lord himself, he himself hears.
He sent forth his angel and took me from my father's sheep, and he anoint-ed me with the oil of his anointing. "My brothers were handsome and tall; but the Lord did not take pleasure in them. "I went forth to meet the Philistine.

and he cursed me by his idols. "But I drew my own sword and beheaded him, and removed reproach from the children of Israel.

## Curious Comparison.

Religions in China and Mexico Compared.

Remarkable Features That Are Common to Both.

The theory that the Indians of Mexico, and perhaps all the North American Indians, are descendants of Chintempests upon the western coast of this continent 1,400 years ago, finds nomenclature of the two peoples. For this reason, a particular interest attaches to an article, written apparently with no reference whatever to this theory, by James Wickersham, and published in the American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal. Mr. Wickersham first calls attention to the little 'bench,' jutting out from this hill. Mongolian idea of the evolution of the I cocked the old gun, slapped Bess to earth from the action of the dual powers, representing the male and female principles, the yang and yin. them (the Chinese) the sun is the great yang, the moon the great yin; the south, sunlight, heat, force, growth, masculinity and heaven represent the yang principle; the yin is recognized in the north, shadow, cold, inertness, darkness, femininity and earth." This theory is distinctly recognized as the basis, also, of Mexican and Mayan philosophy. The Zunians speak of the thing is ready. sky as father and the earth as mother. Dr. Brinton is quoted as follows on the Mayan belief: "Gukumatz is positive-

cle divided into three parts, the upper the number nine is the perfect numare identical in the two lands. The the custom of human sacrifice in exceptional cases. The division of gods into two classes: (1) the supreme; (2) deified heroes, was identical in both religions, and the name of this supreme essence—Teotl in Mexico, Tao in China-is the same in meaning and character. The evil spirit opposed to Teotl is called by the Mexicans the "Rational Owl." The Taoists are known as Rationalists, and they suppose the owl to be the messenger that calls for the soul of the doomed and carries it away to the abode of the dead, which abode, among both peoples, is located in the north.

Mr. Wickerson finds other interesting parallels, as brought out in the owing extract: "It would be an interminable task to correspondent in this country as fol- present a detailed comparison between the deities of China and America; a brief list will, however, suffice to prove how greatly they resemble in number

CHINESE. Tao, the Supreme Essence, God. Chaos, before the beginning. Tao-Kech, bisexual life. Pau Kau, male ancestor, Adam, Nu Kau, females ancestress, Eve. Ti Yu, the abode of the dead (north). The evil one, the owl. Tai Sang, lord of the under world. Lung Chui Na, "Mother." Ma Chu, "Grandmother." Taao Chun, kitchen god. Hua Sheu, god of fire. Ngu Kieng Kung, god of thieves. Kuan Yu, god of war. Ich Uong Chu Su, god of medicine. Tih Chu, the sun god. Hou I, the moon god. Hou Chi, god of agriculture.

Shen Nung, "divine husbandman." Tsai Shen, god of merchants. "Short black devil." Lu Pang, god of artizans. Yu Shih, god of water. Kuang Ingkak, goddess of children. Nu Kau, serpent woman. Teu Kwei, god of north star. Feug Pa, god of air. I-bi, god of wine.

Yama, god of death. AZTEC-MAYAN. Teotl, the Supreme Essence, God. Chaos, before the beginning. Gukumatz, bisexual life. Xpiyacu, male ancestor, Adam. Xmicane, female ancestress, Eve. Michtlan, the abode of the dead (north).

Mictian Tecatli, lord of the under

Won Ti, god of literature.

The evil one, the owl.

Tonantzin, "Our Mother."
Tociten, "Our Grandmother." Tepitotens, household god. Xiuh-tecutli, god of fire. Hozoltxotl, goddess of thieves. Huitzilopochtli, god or war. Oxomococipactonatl, god of medicine. Ionathiu, the sun god. Mextil, the moon god. Centeotl, goddess of agriculture. Ghanau, god of fertility. Yaca-tecutli, god of merchants. Ixtlilton, "the little negro. Napatecutli, god of matmakers. Tialoc, god of water. Youlticetl, goddess of children. Cihuacoatl, serpent woman. Xaman Ek, god of north star. Quetzalcoatl, god of air. Acua, god of wine.

and wrapped in coarse linen. The volumes had undoubtedly been prepared for and used in the old monastic places and elements in nature, but all gods, one for each day of the year for separate diseases, and for various places and elements in nature, but all on a plane of common relationship. Tezcatlipoca, the Aztec deity, holds in his hand a mirror; his name means 'shining mirror; the mirror was the Aztec symbol for the soul. The Japanese Shinto temple contains one emanese Shinto temple contains one emblem, the mirror, and it, too, is the symbol of the soul. The Taoists worshiped Yu Hu, the jade goddesses; the Mayans Ix Tub Tun, the jade goddess, while the Aztecs worshiped the same goddess as Chalchihuitlicue. Jade was sacred to the gods, and the most precious stone in China, Japan, Mexico and Central America."

# Extraordinary Experiments.

The Results of Experiments With a New Method of Hastening Development of Plants.

A Copenhagen dispatch says: The Agricultural High School here, which has some of the most eminent chemists of the age working in its interests, has made successful experiments in developing plants with marvelous rapidity by etherizing them. Some time ago Mr. Johannsen, an eminent botanist and experimental chemist, read a paper before the school, in which he explained his methods of etherizing plants to hasten their maturity, and he illustrated his text with pictures of the plants he had tested. 1mmediately after hearing this lecture the ese adventurers who were driven by made preparations to experiment with ether as a plant developer, and the results of these tests have just been obtained as scientific data for future

The method, which promises to supersede electroculture, is to expose plants to the ether fumes under certain favorable conditions. The theory is that the ether frees the plants of decomposable matter, and stimulates them in their growth so rapidly that they reach maturity much earlier than by natural growth. The plants are etherized in a very simple way.

Cylindrical glasses are used for this purpose in the experiment at the school, so the operators can watch the progress of the plant's growth without interrupting it. For larger plants, shrubs, and small trees a peculiarly constructed box, that is perfectly airtight, is employed. This box is lined inside with tinfoil and oil painted outside. It may be of any desirable size. A small hole in the lid of the box is made for introducing the ether, and this is closed with a cork when every-The box, or glass cylinder, is

potted plant and the ether over the then introduced. From 500 to 600 cubic his life, and exclaimed: centimeters of ether are introduced in are placed in a hothouse and left there | jure me but sooner or later I had my for 24 or 96 hours.

The effect of this treatment is almost instantaneous. The plant begins to awaken, and the shoots extheir growth so that they can be made ready for the market almost at the will of the florist. The etherizing of the plant costs from one cent to two cents for each one, but in view of the extraordinary results obtained this is hardly worth considering. Not only are the plants developed quicker

than by nature's usual method, but the colors of the flowers are intensified and made more durable. In this respect etherizing is much superior to electroculture. Some remarkable successes have been obtained in the past ten years in applying atmospheric electricity to plants for hastening their maturity. method plants and flowers have been brought to maturity in half the ordinary time required by nature, and the size of vegetables has been more than doubled. The yield of grains has been increased 50 per cent by electroculture. So remarkable have the results been in this line that some scientists have predicted an early revolution in agriculture through the application of electricity to all growing plants.

But there has always been one draw-back to the electroculture of flowering plants. While the vegetables would be double in size by this method of stimulation and their quality would not be impaired, the blossoms of plants would suffer. They would bloom much earlier and produce sometimes much larger blossoms, with rich colors, but they would quickly fade. Thus, carnations would develop a rich, deep color under the influence of an arc light, but when removed from it the flowers would fade within five hours to a dull gray. The same was true of violets, pinks, roses and all other

flowers, thus making electroculture of litle real value to the florist. Not so with the new etherizing method of stimulating the growth of flowers. This promises to the florist what electroculture is proving to the general market gardener and farmer. The pretty colors of the flower are not only brought out into strong relief by etherizing, but they are made more durable than in the plants grown by the ordinary slow method. This is due to the fact that the ether frees the plants of decomposable matter, and consequently there is less rapid fading of the coloring matter. I have myself witnessed the magic transformation of plants by this pro-cess. Plants of the lilac and tulip order were taken in the late fall from the greenhouse and placed under cylinirical glasses. They were in their resting period and the foliage and wood looked dead and brown. But after the ether was forced under the glass covering a change was gradually noticeable. In the course of twelve hours the plants had picked up their drooping leaves and locked thrifty and vigorous. At the end of 18 hours you

ould detect minute little buds at each joint of the leaves. In 96 hours tiny new leaves had started and their were evident signs of buds visible. These discoveries will no doubt lead to far more astonishing results. It is believed now by the directors of the agricultural station here that florists can make any of their plants bloom at will throughout the year. Thus they can make their lilacs and tulips bloom in September or October, or in time for the Christmas holidays. In fact, it will in time completely revolutinize flower growing. We will not longer be dependent upon the seasons for our flowers. By etherizing the plants we can produce any flowers that we may desire, and at a cost that is within the

It is the comparative ease and cheapness of the process that will make the most difficult diseases to cure are those which are aggravated by constipation.

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The most difficult diseases to cure are those which are aggravated by constipation.

Acua, god of air.

Acua, god of wine.

Is cheapness of the process that will make the discovery so valuable. Any florist or household grower of flowers can etherize the plants. The etherize the plants. The etherize the plants. The etherize the plants. The experiment of an old Koptic monastery. They books in strong leathern covers and American nations worshiped a multitude of other literature giving full particulars of the process that will make the discovery so valuable. Any florist or household grower of flowers can etherize the plants. The etherize the plants. The etherize the plants. The etherize the plants of the process that will make the discovery so valuable. Any florist or household grower of flowers can etherize the plants. The only place in the Province of Ontario authorized by Dr. Keeley to administer his solved at from 15 to 20 debrees Centistrated with the experiment of the discovery so valuable. Any florist or household grower of flowers can etherize the plants. The experiment of the discovery so valuable. Any florist or household grower of flowers can etherize the plants. The experiment of the discovery so valuable. Any florist or household grower of flowers can etherize the plants. The experiment of the flowers can etherize the plants. The experiment of the flowers can etherican authorized by Dr. Keeley to administer his authorized by Dr. Keeley Institute.

The only place in the Province of Ontario authorized by Dr. Keeley to administer his authorized by Dr. Keeley Institute.

It regulates the discovery so valuable. Any flower of the province of the plants. The experiment of the prov

experience in

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could not be conducted in a room where gas or other light had to be used near the box or glass cylinder. It is better not to have any light at all in the room, as the fumes of the ether are very volatile and they might escape from their prison.

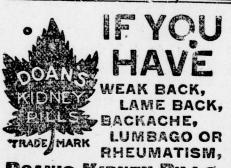
#### PICTURES OF BYGONE DAYS.

In the youthful days of Aubrey de Vere, the Irish poet, now an octogenarian, Irish gentlemen fought duels, and did not love their enemies. In his vol-ume of "Recollections," Mr. De Vere relates how an old gentleman of high breeding walked up and down the library at Curragh Chase, the love home in which the poet has lived all "It is a great thing to be able to look a box four feet high and long and two back on a long life, and record as I feet broad. Then the plant and box can that never once did any man in-

revenge.' That picture of a bygone time should be looked upon by those who think that 'the former days were better than

tions, lilies, and all other plants thus to be carried drunk from the dinner table and put to bed, should also be noticed by the pessimists. Mr. De Vere remembers his father telling him this "When he was 18 years of age, after

a day's hunt, he had only avoided intoxication at dinner by watching till the others were beginning to get tipsy, and after that pouring each new glass of wine down his neck-cloth, then worn so large that the chin was buried in it. "When the last of the topers lay under the table, he rushed to his bedroom, took a bath, dressed again, and joined the ladies at their 12 o'clock tea. "The next morning all the gentlemen rose when my father entered, and received him as if he had been a prince. They had heard that he had been unaffected by the wine, and considered that so strong a head was entitled to the highest honors.



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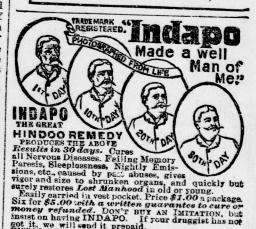
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