

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

It is pleasant to take and is soothing and healing to the lungs. There is nothing to equal it for stopping that tickling sensation in the throat, and the persistent cough that keeps you awake at night.

Price 25c. at all Dealers.

QUICKEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE.

I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in my family for the last six years, and have found it the quickest and most effective medicine for all kinds of coughs and colds I have ever used. My little boy had a severe attack of bronchitis, but he was cured by using a bottle of the Syrup he was completely cured, I cannot praise it enough.

Mrs. Wm. J. Fawcett, Arthur, Ont.

Be a Farmer and Begin at Once, Wm. J. Bryan's Advice.

WHY YOUNG MEN SHOULD BE AGRICULTURISTS.

The Cosmopolitan has been printing articles on a boy's choice of an occupation. William Jennings Bryan, in this month's magazine, advises him to become a farmer. He gives eight reasons:

1. Farming is an independent way of living, compared with work in the city. The farmer can supply his table with meat, vegetables, bread, milk, butter and eggs, and is less affected than the residents of the city by fluctuations in the price of these commodities. The clothing account, too, is less for those who live upon the farm than for those who live in town. The farmer and his family avoid the rivalry that leads to extravagance.

2. It requires less capital to begin work upon a farm than to enter any sort of independent business. One can usually obtain farm land on shares, whereas for any mercantile pursuit it is necessary to pay rent, often in advance. If one has not the means to buy horses, he can usually find a small piece of ground near a town or village where he can raise vegetables, and thus make a start that will enable him to equip himself for larger farming.

3. All the members of the family can assist in farming, and that, too, without hardship.

4. Life upon the farm is healthful.

5. The habits of industry and application acquired upon the farm are valuable capital, no matter to what occupation or profession the mind is turned.

6. Farm life cultivates hospitality and generosity, and, without removing temptation, gives parental influence a chance to strengthen the child before the seeds of disobedience are implanted by evil associations.

In the city, there is little manual labor for the boy to do, and to keep him from idleness, and to add to the who are by chance thrown in his way requires a constant exercise of parental authority. In the country, darkness shuts out the world and makes the fire a welcome retreat for all. The farm is conducive to good morals.

The farmer, who has the land and to supply the farmers along the line with cheap and rapid transportation for themselves and their products. It will be surprising if the electric lines and telephones do not result in the next few years in a large increase in the value of suburban property.

MISSION OF THE COW AS PRODUCER OF IVORY

VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES MADE FROM CONDENSED MILK.

Napkin rings, hair combs, walking-stick knobs, brush backs and handles, cigarette cases and holders, and a variety of other small objects are now being made of milk. It appears that much of the cheap imitation ivory now in the trade comes from the cow. There are even alleged pearls worn in earrings, or in other kinds of so-called fancy jewelry, which are literally drops of condensed milk. A nobleman owning immense estates and large farms in the Loiret Department has set up a factory for carrying on this new industry. His cows produce some 200 gallons of milk a day, two-thirds of which is sent to Paris in the season. But in the summer the demand falls off, while the cows continue to yield the usual quantity. Hence, the ingenious nobleman's new departure. The casein obtained from the milk is converted under great pressure into a ductile substance called "lactine," the possible uses of which seem to be unlimited. It is the sub-product of milk which is replacing celluloid in the market as imitation ivory. Moreover, lactine can be employed in all the coloring processes for textiles, and for the treatment of wines, notably for the operation called "collage." Cabinet-makers also use it for veneering furniture, and potters manufacture with it imitation earthenware. Glove makers have just successfully experimented with lactine for producing the glass surface on kid. Tire manufacturers have hopes of employing it instead of gutta-percha. An American inventor

affirms that a powder can be extracted therefrom which is just as good as suet, and a great deal better, but the French nobleman in question has not yet gone in for that particular branch of the new industry on his Loiret estates. Paris correspondent London Telegraph.

A Man Hates Himself.

When he wakes up with headache and bad taste in the mouth. Some thing is needed to settle the stomach, clear away the dull heavy feeling and create a little appetite. Just get a tumbler of water, some sugar and pour in a stiff dose of Nervine. You'll pick up immediately and feel tip-top in a few minutes. Nervine hasn't an equal for a condition of this kind. It stimulates, cures the headache, relieves the sick feeling and fits you for a hard day's work. Try Nervine. Large bottles cost 25c.

WHAT DOCTORS MAKE.

There are about 300,000 doctors in the United States, or about one for every 350 people. It has been approximately estimated that the average yearly income of these men is \$750, or that the public in the country pays \$150,000,000 annually for medical attendance, omitting entirely the money spent for patent medicines, which brings millions of dollars to manufacturers, or the money spent for doctors' prescriptions, or paid to quacks or commercial doctors. The preparation for the practice of medicine that gives a man a good standing in the profession means an expense of, liberally speaking, \$4000 for four years in a reputable medical school, \$1000 for general expenses during two years hospital service, and perhaps another \$1000 for setting up in practice. A year or two in Europe is also a help. Leslie's Monthly.

CHILDREN BOUND TO MARRY.

Zero weather and a northeast hurricane could not cool the affection nor still the ardor of little Olive Palmer, 14 years old, and Andrew Finmer, 16 years old, of Palmersville, N. J.

These children a few days ago, tramped eight miles over mountainous roads, through snow drifts, to a minister at

Malt Purity

Ale brewed from malt alone possesses important dietic properties that are lacking in common ales.

Carling's Ale is brewed from the purest and most scientific prepared malt, and contains more food and less alcohol than common ales. That is why it is so regularly prescribed by family physicians for building up their patients.

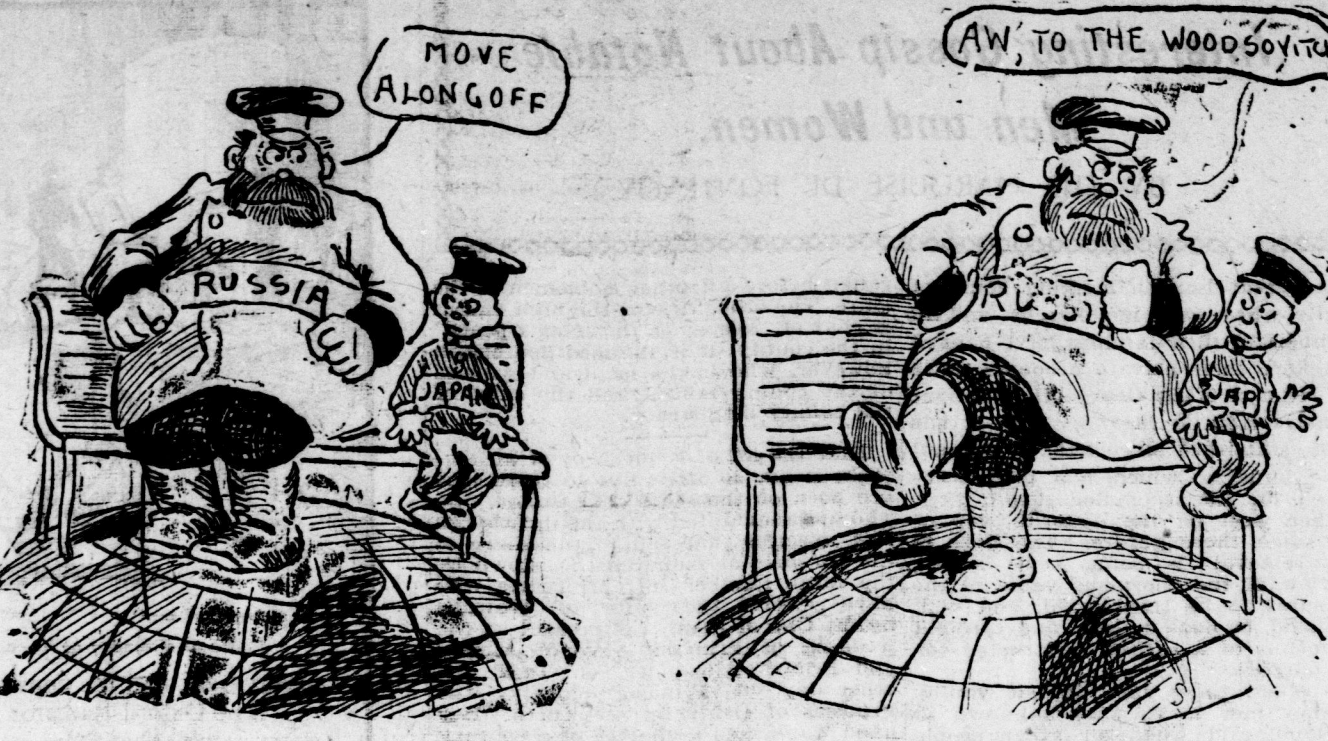
No ale is equal to Carling's for medicinal purposes.

Ask for Carling's Ale—accept no other, because no other is quite so good.

Carling's Ale

The Ale that's Always Pure

WOULDN'T IT BE GREAT...



1—When you had shoved your little neighbor along— 2—And you had shoved him along some more.



3—If you finished up like this, 4—Instead of I like this—Gee, WOULDN'T IT BE GREAT?

THE CULTURE OF MICROBES

INSTITUTION NEAR OLD LONDON FOR BREEDING OF DEATH-DEALING GERMS.

Hundreds of Animals Kept for the Purpose of Experimenting—Making Anti-Toxins.

Henry S. Wellcome, an American chemist and manufacturer of medicines, holds the only license ever granted by the British Government for a private physiological laboratory for experiment and research. In America no license is necessary, but in England people are very particular, and the societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals and the anti-vivisection organizations have secured the enactment of very rigid laws governing such matters. Mr. Wellcome is a member of the firm of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., manufacturing chemists, but his two laboratories for physiological and chemical research are both personal enterprises unconnected with the firm.

NICKNAMES FOR WARSHIPS.

"Jack" likes a name that rolls easily off the human tongue, short, handy, and open to familiar alteration. The How, of the Admiralty, which he has dubbed "Anyhow," the Aeolus, known as the "Aeolus," the Resolution, nicknamed the "Rolling Rezzie," the Barham, which bluejackets know chiefly as "Baah-Lah," and the "Immortal," by which he is wont to identify the handsome cruiser lately in Eastern waters before a factious crowd—all have handles that suit and please him.—London Daily Telegraph.

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With a sigh the little German sat down.—Chicago Post.

TONS OF DIAMONDS.

It is estimated that the total world production of diamonds up to date approximates \$5,000,000 carats. As we are not in the habit of weighing our diamonds by the ton, we are in some doubt concerning the proper system of computation, whether by weight or by value, long ton or short ton. According to the system of those who do weigh their diamonds in ton quantities, the result would be in the neighborhood of twenty or twenty-five tons of sparklers now appearing as factors in the joys and the miseries of the world which has substituted diamonds for the beads and the wampum of its ancestors.

The regions contributing to this supply are the Cape Province of South Africa, appears as follows: South Africa 81.5 per cent; Brazil, 18 per cent, and the remainder 1.5 per cent divided among India, New South Wales and British Guiana, the North American and Russian supplying specimens. The last two of these countries have furnished just about enough to equip an opera box for a single evening. The deep obligation of society to South Africa is fully apparent. The price of diamonds has been heavily advanced during the last year or two, but it is simply appalling to think what the price would have been without the South African supply. Society, American, English and continental, should daily thank heaven for Kimberly and Jagersfontein.

We are unable to give the cubic measurements of the total collection, but so far as weight is concerned it would make a load for a medium sized freight car.—New York Sun.

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factory, and taking a vast quantity up in a balloon, he emptied them upon the roofs of the city with the most terrible consequences. I couldn't help thinking of him as I went through Mr. Wellcome's place yesterday.

ANIMALS FOR EXPERIMENT.

It is situated at the suburban station of Herne Hill, about five miles from St. Paul's Cathedral, where four years ago Mr. Wellcome was fortunate enough to obtain the leasehold of an old-fashioned manor house and eleven acres of ground surrounding it. This place he has inclosed with a high wall, and within has provided every possible facility and convenience for physiological research under the direction of Dr. Walter Dowson, an eminent British scientist. It is called Brockwell Hall, and is a fine old mansion, surrounded by shade trees and lawns, a garden and large stables, which are necessary for Mr. Wellcome keeps sixty horses, fifty rabbits, a thousand guinea pigs, a donkey, a pair of monkeys and a lot of dogs and cats for experimental purposes. The animals are well fed and cared for, and the smaller ones, particularly the rabbits and guinea pigs, are bred upon the place.

The law limits physiological experiments to rodents, rats, rabbits, mice and guinea pigs, but the latter are chiefly used in the study of diseases, as they give the most uniform results. In order to secure accuracy it is necessary that the animals should be absolutely free from disease, hence the greatest care is taken in breeding the open markets, but picks them with the greatest care so that they shall be free from defects and diseases. Curious enough they sell for higher prices after a benevolent experience for the benefit of science, because they are supposed to be more healthy and in better condition generally.

The breeding pens are as perfect as they can be made and everything is conducted upon scientific principles. The horses are in charge of a skillful veterinary surgeon, who buys them from the open markets, but picks them with the greatest care so that they shall be free from defects and diseases. Curious enough they sell for higher prices after a benevolent experience for the benefit of science, because they are supposed to be more healthy and in better condition generally.

SHIPPING THE GERMS.

Within the old manor houses are several different laboratories in which experiments relating to different diseases are going on. There are rooms in which germs are bred and other rooms in which the remedies are prepared and packed and shipped to market. The packing is done in a special way by young women and naturally the greatest care and accuracy must be used. The most important experiments now going on concern such diseases as typhoid fever and rheumatism. Mr. Wellcome has expended a great deal of money and his assistants a great deal of time in researches concerning cancer and different methods of arresting the decay of human tissues. It is a long and tedious task, the most difficult and perplexing that has ever yet been undertaken. More money and labor is being expended upon the investigation of cancerous diseases than upon any other except tuberculosis. Mr. Wellcome is doing nothing with the latter disease, because it is receiving so much attention elsewhere.

The most advanced and satisfactory results have thus far been obtained with diphtheria bacilli. The germs are obtained by breeding them in meat broth from seed obtained in the hospitals. A little of the poison is injected into the veins of a rabbit, sufficient to make them ill, but not to kill them. When they have reached the proper period of the disease a quart or so of their blood is taken, placed in a receptacle made for the purpose and allowed to clot. As it clots the serum is released by the pressure and drops into a jar below. That serum is the anti-toxin and is administered to diphtheria patients by hypodermic injections.—Chicago Record-Herald.

BIRD PLAYED CIRCUIS STUNTS.

A smoke ring, a foot or more in diameter and as perfect as the most expert smoker can blow, rose from the round stack of a subway contractor's power plant at the foot of West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth street, in New York, yesterday. It went straight up in the air for about 30 feet, when it was caught by a puff of wind, tilted to an angle of 50 degrees and blown, still intact, over the ice-choked Hudson River. A gull, poised with outstretched wings



Shirt waists and dainty linen are made delightfully clean and fresh with Sun-light Soap.

above the smoke circle and looking for an opening in the ice, suddenly closed its wings and shot down through the ring without breaking it. The bird struck the water and rose again before the smoke ring disintegrated.—New York Sun.

Cheap One-Way Rates to the West Via Great Northern Railway.

Effective daily during March and April, cheap one-way tickets will be issued to the west as follows:

London to Anaconda, Butte, Chicago, and Helena, Mont., \$29.25.
London to Spokane, Wash., Nelson, Rossland, Trail, Grand Forks, and Tolson, B. C., \$39.75.
London to Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Portland, Ore., also Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, B. C., \$42.25. Proportionate rates from all points in Ontario.

On March 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, and April 5, 12, 19 and 26, one-way second-class tickets will be issued from Chicago to points in North Dakota at greatly reduced rates.

Paul parties as to time of trains, sleeping car rates, etc., on application to Charles W. Graves, district passenger agent, 6 King street west, room 12, Toronto, or P. I. Whitney, general passenger agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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BESSIE BROWN, M. D.

'Twas April when she came to town; The birds had come, the bees were swarming. Her mother, she said, was Doctor Brown; I saw at once that she was charming. She took a cottage tinted green, Where dewy roses hung in ringlets; And on the door, next day, was seen, A dainty little shingle.

Her hair was like an amber wreath; Her hat was darker to enhance it. Her violet eyes that glowed beneath, Were brighter than her keenest lancet. The beauties of her glove and gown, The sweetest rhyme would fall from either; Ere she had been a day in town The town was in a flutter.

The gallants viewed her feet and hands, And swore they never saw such wee things. The gossip met in purring bands And tore her piecemeal over the tea-things.

The former drank the doctor's health With clinking cups the gay carousers; The latter watched her door with stealth, Just like so many mousers.

But Doctor Bessie went her way, Unmindful of the spiteful crores, And drove her buggy every day Behind a dashing pair of ponies. Her flower-like face so bright she bore, I hoped that time might never wither; The way she tripped across the floor Was better than a philter.

Her patients thronged the village street; Her snowy shade was always quite full. Some said her philters tasted sweet, And some pronounced her pills delightful.

'Twas strange—I knew not what it meant— She seemed a nymph from Eldorado; Where'er she came, whither she went, Grief lost its gloomy shadow.

Like all the rest, I, too, grew ill; My aching heart there was no quelling. I, too, had seen her philters still, And lo! the items still are swelling. The drugs I've drunk you'd deem to hear! They've enriched the fair concocter.

And I'm a ruined man, I fear, Unless—I wed the doctor!

—Samuel Mintern Peck.

The Germans have been quietly building for three years at Tseitin, on the Rhine, a fortress. Its guns command the crossing of the river from the Belfort district. The construction is so far advanced that the guns have been mounted.

Simply Sign This and Know How to Get Well.

That is all. Send no money. Simply sign coupon. Tell me the book you need. I will arrange with a druggist near you so that you may take six bottles of

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

a month at my risk. If it succeeds the cost to you is \$5.50. If it fails, the druggist will bill the cost to me. And I leave the decision to you.

Don't Wait Until You Are Worse.

Taken in time, the suffering of this little one would have been prevented. Her mother writes me: "Two years ago my little girl was sick continually for six months. We tried many doctors, and they failed, yet it took only two bottles of your remedy to cure her, and she has remained cured. You can tell others of this cure if you so desire."

Mrs. C. H. Avery, Rockdale, N. Y.

"This a pity she did not write me before the case was dangerous."

The wife of Omer Andrus, of Bayou Chien, La., had been sick for 20 years. For 8 years could do practically to work. He writes:

"When she first started taking the Restorative she barely weighed 30 pounds; now she weighs 125, and is able easily to do all her household work."

Twenty "dark" years might have been "bright" ones.

J. G. Billingsley, of Thomasville, Ga., for three years has been crippled with disease. Now he is well. He writes: