ON THE FARM.

CANADIAN BUTTER TO THE FRONT.

As shown in our last week's market report the exports of Canadian creamery butter so far this season show a large increase as compared with 1900, the figures being over 15,000 packages for May, 1901, as compared with about 5,000 packages for the same month last b,000 packages for the same month last year. This is a large gain and gives an approximate idea of the amount of business we may look for in this line this season. In addition, prices have been good, and, as a rule, from 1½c to 2c per pound over the prices of a year

But what is more gratifying than all this is the high standing Canadian but-ter is obtaining in the British markets. Even Canadian fodder butter is re-ported to be giving good satisfaction to the English consumer this spring, who should be willing to pay higher prices for our grass butter. And we believe he will, so long as it is of the finest quality and reaches him in good condition. As indicative of the growing desire for Canadian butter it may be said that the advance in prices during the past month was in no way due to any speculative element, but to the

healthy tone of the English market.

Many English dealers now look upon Canadian grass butter as ranking next to the Danish in quality. In fact, Danish shippers have frequently stated that of all the butter imported into that of all the butter imported into England they fear the Canadian as a

This is admitting a good deal, and shows that the Canadian made article is rapidly forging to the front in Great Britain. Consequently the methods that have been conducted to these renuts should be applied without any essening of energy or skill. By giving attention to every detail of the business, from the cow and her milk to the anished product, and having it landed in good shape, it should not be long till are at the very front as regards the quality of our creamery butter. Last year cheese, owing to high prices etc., was the big feature of dairying in Canada. But it would seem as if our butter makers never relaxed one iota in their efforcs to produce a really fine article. At any rate Canadian butter has not suffered any because of the reaction in favor of cheese, and stands higher today in the estimation of consumers than ever gefore.

ADVANTAGES OF FARM LIFE.

The following extract is from an essay read before Stonewall Literary Society by J. M. Terrell, of Marshall,

"I am well aware that farming is not considered a very desirable occupation by many people, but they are those who only look at the surface. They do not realize that one-half the people in cities haven't enough to eat, while the other half are engaged in a constant struggle to outshine their neighbors.

"People who are doing well in the outry frequently imagine they will better the condition of themselves and families by moving to town. In nine cases out of ten it proves a bitter and costly mistake. The superior educa-tion which the parents imagine the children are acquiring generally amounts to but little, but it invariably

gives them & distaste for the farm. That town life is the worst possible training for young people is proven by history. Nearly all of the great men of the world have come from the farm.
The reason is quite plain. The country boy, if he is the right kind of a boy, spends his time building himself up mentally and physically. The city bey too often spends his days in idleness and his evenings at saloons or theaters. He is not prepared for the battle of life, and is left behind by the coun-

try boy.
"Another advantage of farming is that the farmer can be absolutely true to his convictions. The lawyer, doctor or merchant must study the whims of or merchant must study the whims of clients, patients of customers. The farmer has no one to please but himself. He is a free man.

Still another advantage of farming is that the farmer never becomes either very rich or very poor, neither of which is desirable. Extreme poverty degrades, and great riches have an equalbad effect in creating extravagant habits and general selfishness.

"Farming is all right as an occupa-tion, but could be made much more pleasant than it is if farmers would take more pride in it and themselves. The farmer has as much right as anyone to wear a good suit of clothes and adorn and beautify his home. In fact, it is his duty to do so. It is also part of his duty to furnish good reading matter for the family. We should matter for the family. We should strive to so elevate and dignify the business that any man could be proud to say, I am a farmer."

CARE IN BREEDING.

The real dairy farmer demands of every calf that he intends to rear that It be "well born." He is wise enough | vented its becoming very popular.

E CONTROLOGO CONTROLOGO CONTROLOGO DE LOS LA CONTROLOGO He proposes to give the calf, male or female all the advantage that comes from being well born. He does this be-cause it is to his own advantage. This is not saying that every calf that is well born will turn out a profitable animal. Every railroad in the country demands a well-made locomotive to start with, but that is not saying that well-made locomotives will not some-times run off the track. The one thing dairy farmers most need is a better understanding of this breeding ques-

COMMENCE RIGHT.

Speaking of the finances of France, Napoleon said:

"Get your principles right, and then tis a mere matter of detail, requiring

only concentration." Napoleon was right. It is just so in every branch of dairy farming. But what about the man who does not understand "principles" and will take no

pains to learn? Whether we are handling the finances of a nation or the various needs of the soil and the cows of a dairy farm, the same necessity exists that we "get the principles right."

We must know principles when we meet them, and we must study hard like sensible men to unierstand their working. Both the cow and the soil have a way of backing up against us when we do not know the right principles nor how to apply them.

BINDER TWINE PRICE

The Ontario Government Fixes It at

Eight Cents.

[Toronto Globe.] The Hon. Mr. Stratton, provincial secretary, and the inspector of pri-sons have decided upon the price (8c per pound) at which farmers can be supplied with binder twine from the Ontario Central Prison for 1901. Only one quality will be supplied the best; every ounce is guaranteed and any farmer who purchases this twine and does not find it satisfactory, can have the price returned. This condition, however, is not likely to arise, for there is no question of the quality of the twine supplied.

There will be besides a decided and, to the farmer, profitable, improve-ment in the mode of parceling. Here-tofore it had been the practice of binder twine manufacturers to ship in ordinary jute bags, which were useless to the farmer after the twine was received, and the lashings of loosely twisted tow, were also useless after their temporary purpose was served. The weight of these sacks and lashings was six per cent of the bale. This is now changed, as regards the twine from Central Prison, and there will be no six per cent loss on the buyer. The twine will be shipped in two-bushel, twine will be shipped in two-bushel, sixteen-ounce cotton grain bags of excellent quality, which will be of permanent use to the farmer, as will also the lashings, which consist of two nine-feet rope halters, with snap and ring ready for use. The value of the grain bag is greater than an equal weight of twine, and the same applies to the halters. The twine balls are twelve to the bag—of a length of 500 twelve to the bag—of a length of 500 feet to the pound, and of uniform quality throughout.

Used by Our Artisans and Toilers as Well as by Our Millionaires.

Malt Breakfast Food the world's ideal health food for those who toil with brain or muscle, is a concentrated and predigested food, delicious in flavor, nourishing, easily digested, and as economical as oatmeal. It is the popular food with all classes of our Canadian people. You will not be happy till you try it. Grocers in all towns and cities.

Four-Leaf Clover.

According to the old tradition, luck approaches everyone at least once. Another old tradition has it that finding of a four-leaf clover is a sure omen of good luck coming. Small pots of what appeared to be four-leaf clover, when first exhibited a few years ago by a Berlin florist, had a rushing sale at a high price. Those pot plants were not clover, however, but merely specimens of edible wood-sorrel oxalis es-culenta. Later the florists succeeded in producing four-leafed white clover. Next, four-leafed purple clover was in-troducd, but, while being a species of true clover, its rather sad color preto understand the value of heredity. Only quite lately have pot plants of

You Are Not Sick **But Feel Miserable**

Nearly everybody seems to complain more or less at this season of the year. You feel the need of some tonic to put new strength and energy into the system. You don't sleep well, and suffer more or less from headache and dyspepsia. It may be you are depressed and discouraged, and feel the affairs of everyday life a burden. Little things worry and irritate you. You are not sick, but lack the vitality that is necessary for health and happiness.

There is one preparation which is doing wonders these days as a restorative and nerve invigorator, and that is Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It is different from any medicine you ever used, for instead of tearing down the tissues of the body it builds them up, and so thoroughly fills the system with new life and vigor as to overcome pains and aches, weaknesses and irregularities. It is surprising what a host of people are using this great food cure. A few weeks' trial will convince you of its singular merit.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

50c a bex, 6 boxes for \$2.50 at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Teronto, gents wanted for Dr. Chare's last and complete receipt beak.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

NOT SUPERSTITIOUS.

"There are times when 13 may be an unfortunate number." "You surely don't believe in that old

"Not exactly, but it does show a kind of ill-luck when things are at sixes and sevens."—Philadelphia Times.

A SONG OF REST.

Restful to tired eyes and sweet
Are fresh fields full of growing wheat;
Afar they melt into the mist
Of evening's deepest amethyst.
Circling round, the hills arise,
A lapis blue 'gainst deeper skies.
As hills of ancient Rome they stand,
Full seven strong, locked hand in hand,
Atween their rifts run path am stream;
Upon their slopes the cattle dream;
The nursling flocks in patches lie
Like drifts of cloud in summer sky.
Bells ring out the sunset hour,
Crows fly home, and in each flower
Bees are droning an evensong,
And night moths hover the bushes among.
Dear rest to tired souls and kind
This evening hour! Then one may find
Her mother Earth, and on her breast
The head may fall! Come, night! Come,
rest.
—S. W. C.

PROOF CONCLUSIVE.

"It's not true that heat expands ob-

"You'd better go and study your natural philosophy. "It's so. Just notice how the iceman's lump of ice contracts on a warm day."—Philadelphia Times.

ITALY'S PRODIGAL SON. My-a boy he no-a good,
Since-a he-a come here;
He no sell-a da pape,
He no grind-a da shear,
He away all-a night,
'Jus-a like-a da owl,
He-a do-a no work,
But-a rush-a da growl.
He-a hit-a da pipe,
He da cigarette smoke,
He-a shoot-a da crap
And-a play-a da poke';
He no like-a da monk,
He-a ver-a hard case,
He no play-a da race,
And-a when I say-a stop,
He-a call-a me a jay,

He-a call-a me a jay, And-a say, "Old man, Now-a don't-a get gay!"

SLOW TALKER, PERHAPS.

-Earle Hooker Eaton.

He-I know I'm late, dear. You see, was detained a couple of hours by an old friend who just got back to town after a long absence. I had to tell him all I knew. (snappishly)-I don't see why that should have kept you so long."-Philadelphia Press.

four-leafed true meadow clover (trifolium pratense) appeared in the market. These plants are artificially grown. They are yet so high-priced that only wealthy people may get them. What matter, though! Luck must not be sought, cannot be bought, comes un-expected. Not that plants of the rarity, but only specimens found without seeking are, according to tradition, harbingers of good luck. — New York

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE EMIGRANTS

Mongolian Residents of the United States Moving to Oppose Renewal of the Exclusion Law.

[Springfield (Mass.) Republican.] For some reason the Chinese residents in America are plucking up courage. They have even organized a movement, an agitation, against the extension of the Chinese exclusion law for another twenty years after its expiration in 1902. Several months ago attention was called in these columns to the fact that Congressman Kahn, of California, had already prepared a bill providing for the extension of the Geary act, but at that time the excitement over the troubles with the Boxers still being high, there was no sign that the exclusion of the period of exclusion would be resisted by the Chinese themselves. American sentiment towards China has been so much modified the past six months that the leading Chinese in San Francisco and New York have decided to appeal strongly to the American people for fair treatment. A memorial in congress will be signed by all the Celestials in the country, and the signatures of as many American citizens as possible will be secured to a petition to that body. Minister Wu Ting Fang | is expected to work zealously in Washington with senators and congressmen, and the popularity and diplomatic skill of Minister Wu Ting Fang should not be despised. So far as argument goes, the Chin-

ese make out an exceedingly strong case. The exclusion act is to them a national and race insult, for their people are phenomenally free from crime and pauperism in this country. While as labor units they are unsurpassed in capacity, economy and cheapness. Their own country, meanwhile, is being forcibly opened up to all foreigners, including Americans, their ports are compelled to welcome our citizens either for trade or religious propagan-dism, and their fiscal system is so controlled by foreign powers that the Chinese cannot call their tariff laws their own. Looking solely at the equities of the situation, the contrast be-tween the demands of the United may wish to come to these shores can

excite only a derisive smile.

But the leaders of the movement against the exclusion act will not conagainst the exclusion act with not con-fine themselves to the equities of the case. Very shrewdly, for they are very shrewd people, they will appeal to our keen scent for commercial gain, and picture the material advantages which would accrue from a less restricted policy. American manufacturers, they saw, would enjoy a much greater prestige in the vast Chinese market were the one stigma against the United States, in Chinese minds, removed. They also tell us that a plentiful supply of Chinese labor would enormously develop the resources of the United States, particularly those of the south, where material develop-ment has been slow. The Chinese con-sul-general in New York talks alluringly to southern plantation owners when he says: "Repeal the exclusion act and the Chinese will turn the great marshes of the south into rice lands, and in ether parts they will build great tea gardens." The negroes who have furnished labor to the south for a furnished labor to the south for a century, could almost be exterminated in two or three generations by the competition of coolies. Chinese labor could transform the south in fifty years. It could make Cuba a finely cultivated garden in 25 years. It is not necessary to dilate upon these

THE LITTLE PLANT.

In the heart of a seed
Buried deep, so deep,
A dear little plant
Lay fast asleep.

"Wake!" said the sunshine
"And creep to the light";
"Wake!" said the voice
Of the raindrops bright.

The little plant heard,
As it rose to see
What the wonderful
Outside world might be.

-Kate L. Brown.

THEY WERE DISCOVERED.

When they went into the hotel was determined to do nothing to be-tray the fact that they were newly married. He took up the pen, for his first registration under the new con-ditions, and with an old married man look and sweep of indifference, wrote: "Mr. and Mrs. Mary Thompkins."
"Will you have the briday chamber, Mr. Thompkins?" asked the clerk.

Red as the wine of forgotten ages,
Yellow as gold of the sunbeams spun;
Pink as the gowns of Aurora's pages,
White as the robe of a sinless one.
Sweeter than Araby's winds that blow,
Roses, roses, I love you so!

Crowning the altar where vows are spoken,
Cradling the form that is still and cold,
Symbol of joy—of love's last token,
Telling the story that never grows old.
Clusters of beauty whom none can debar,
Know ye, I wonder, how fair ye are?

Blooming for monarch in palaces royal, Queenliest charmers in all the place, Blooming for yeoman, tender and loyal, Stooping his kiss his toll-stained face. Roses, roses, born but to bless, Yield me your secret of loveliness!

-Julia C. R. Dorr. "Widow Brown has completely turn-

ed old Sheesick's head." 'Yes. I notice his hair has turned darker since he met her.

THE MAN WITH THE PICK.

The man with the hoe leads no feather-bed life— With weevil and taterbugs ever at strife; But, come down to facts, we may safely

He has a soft job to the man in the mine. The man with the hoe sees his furrows stretch on
In fresh air and freedom—sweet sunset
and dawn;
To delve may be hard, but he ought not A worse lot, by far, has the man in the

-Chicago Record-Herald.

points, for it is indisputable that the Chinese race is the most wonderful human engine of labor in the world. Still, the movement against the exclusion act is not likely to succeed. The Republican party would commit political suicide were it now to open the gates to an unrestricted influx of cheap Chinese labor. The Pacific coast would rise against it at once, and the whole working class of the country would be thrown into the opposition. The Chinese question is on us, however, and it will be with us for a long time. The Chinese themselves are an extraordinary people of great natural aptitude and power. The opening of the Orient means ultimately far more than an expanourselves. There is an intimation of the probabilities of the future in this restlessness of the Chinese now America, and their refusal to be reconciled to the present conditions of

WINS HIS CASE

Under an Unjust Penalty for Eight Years.

Bright's Disease Held the Sentence of Death Over His Head-Suffered All the Misery of Broken Health in the Meanwhile - His Deliverance by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dresden, June 21.-Allan McIntosh, proprietor of the well-known Clifford House here, in conversation at his house today, made a statement that cannot fail to carry with it the weight and influence of the speaker. "Gentlemen," said he, "Dodd's Kid-ney Pills cured me of Bright's Disease after eight years of torture."

To say that his hearers were surprised but faintly expresses it. McIntosh looks so far from an invalid at the present time that the news of his former affliction with a dreadful malady, like Bright's Disease, sounds unreal and improbable.

The subject arose from a conversation in which one of the gentlemen present complained of backache. McIntosh at once advised Dodd's Kidney Pills. Following some further discussion

on the merits of Dodd's Kidney Pills came the statement above quoted.
"I had Bright's Disease for or eight years," repeated Mr. McIntosh. "I could get absolutely nothing to help Bright's Disease was incurable, States for trade privileges in China I found. My back was a continual and its treatment of the Chinese who tache. My urine was of that dark

ache. My urine was of that dark color which is the most alarming symptom of the disease.

"Gentlemen, I tell you, I was in a bad way. Bright's Disease means death if you don't cure it, and I could get nothing to cure it. In fact, I was told it was incurable, and believed it. But it isn't. Dodd's Kidney Pills can cure it. They cured me. I used seven boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and Bright's Disease left me. Only four Dodd's Kidney Pills you wouldn't see me here before you this minute."

The facts as related by Mr. McIntosh are universally confirmed by the people of Dresden.

THEY KNEW.

A school inspector, having a few minutes to spare after examing the school, put a few qusetions to lower form boys on the common objects in the school room. "What is the use of that map?" he

asked, pointing to one stretched across the corner of the room, and half a dozen shrill voices answered, in measured articulation: "It is to hoide the teacher's bicycle,

There is no form of kidney trouble, from a backache down to Bright's disease, that Doan's Kidney Pills will not relieve or cure

"I woman's advice may be no great thing, but a man is a fool that doesn't take it " is true and the will protably advise non to try. Blue Ribbon Cerflon Tea.

"CANADA OUR BEST CUSTOMER'

John Charlton, M.P., Talks Straight at Detroit.

There was one point in the address delivered to the bankers the other night by the Hon. John Charlton, M. P., of Canada, which no American producer can afford to ignore. That is the point that Canada is the best single customer the United States has this country last year \$109,844,000 worth of our products, and buys annually more in our market than do the 60,000,000 people of Mexico, Central and South America and the West In-

dies.
Mr. Charlton also emphasized, by quoting the official trade statistics of the two countries, the fact that the present tariff arrangements between the two countries, is altogether too in-equitable and one-sided to long-continue. He showed that \$56,000,000 of our exports to Canada were admitted there free of duty, while only \$2,000,-000 worth of Canadian products, ex-clusive of precious metals, came into this country under similar favorable conditions. He showed that while the Canadian tariff on imports from this country averaged only 12½ per cent on the entire volume of traffic and only 25 per cent on dutiable articles, our own imposts on Canadian exports to this country were twice as high, or 25 and 50 per cent respectively.

Thus he outlined a situation which,

from its very nature, cannot be permanent. It is exactly as though a grocer were to make it his fixed policy to over-charge and otherwise discriminate against his best customer. His resulting profit might be large for a time. Even if his over-charges and under-weights were small as to percentage, the size of the bill would obviously make them considerable in aggregate amount. But even the most patient and unsuspecting would eventually discover the cheat and take away his trade. It is undeniable that, in this case, the United States represents the grocer. Canada, though she has been exceedingly patient, is by has been exceedingly patient, is by no means unsuspecting. She is begin-ning to understand that state of affairs very thoroughly and, as Mr. Charlton put it, "The policy of the United States, if persisted in, can only result in hostility, estrangement and the imitation of the American tariff system on the part of Canada."

And this is no mere prophecy of the far future. It is a recognition of the present situation. No one can imagine that were Canada, at the next session of her parliament, to raise her tariff ultimately far more than an expan-sion of markets for American cotton could continue sending her \$100,000,000 drillings, kerosene oil and steam engines; it means an increasing pressure of the vast reservoir of Chinese labor and economic efficiency upon Britain. Propinquity and an approximate uniformity of methods and mands accounted for this. Neither in-fluence could remain effective, to any satisfactory degree, if Canadian tariffs were doubled to meet ours. Our customer has become aware of our Living in the next block she consults her own convenience in being willing to overlook the past, if she gets reasonable guarantees of fair treatment in the future, not favors or generosity, but just fair treatment. Otherwise she will, inevitably, exercise her unquestionable right to trade else-where, and she will find numerous and active tradesmen ready to offer inducements for her patronage.

THE PROBLEM OF LIFE IN GOTHAM

Perplexities of Getting a Boarding Place in "sw York City.

Where to find a place to board-this is the first and not the least perplexing question that confronts the bacheor maid who goes to New York to study, says Lilian E. Purdy in the San Francisco Chronicle. Realizing that her success depends largely upon her environment, she will have a care to this important matter, and the great wilderness of boarding-houses suggest to the inexperienced mind that But be not thus deceived. In New

number spells difficulty. It means beginning tours of explorations early in October, when the metropolis her boarding-houses are in undress uniform, continuing these unsatisfactory searches till the chill November frosts warn you to get "settled down," for the winter, and at last deciding to pay more than you really wish for "neighborhood," which is the earmark of "caste" in the largest city of our country.

There are two requisites for the bachelor maid who is a successful boarding-house hunter (and it often requires as much skill to bag game in this sport as in any other). First, the maid must possess undaunted courage; second, she must have in her notebook at least one address recom-mended by friend, acquaintance or other respectable person. With this meager equipment and ample car fares — for places are miles apart in New York, and it takes hours to in New York, and it takes hours to get to them—she is prepared to start out on her reconnoitering journey.

There is a place in West Twenty-fifth street to which I first "dared" apply. The usual colored man opened the door, and I stepped upon a marble floor into a dark, commodious drawing-room. I asked for the landlord, but instead his son appeared, a smiling young man in patent leathers. smiling young man in patent leathers with the airs and graces of a society man. He greeted me with:

"Do you wish a single room?"
"Yes," I replied.

"Well, we have just one single room left," he said, with a ballroom bow.
"It is a fourth-floor, back-hall bedcoom, no running water, may be heated by gas stove, bathroom on the floor below. We usually get \$10 a week for it. We would let you have

Nine dellars a week for no sunshine. Four flights of stairs and absolute lack of comforts.
"I'm afraid it will not do," I said,

and was about to take my departure, "Two doors below you may be able to do better. My aunt keeps the when he called:

Thus my list began to grow, and I moved on to the number given.

Here I found things in a less flourishing condition. Madame wore a
stereotyped smile, was rather stout and not dressed to receive callers. and not dressed to receive callers.

"Yes, I can give you a room on the fourth floor," she said. "Would you like to see it? They are all young people on that floor, and they have such good times! You would enjoy it! So nice for a young lady. I ask \$10 for these rooms, and the back one is yearn!"

vacant." My explorations revealed also some in the world. With her 5,000,000 or 6, other important points. If you have 000,000 inhabitants, she imported from a friend with you, or can find comea friend with you, or can find come-one congenial enough to take for a roommate, you can do better financially and otherwise, by engaging a room together. In a very select neighborhood I found such a room, heated, containing running water, and two windows for \$16 a week.

In the streets of the Seventies and Eighties I found most comfortable rooms and most congenial atmospheres,. Of course the famous "fourth-floor-back-hall bedroom" rents here for \$8 a week, but you must not object to befogged mirrors, cubby-holes of rooms in which you must fold up the bed to dress, shabby furniture, and no curtains, when you have good neighborhood and an atmosphere of refinement, though even then the coldness approaches the freezing point.

Oceans of Coffee.

One-half of the world's production of coffee berries is brought to the Unitted States. Americans are the greatest coffee drinkers on the face of the globe now, and every year the con-sumption of coffee is increasing here. Last year it was more than 800,000,-000 pounds for the whole country, or more than 10½ pounds a head of the population. Germany and France together only consumed half as much coffee, Germany less than 6½ pounds a head, and France only 4½ pounds per capita. The United Kingdom used little more than half a pound of the berries per head of the population, but over there they made up for it by drinking more tea than any other na-

More than a million dollars is sent out of the United States every week in payment for coffee. South and Central American countries, which supply us with more than 600,000,000 pounds of coffee a year, get most of the money. Porto Rico, Java and the Philippines get almost all the rest, but a little goes to Hawaii, where they produce a very superior brand of

coffee berry. Last year the total value of the coffee imported into the United States was about \$60,000,000, and that was less than for several years, because the import price of coffee has fallen about

Shoemaker's Backache.

Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets a Positive Oure for That Complaint.

The constant bending over that of necessity a shoemaker must do when at work, comes hard on his back and hard on his kidneys. Backache and lame back are the great bugbears of a shoemaker's existence. That Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets can ease the aching back and cure the kidney trouble is amply proven in the

following case: Mr. J. O'Shea, corner Main and Market streets, Lucan, Ont., the well-known shoemaker of that village, "A shoemaker's work requires lots of sitting and leaning forward, and invariably, as in my case, brings on a pain in the small of the back and kidney trouble. This has been my complaint for two or three years, and I was about tired of it. Some one told me about Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets, and I got a bottle at John Farrell's drug store. The taking of this one bottle was followed by complete relief. This is naturally a big lift to me in my work, and I am correspondingly grateful. I can recommend the Tablets conscientiously to others.'

If you are anxiously desirous of being cured insist on having Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets. Price 50 cents a box, at all druggists. The Dr. Zina Pitcher Company, Toronto.

Skin of Beauty Is a Joy Forever. Dr. T. Felix Gonraud's Oriental Cream



Removes tan pimples, freck les, moth patches, rash and skin diseases, and every blem ish on beauty, and defies detection. It has atood the test of 53 years and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made.

Accept no counterfeit of layre said to a lady of the counterfeit.

similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them I recommend Gouraud's Oream's is the least harmful of all the skin preparations.

Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

FRED. T. HOPKINS, Prop., W Great Jones



