

BEER* BENEFITS THE WHOLE BODY (NO OTHER FOOD-BEVERAGE DOES THAT MUCH)

NOT six people in a thousand (and those six have either diabetes or gouty tendencies) can get anything but real good from the use of good beer with their meals. Because that kind of beer (and no other kind is brewed in Ontario) benefits the whole body of the normal adult,—enriches the blood, vitalizes the stomach, makes kidneys and liver active, builds flesh and betters nerves.

Beer Is Not A Mere Tonic

Good beer, drank with meals and at bedtime, is not merely a tonic—for a tonic simply gets one part of the system to work better for a while, by stimulating its activity, while beer, rightly used, does the whole system permanent good.

Beer Builds Up Thin Folks

That is why good beer is such a notable flesh-builder, and why it is so effective in changing the too-white blood of anemic people into the red, strong, healthy blood of the vigorous. It has qualities that are very valuable to women, especially. It is distinctly NOT an intoxicant, nor a hurtful stimulant. Ask your doctor if beer wouldn't be good for you as an item of daily diet.

*BEER is a term which covers lager, ale, porter and stout; and, in the practice of Ontario brewers, implies beverages made under most hygienic conditions from Ontario barley (the best in the world), malt, hops, and pure water.

REDUCED THE ASSESSMENT ON YORK LOAN CO. LANDS

Substantial Cut of \$75,000 Made by
Court of Revision Which Yesterday Concluded Its Labors.

The court of revision yesterday concluded its hearing of ward six appeals against assessment, thereby concluding the work for the whole city.

The National Trust Company, liquidators for the defunct York Loan Company, was represented by Frank Foucher and C. D. Scott, and succeeded in obtaining reductions amounting to more than \$75,000 in assessment on lands owned by the company.

After the assessment on seven lots on Roncesvalles-avenue, which had been raised from \$15 to \$30 a foot, had been reduced \$5 a foot, adjoining land owned by the Toronto Railway Company, likewise assessed at \$30 a foot, was also reduced to \$25.

No cut was made in the assessment of \$8 a foot on York Loan land on Indian-road, nor on land on Sunningwell-avenue, near Garden-avenue, placed on the rolls at \$6 a foot. These reductions were, however, allowed the company.

Sixteen acres on Indian-road, from \$2000 to \$1500 an acre; 13-11 acres of vacant land on Indian-road, from \$500 to \$1800 an acre.

On Gladstone-avenue, six lots, reduced from \$5 to \$4 per foot.

On Indian-road, 120 feet reduced from \$5 to \$2; 75 feet reduced from \$8 to \$4.

On Algonquin-avenue, 605 feet reduced from \$8 to \$5; 100 feet reduced from \$12 to \$8.

On Wright-avenue, five lots reduced from \$8 to \$6.

On Foxcatcher-avenue, seven lots reduced from \$12 to \$8.

On Geoffrey-street, four lots reduced from \$8 to \$6.

On Foxcatcher-avenue, three lots reduced from \$18 to \$15; one lot reduced from \$16 to \$12, and one reduced from \$14 to \$10.

On Algonquin-avenue, nineteen lots reduced from \$6 to \$4.

On Koke-avenue, ten lots reduced from \$6 to \$4.

The business assessment on Puddy Bros. Abattoir was reduced from 75

to 60 per cent. of \$17,222. It being rated as a factory, not a wholesale house.

Trunk Sewer Costly.

Plans for a trunk sewer to cost \$3,400,000 were submitted to the board of control yesterday by the city engineer, the estimated cost being \$480,000 more than when a similar plan was proposed six years ago, due to the increase of \$300,000 in the cost of land required and the higher cost of material and labor.

The board granted the Canadian Northern an extension of time from Nov. 1, 1907, to Aug. 1, 1908, in which to acquire the 80 foot roadway west of the Don, promised to the city in partial compensation for the land on the east side of the Don given the railway by the city.

Check Street Extension.

Controller Harrison had a motion carried, asking that application be made for legislation to prevent the laying out of new streets or lanes thru any parcel of property until a plan has been approved by the city council, in answer to the city may control the extension of present streets thru such territory.

The city clerk yesterday received a letter from C. V. Macrae, president of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners, expressing warm appreciation of the hospitality extended by the city on Saturday last.

The specifications for the contract of cutting thru the western sandbar for the widening of the western channel of Toronto harbor are nearing completion, and will be sent to Ottawa shortly. The width is to be 400 feet, with a depth of 30 feet, and the scow pier will be about 2600 feet in length.

A street railway official, in discussing the course of training thru which candidates for jobs as motormen are required to pass, said that while he considered the test was a thorough one, it would probably be more satisfactory from every viewpoint if applicants were put thru a written examination. At present the preliminary test of a candidate's fitness in his ability to answer orally the questions asked him during the two or three days he is taken in hand by instructors in the car sheds.

Auto Charges Called Off.

The charge against Fred Orford, for running his automobile without number lamps, was adjourned until called on in the afternoon police court.

James Mulaney was charged with assaulting Mary Little. It was a case of three or four families living under one roof in a jangle. The magistrate dismissed the case.

John Gillespie also ran his auto without a tail light and the case was adjourned till called on.

ONTARIO TOBACCO GRADES HIGH OPINION OF EXPERTS

Strange Anomaly of Government's Attempt to Find Foreign Market for a Product It Brands as Unfit for Its Use.

As indicated in the preceding letter, it is proposed in this to consider the quality of tobacco produced in Ontario, in order to determine, as stated, whether, on account of quality, the government can find any justification under the indenture, charging a deliberate, systematic and persistent discouragement of its production.

Quality in this connection must be considered apart from all processes of curing, drying, sweating, bulking and the appliances necessary therefor. This is because, if much of the leaf produced be not properly cured, dried or packed, before going into the hands of the manufacturer, which appears to be a fact, the government is responsible. Growers who have no assurance when planting, that they will find a market for their product at any fair price, or, in fact, any market at all, scarcely feel justified in the expense of erecting curing and drying barns, expending fuel for heat, or packing in hogheads, or even bestowing the labor upon the cultivation of the plant which it requires, in order to produce the best results. They have no incentive, simply and wholly because the government has placed its ban upon their product.

Last Years importations.

Of the 15,116,164 pounds of leaf imported from the United States last year, 10,000,000 pounds were white burley; much the larger portion, too, of the Ontario product consisted of white burley. The quality of that leaf, therefore, is of first importance in this connection. Is it as good as that of Kentucky and Ohio? Indisputably, yes. The writer, who has often handled the white burley of Kentucky and the breaks of Cincinnati and Louisville, knows that Ontario produces the more luxuriant plant and larger leaf, and that in outward appearance at least, it is superior rather than inferior. The better testimony, however, is that of E. L. Carr, expert process manipulator for both the Globe Company of Detroit and the Erie Company of Windsor, using Kentucky burley in the former and Canadian burley in the latter. He, if anyone, should be able to pass a sound and unbiased judgment upon the intrinsic quality of Ontario burley.

Quality and Cultivation.

"The quality of tobacco," said he, "substantially, 'when it reaches the hands of the consumer, depends upon the manner in which it is cultivated—upon when it is planted and sown, and upon how it is cured, dried and bulked. It cannot be out of the sun and sun-dried like hay. It needs to be carefully cultivated, to be planted in season and cut when it has reached the proper development. It needs to be cured and dried by someone who is acquainted with the changes it undergoes in color, etc., while curing, and who knows what the changes mean. Our Erie Company is presenting an object lesson in these things to the tobacco growers of this section."

Mr. Carr refers to the curing and drying barns and operations upon two farms near Ruthven, owned by the Fox Brothers, which the writer visited. Both gentlemen are stockholders in the Erie Company.

Not Normal Season.

"This has not been a normal season for tobacco growing. It has been very bad, necessitating late planting and year the crop was splendid and I can say to you that, given the same treatment from start to finish, the Canadian burley is in no respect inferior to that of Kentucky."

"When the Canadian growers have sufficient confidence in a stable market to make the necessary provisions for properly handling their product, and bulking it in large hogheads, instead of sacks, as is done in Kentucky, which affects its color and seasoning, the Canadian tobacco grower will have a bright future before him. His lands are probably better than those of Kentucky, because they yield 50 per cent. more to the acre. Eight hundred pounds is the maximum per acre in Kentucky, and 1200 in Canada."

Expert's Opinion.

On one of the farms near Ruthven, the writer found W. R. Abbott, of the Danville, Virginia, exchange warehouse, who was engaged in harvesting

and curing a crop of Virginia wam, a seedling new Canada. His opinion of Canadian tobacco is briefly expressed:

"This has not been a favorable season, and the crop was planted late, but come and I'll show you I have been raising, buying and selling tobacco for 30 years, and I reckon if I don't know good tobacco from bad, I ought to. In a favorable season, with right treatment, tobacco of finer quality than this cannot be raised in Virginia."

On another farm was found P. C. Coleman, an expert from southern Virginia, engaged in overseeing the gathering and curing of a crop of a Virginia seedling leaf. Said he:

"I've been in the tobacco fields all my life, almost raised on it; you see I'm chewing it now. This is a splendid soil for it, a gravel loam. It grows better here than anywhere else I have sampled it with imported Virginia here and find no difference in flavor."

The writer visited also the farm of Thomas Fleming, whose curing sheds he was shown white burley in process of curing, and a finer lot in that condition he never saw in America.

The affirmation is made with assurance of its truth on trial, that two plums of unmarked chewing tobacco, containing the same sweetening, one being made of Kentucky and the other of Canadian burley, no expert, not to speak of the ordinary consumer, could distinguish the one from the other.

Now, in view of this undeniable fact, how is it that other remarkable fact to be accounted for, to wit, the importation of some 10,000,000 pounds of leaf of identical leaf, paying in all 35 cents per pound duty, while not more, probably, than 3,000,000 pounds of the home grown, paying only five per pound duty, can find a market? Why, because, as will hereafter be clearly enough demonstrated, and cannot be too often repeated, the government does not want it to find a home market, and to that end it has branded it as inferior.

Sustains Indictment.

The writer's only excuse for inserting an occasional paragraph, suggesting that the government is doing it, is that it is, by its own experience of tobacco users, more clearly present the facts sustaining the indictment against the government. As a smoker, the writer is aware that his tastes are changeable, and largely controlled by imagination, so far as the difference between the two is concerned, and that, at times, the flavors are concerned, and at times, the cigars or pipe tobacco, at first, delicious, becomes by long use, a nauseous and sickening taste.

But there is one taste sensation common to all raw tobacco, long retained in the mouth of the chewer, or cigar smoker, and which is preferred by all, that all alike regard as disagreeable to most people, but strange to say, the slightly bitter, pungent taste, which is so much to be desired in the natural leaf. In effectively processed tobacco this is eliminated. Both in the United States and in Canada, the writer has smoked this imperfectly processed tobacco, and in the case of the latter, it is the chief cause of dissatisfaction with tobacco. The bearing of this fact upon the bad reputation of Canadian tobacco, which the government is perpetrating, will be seen hereafter. Now, the writer has smoked the Canadian tobacco, and in the form of cigars, and in the case of the latter, it is the chief cause of dissatisfaction with tobacco. The bearing of this fact upon the bad reputation of Canadian tobacco, which the government is perpetrating, will be seen hereafter. Now, the writer has smoked the Canadian tobacco, and in the form of cigars, and in the case of the latter, it is the chief cause of dissatisfaction with tobacco.

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P. BURNS & CO.

Have opened COAL and WOOD
Yards at Corner of Huron and
Dupont, Telephone North 5565,
and 449 Logan Ave. Telephone
North 5539, where we will be
pleased to receive your order.

C. J. TOWNSEND Paintings

By R. F. Gagen, A.R.O.A., O.S.A.
AND
C. M. Manly, A.R.O.A., O.S.A.
AT OUR GALLERIES,
68 King Street East, on
Wednesday, 23rd October
AT 2.30 P.M.
C. J. Townsend & Company,
Auctioneers.

Don't neglect your skin.

A healthy skin is absolutely essential to health, happiness and beauty, and the natural and never-failing way to keep a healthy skin is to treat all the eruptions and eruptions promptly with ZAM-BUK. ZAM-BUK contains only the rich saps and juices of healing, giving herbs, and is therefore Nature's Own Skin Remedy.

ZAM-BUK CURED
Mrs. A. E. Gardiner, Catalina, of P.E.I., writes: "I suffered from a skin eruption, and was cured by ZAM-BUK. I am now a healthy woman, and I can say to you that, given the same treatment from start to finish, the Canadian burley is in no respect inferior to that of Kentucky."

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Don't neglect your skin.

Perfect Manhood

Health of body, strength of mind, steadiness of nerves are the best and most precious gifts man can lay upon the altar of his conjugal love. Restoring the sexual system, and infusing into it power and vigor. No such thing as failure in life, is possible in perfect manhood; it is the lack of vital force, and the depletion of sexual energies that makes failures of men. Restoring vitality and power. Why be weak when you can so easily become strong? Proofs are the test. Sworn testimonials sent to any one on receipt of name. Five Days' Trial Treatment sent absolutely free. Write To-Day. (11)

Dr. Kohr Medicine Co. P.O. Drawer 2341 Montreal.

ESTATE NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS in the matter of Henry Wellsted, of Toronto, insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Wellsted, of Toronto, insolvent, has assigned under Chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, to the general benefit of his creditors.

A meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of Messrs. Perkins, Lee & Co., 45 East Front-street, Toronto, on Monday, the 28th day of October, 1907, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a statement of affairs, appoint inspectors, and for ordering the affairs of the estate.

Creditors are requested to file their claims with the assignee at the above address on or before the 10th day of November, 1907, the day of the said meeting.

Notice is further given that after the 5th day of November, 1907, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate, and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

Dated 21st October, 1907.

S. S. A. SEWELL, Assignee.

CROMBIE, WORRELL & GYNN, 20 West King-street, his Solicitors.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to R.S.O. 1897, chap. 123 and Amending Act, that all persons having claims against the estate of William Henry Smith, late of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Banker, deceased, who died on the 10th day of November, 1906, are required to send, by post, prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned executors, on or before the 30th day of November, 1907, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of particulars of their claims, and the nature of the debt (if any) held by them, duly certified.

And that after the said date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, as above required, and the said executors will not be liable for the assets, or for any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim or claims notice shall not then have been received at the time of such distribution.

LEE, O'DONOGHUE & O'CONNOR, Dineen Building, corner Yonge and Temple-streets, Toronto, Solicitors for the said Executors.

Dated at Toronto, this 18th day of October, 1907.

IS YOUR HOME WARM?

If not, see us about it. Over eight thousand of Toronto's best homes warmed by the Novelty Hot Water and Hot Air Heaters. Twenty years a success behind them.

Advice and estimates free. 136

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

Therapion No. 1 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, cures all diseases, and restores the system to its normal state, and restores the system to its normal state, and restores the system to its normal state.

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