

If you are run down
You are an easy prey to disease.
Build yourself up with

D.L. Emulsion

THE LATEST AND BEST TIP TOP SOAP CHIPS

Easy to wash with Tip Top Soap Chips. Made from the purest and best materials that can be produced. Absolutely free from chemicals injurious to garments. It will not make the clothes hard, nor injure the finest fabrics. No rubbing required. Saves time and money, as it is the most economical soap made. One pound will do more washing and go farther than two pounds of any other soap. Makes the clothes clean and white.

Get a trial package at either of the following grocers: J. H. Massey, Chatham Table Supply Company, Knight & Co., Bon Marche Grocery, Taylor & Williamson, Fred Wood, W. A. Wilson, W. H. Marshall, W. Sharp, H. Pellett, E. C. Gammage, J. H. Bogart, A. D. Patterson.

WALL PAPERS.....

We carry a large assortment of the most Modern Patterns, and give you an exact estimate of what it will cost you to have your Fall papering done.

Call and see our Large assortment.

JOS. A. TILT,
Next to Raikin House

BAKING

Give your wife a chance and she'll bake bread like that mother used to make.

For rolls and biscuits—that require to be baked quickly there's nothing like Gas

THE CHATHAM GAS CO
Limited.

King St. Phone 81

Our Show Cases....

Glisten with hundreds of gift suggestions in the way of gold jewelry for man and maid.

Scarf and stick pins, broaches, rings, etc., in an infinite variety and beautiful designs to be had only

At the sign of
the Big Clock.

A. A. JORDAN

The Hot Wash Tub

For a lady to stand and drudge over a wash tub hot clothes this weather is both disagreeable and unhealthy. Call your phone 100, and we will call for your washing and deliver it back in as good order as we receive it, and cleaned as cheaply as you can do it yourself.

CHATHAM STEAM LAUNDRY.

ON THE BANKS OF THE SASKATOON.

A touching story is told of a beautiful girl living in the Canadian Northwest who was deserted by her lover. It was her custom to resort to the Saskatoon River on moonlight evenings, and at the former trysting place watch and wait for the return of the one she still loved. She also conceived the idea that a loon which haunted that portion of the river would yet let her know something about the absent one:

On the banks of the Saskatoon,
By the light of the silvery moon,
With maiden fair
With nut-brown hair
Is listening to the loon,
To the plaintive, mystic loon,
With its weird and woe-mourning run,
As it floats by the edge
Of the yellow sedge,
On the banks of the Saskatoon.

Ere clouds do hide the moon?"
"Oh, will he not come soon,
The maiden cries,
With tear-filled eyes
As she waits by the Saskatoon.
Then a sound comes from the loon
Like an ancient beldam's croon,
"He is gone for aye,
Far, far away
From the banks of the Saskatoon."

On the banks of the Saskatoon,
By the dull, half-hidden moon,
A far-off cry
So wild and shy
Comes up from the lonely loon,
From the distant, timid loon,
With its awesome, mournful run,
For the maiden fair
With the nut-brown hair
Who sleeps in the Saskatoon.
—Thos. McMillan.

KEY TO THE EMPIRE.

Canada Said to Be So by Prominent English Journal.

The Saturday Review, London, recently had an article under the caption of "Canada, the Key to the Empire," of which Public Opinion published the following condensation:

"Canada presents all the difficulties of the Imperial problem, and all the aids to the solution, in an acute form. It is the only self-governing colony in which the interest of a foreign country has reached, under our happy-go-lucky system, enormous dimensions. . . . The growth of Canada in recent years is not due so much to British as to United States enterprise, and it must be obvious to all who study the problem that if we fall now (to consolidate the Empire) nothing can stop the separation of Canada from the United Kingdom and its ultimate absorption by the United States. If Canada goes, other colonies must follow, and the disintegration of the British Empire will be the distinguishing feature of the nineteenth century history. If we succeed, we shall not only solve the Canadian problem; the consolidation of the Empire presents no greater problem than that. It is not a time in which we can adopt the free trade text, 'Let us eat and drink free food, for tomorrow we die.' . . . An Imperial policy is based upon the fact that it is the interest of the Empire that it should be adopted; that the United Kingdom will secure a fresh lease of life for those economic energies which otherwise in no very distant future must decay; and that the colonies will achieve a more rapid development than is possible in isolation. English people, at any rate those who reject the free trade nostrums, should be the first to admit that the present arrangement with Canada, if made permanent, and accompanied with a change on our part, must be unsatisfactory from the Canadian point of view and incompatible with local aspirations. If we reciprocate by stimulating the wheat production of Canada, their manufacturers will find ample scope for all their energies in the increased economic activity which the influx of population and its demand for all kinds of commodities will insure, while at the same time there will be an ever-widening market for the more highly specialized industries of the United Kingdom. In this movement there can be no question of the surrender of action by any of the colonies. We are not going to revive the mercantile system. Nothing more is required at any stage of Imperial consolidation than an Imperial Council to aid and advise in the adjustment of the commercial relations of the Empire."

KEY TO THE EMPIRE.

Canada Said to Be So by Prominent English Journal.

The Saturday Review, London, recently had an article under the caption of "Canada, the Key to the Empire," of which Public Opinion published the following condensation:

"Canada presents all the difficulties of the Imperial problem, and all the aids to the solution, in an acute form. It is the only self-governing colony in which the interest of a foreign country has reached, under our happy-go-lucky system, enormous dimensions. . . . The growth of Canada in recent years is not due so much to British as to United States enterprise, and it must be obvious to all who study the problem that if we fall now (to consolidate the Empire) nothing can stop the separation of Canada from the United Kingdom and its ultimate absorption by the United States. If Canada goes, other colonies must follow, and the disintegration of the British Empire will be the distinguishing feature of the nineteenth century history. If we succeed, we shall not only solve the Canadian problem; the consolidation of the Empire presents no greater problem than that. It is not a time in which we can adopt the free trade text, 'Let us eat and drink free food, for tomorrow we die.' . . . An Imperial policy is based upon the fact that it is the interest of the Empire that it should be adopted; that the United Kingdom will secure a fresh lease of life for those economic energies which otherwise in no very distant future must decay; and that the colonies will achieve a more rapid development than is possible in isolation. English people, at any rate those who reject the free trade nostrums, should be the first to admit that the present arrangement with Canada, if made permanent, and accompanied with a change on our part, must be unsatisfactory from the Canadian point of view and incompatible with local aspirations. If we reciprocate by stimulating the wheat production of Canada, their manufacturers will find ample scope for all their energies in the increased economic activity which the influx of population and its demand for all kinds of commodities will insure, while at the same time there will be an ever-widening market for the more highly specialized industries of the United Kingdom. In this movement there can be no question of the surrender of action by any of the colonies. We are not going to revive the mercantile system. Nothing more is required at any stage of Imperial consolidation than an Imperial Council to aid and advise in the adjustment of the commercial relations of the Empire."

KEY TO THE EMPIRE.

Canada Said to Be So by Prominent English Journal.

The Saturday Review, London, recently had an article under the caption of "Canada, the Key to the Empire," of which Public Opinion published the following condensation:

"Canada presents all the difficulties of the Imperial problem, and all the aids to the solution, in an acute form. It is the only self-governing colony in which the interest of a foreign country has reached, under our happy-go-lucky system, enormous dimensions. . . . The growth of Canada in recent years is not due so much to British as to United States enterprise, and it must be obvious to all who study the problem that if we fall now (to consolidate the Empire) nothing can stop the separation of Canada from the United Kingdom and its ultimate absorption by the United States. If Canada goes, other colonies must follow, and the disintegration of the British Empire will be the distinguishing feature of the nineteenth century history. If we succeed, we shall not only solve the Canadian problem; the consolidation of the Empire presents no greater problem than that. It is not a time in which we can adopt the free trade text, 'Let us eat and drink free food, for tomorrow we die.' . . . An Imperial policy is based upon the fact that it is the interest of the Empire that it should be adopted; that the United Kingdom will secure a fresh lease of life for those economic energies which otherwise in no very distant future must decay; and that the colonies will achieve a more rapid development than is possible in isolation. English people, at any rate those who reject the free trade nostrums, should be the first to admit that the present arrangement with Canada, if made permanent, and accompanied with a change on our part, must be unsatisfactory from the Canadian point of view and incompatible with local aspirations. If we reciprocate by stimulating the wheat production of Canada, their manufacturers will find ample scope for all their energies in the increased economic activity which the influx of population and its demand for all kinds of commodities will insure, while at the same time there will be an ever-widening market for the more highly specialized industries of the United Kingdom. In this movement there can be no question of the surrender of action by any of the colonies. We are not going to revive the mercantile system. Nothing more is required at any stage of Imperial consolidation than an Imperial Council to aid and advise in the adjustment of the commercial relations of the Empire."

KEY TO THE EMPIRE.

Canada Said to Be So by Prominent English Journal.

The Saturday Review, London, recently had an article under the caption of "Canada, the Key to the Empire," of which Public Opinion published the following condensation:

"Canada presents all the difficulties of the Imperial problem, and all the aids to the solution, in an acute form. It is the only self-governing colony in which the interest of a foreign country has reached, under our happy-go-lucky system, enormous dimensions. . . . The growth of Canada in recent years is not due so much to British as to United States enterprise, and it must be obvious to all who study the problem that if we fall now (to consolidate the Empire) nothing can stop the separation of Canada from the United Kingdom and its ultimate absorption by the United States. If Canada goes, other colonies must follow, and the disintegration of the British Empire will be the distinguishing feature of the nineteenth century history. If we succeed, we shall not only solve the Canadian problem; the consolidation of the Empire presents no greater problem than that. It is not a time in which we can adopt the free trade text, 'Let us eat and drink free food, for tomorrow we die.' . . . An Imperial policy is based upon the fact that it is the interest of the Empire that it should be adopted; that the United Kingdom will secure a fresh lease of life for those economic energies which otherwise in no very distant future must decay; and that the colonies will achieve a more rapid development than is possible in isolation. English people, at any rate those who reject the free trade nostrums, should be the first to admit that the present arrangement with Canada, if made permanent, and accompanied with a change on our part, must be unsatisfactory from the Canadian point of view and incompatible with local aspirations. If we reciprocate by stimulating the wheat production of Canada, their manufacturers will find ample scope for all their energies in the increased economic activity which the influx of population and its demand for all kinds of commodities will insure, while at the same time there will be an ever-widening market for the more highly specialized industries of the United Kingdom. In this movement there can be no question of the surrender of action by any of the colonies. We are not going to revive the mercantile system. Nothing more is required at any stage of Imperial consolidation than an Imperial Council to aid and advise in the adjustment of the commercial relations of the Empire."

KEY TO THE EMPIRE.

Canada Said to Be So by Prominent English Journal.

The Saturday Review, London, recently had an article under the caption of "Canada, the Key to the Empire," of which Public Opinion published the following condensation:

"Canada presents all the difficulties of the Imperial problem, and all the aids to the solution, in an acute form. It is the only self-governing colony in which the interest of a foreign country has reached, under our happy-go-lucky system, enormous dimensions. . . . The growth of Canada in recent years is not due so much to British as to United States enterprise, and it must be obvious to all who study the problem that if we fall now (to consolidate the Empire) nothing can stop the separation of Canada from the United Kingdom and its ultimate absorption by the United States. If Canada goes, other colonies must follow, and the disintegration of the British Empire will be the distinguishing feature of the nineteenth century history. If we succeed, we shall not only solve the Canadian problem; the consolidation of the Empire presents no greater problem than that. It is not a time in which we can adopt the free trade text, 'Let us eat and drink free food, for tomorrow we die.' . . . An Imperial policy is based upon the fact that it is the interest of the Empire that it should be adopted; that the United Kingdom will secure a fresh lease of life for those economic energies which otherwise in no very distant future must decay; and that the colonies will achieve a more rapid development than is possible in isolation. English people, at any rate those who reject the free trade nostrums, should be the first to admit that the present arrangement with Canada, if made permanent, and accompanied with a change on our part, must be unsatisfactory from the Canadian point of view and incompatible with local aspirations. If we reciprocate by stimulating the wheat production of Canada, their manufacturers will find ample scope for all their energies in the increased economic activity which the influx of population and its demand for all kinds of commodities will insure, while at the same time there will be an ever-widening market for the more highly specialized industries of the United Kingdom. In this movement there can be no question of the surrender of action by any of the colonies. We are not going to revive the mercantile system. Nothing more is required at any stage of Imperial consolidation than an Imperial Council to aid and advise in the adjustment of the commercial relations of the Empire."

KEY TO THE EMPIRE.

Canada Said to Be So by Prominent English Journal.

The Saturday Review, London, recently had an article under the caption of "Canada, the Key to the Empire," of which Public Opinion published the following condensation:

"Canada presents all the difficulties of the Imperial problem, and all the aids to the solution, in an acute form. It is the only self-governing colony in which the interest of a foreign country has reached, under our happy-go-lucky system, enormous dimensions. . . . The growth of Canada in recent years is not due so much to British as to United States enterprise, and it must be obvious to all who study the problem that if we fall now (to consolidate the Empire) nothing can stop the separation of Canada from the United Kingdom and its ultimate absorption by the United States. If Canada goes, other colonies must follow, and the disintegration of the British Empire will be the distinguishing feature of the nineteenth century history. If we succeed, we shall not only solve the Canadian problem; the consolidation of the Empire presents no greater problem than that. It is not a time in which we can adopt the free trade text, 'Let us eat and drink free food, for tomorrow we die.' . . . An Imperial policy is based upon the fact that it is the interest of the Empire that it should be adopted; that the United Kingdom will secure a fresh lease of life for those economic energies which otherwise in no very distant future must decay; and that the colonies will achieve a more rapid development than is possible in isolation. English people, at any rate those who reject the free trade nostrums, should be the first to admit that the present arrangement with Canada, if made permanent, and accompanied with a change on our part, must be unsatisfactory from the Canadian point of view and incompatible with local aspirations. If we reciprocate by stimulating the wheat production of Canada, their manufacturers will find ample scope for all their energies in the increased economic activity which the influx of population and its demand for all kinds of commodities will insure, while at the same time there will be an ever-widening market for the more highly specialized industries of the United Kingdom. In this movement there can be no question of the surrender of action by any of the colonies. We are not going to revive the mercantile system. Nothing more is required at any stage of Imperial consolidation than an Imperial Council to aid and advise in the adjustment of the commercial relations of the Empire."

KEY TO THE EMPIRE.

Canada Said to Be So by Prominent English Journal.

The Saturday Review, London, recently had an article under the caption of "Canada, the Key to the Empire," of which Public Opinion published the following condensation:

"Canada presents all the difficulties of the Imperial problem, and all the aids to the solution, in an acute form. It is the only self-governing colony in which the interest of a foreign country has reached, under our happy-go-lucky system, enormous dimensions. . . . The growth of Canada in recent years is not due so much to British as to United States enterprise, and it must be obvious to all who study the problem that if we fall now (to consolidate the Empire) nothing can stop the separation of Canada from the United Kingdom and its ultimate absorption by the United States. If Canada goes, other colonies must follow, and the disintegration of the British Empire will be the distinguishing feature of the nineteenth century history. If we succeed, we shall not only solve the Canadian problem; the consolidation of the Empire presents no greater problem than that. It is not a time in which we can adopt the free trade text, 'Let us eat and drink free food, for tomorrow we die.' . . . An Imperial policy is based upon the fact that it is the interest of the Empire that it should be adopted; that the United Kingdom will secure a fresh lease of life for those economic energies which otherwise in no very distant future must decay; and that the colonies will achieve a more rapid development than is possible in isolation. English people, at any rate those who reject the free trade nostrums, should be the first to admit that the present arrangement with Canada, if made permanent, and accompanied with a change on our part, must be unsatisfactory from the Canadian point of view and incompatible with local aspirations. If we reciprocate by stimulating the wheat production of Canada, their manufacturers will find ample scope for all their energies in the increased economic activity which the influx of population and its demand for all kinds of commodities will insure, while at the same time there will be an ever-widening market for the more highly specialized industries of the United Kingdom. In this movement there can be no question of the surrender of action by any of the colonies. We are not going to revive the mercantile system. Nothing more is required at any stage of Imperial consolidation than an Imperial Council to aid and advise in the adjustment of the commercial relations of the Empire."



DR. S. GOLDBERG.

America's most successful specialist, the discoverer of the Latest Method Treatment, does not want any money he does not earn, and is the only specialist who is willing to wait for his pay until you are cured; it makes no difference who has failed to cure you, call on him and he will examine you free of charge. If you cannot call, write him very plainly all about your trouble, which he will give his careful attention. If he can cure you he will accept your case and you may pay when cured. Call or address Dr. Goldberg, 208 Woodward-ave., Detroit, Mich. Medicine for Canadian patients shipped from Windsor, Ont. All duty and transportation charges prepaid.

DRESS HINTS.

It is a wise woman who chooses one good hat rather than four indifferent ones.

If you value your eyes don't wear a veil with black dots or one woven with double threads.

Dainty women are careful about their neck fixings. Stocks and collars should always be of the latest pattern.

Long kimono are delightful to wear in one's room, though some content themselves with a short one over the petticoat.

Thread which has been soaked in water overnight, then slowly dried, will be found much better for machine use than thread which is used as nature. Seams that are stitched with it will neither draw nor stretch.

For a quick "first aid" in removing a grease spot try dry cornstarch. Often it will do the work acceptably and is always safe to experiment with even on the most delicate fabrics. Dust off the first application and repeat once or twice.

A dressmaker's device for preventing skirts of very thin, soft materials from falling in at the back is worth noting. She advises sewing a featherbone tape down the center back seam of the foundation skirt. If this is not sufficient put the featherbone in the side seams also.

Standing Correctly.

The art of standing correctly makes all the difference between a stately and an awkward carriage, and it is such a simple art that every woman should learn it. A certain much admired lady on the shady side of forty was once asked what she did to keep her figure so erect and youthful looking.

"I remember to practice the advice given me by my grandmother when I was young," she replied.

"What was that?"
"Always to keep the knees stiff when standing. The old lady kept this rule herself, and her stately air was the admiration of her friends. I shall never equal her, but her advice has proved very useful to me. Try it for yourself, and you will soon find how your appearance improves."

An erect carriage gives a woman the smart appearance which is so much admired, and it would be worth striving after even at some inconvenience. The old grandmother's method, however, demands nothing but the exercise of memory until correct standing becomes by force of habit second nature.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
**Carter's
Little Liver Pills.**

Must Bear Signature of

W. C. Carter

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

**CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.**

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

STORIES OF RUSKIN.

Some Things the Great Man Regretted—Would Have Liked to Wield a Pickaxe—His Candid Ways.

One gets the impression from reading of Ruskin's early years that he missed many of the privileges of healthy boyhood. When he was a man, he and a companion were out one day upon the mountainside. They passed a group of men, says a writer in the Strand Magazine, who were engaged in rough work with pickaxes.

"How I wish," said Ruskin, "I could do what those men are doing! I was never allowed to do any work which would have strengthened my back. I wasn't allowed to ride, for fear of being thrown off; nor to row, for fear of being drowned; nor to box, because it was vulgar. I was allowed to fence, because that was genteel."

Sometimes, when he was living with his parents at Denmark Hill, he would enjoy a surreptitious row on the river. "I used to be told," says the same companion, "not to let his father and mother know where he had gone." Ruskin was then in the forties.

It is easy to read here a woman's fears and prejudices and domination. Ruskin was always, quite properly, under his mother's control; but it is possible that if he had had the outlet of reasonable athletics his destructive moods would have been less marked. It was during his residence at Denmark Hill that he was anathematizing something or somebody most unreasonably.

"John," said his mother, "you talk too much and you talk nonsense."

"Yes, mother," Ruskin replied, as humble as a little boy, and changed the subject.

Ruskin was not afraid to admit to others besides his mother that he was wrong. In a lecture at Oxford when he was Slade professor, Sir William Richmond defended the fame which the world had accorded to Michelangelo and Raphael. Formerly Ruskin had denounced Michelangelo, and was not very well pleased with Sir William for presenting the other side. When Ruskin recovered from the illness which had caused him to give up the Slade professorship, Sir William retired, that he might fill it again. Touching by this, Ruskin sent, asking if he might come down and dine with his former pupil, who was delighted to have him. At the close of a pleasant evening, Ruskin said:

"Willy, why did you make that violent attack upon me about Michelangelo?"

"Mr. Ruskin, because you talked nonsense," replied Sir William.

Meanwhile Mr. Ruskin rose to go. "You are quite right, Willy," he said, in his candid way. "It was nonsense."

Whistler's Queer Marriage.

Mr. Labouchere, of Truth, is a daring man. He recently confessed to having acted as match-maker between the late gifted and eccentric artist, James McNeill Whistler, and the lady who became his wife, but who was at the time a charming little widow of artistic tastes, happy-go-lucky ways and sunny disposition.

The two were known to be strongly attracted toward each other, and to have already talked in a vague, far-off, Elysian way of possible matrimony; but it was perfectly plain that Whistler would never do anything so practical and common-place as definitely to propose and be accepted, get a license, go to church and be married unless some kind friend took him in hand. Besides, it was touch and go with his temper and his tongue how he might treat any kind friend who should attempt the risk.

Vice. Mr. Labouchere took the risk. He was dining with them one evening, and decided to bring things to the point at once.

"Jimmy," he said, "will you marry Mrs. Godwin?"

"Certainly," answered Whistler.

"Mrs. Godwin," the bold match-maker continued, "will you marry Jimmy?"

"Certainly," responded the lady.

"When?" persisted the practical Labouchere.

"Oh, some day," said Whistler.

"That won't do," said Labouchere. "We must have a date."

"So they both agreed," he narrates, "that I should choose the day, tell them what church to come to for the ceremony, provide a clergyman and give the bride away."

"I fixed an early date, and got them the chaplain of the House of Commons to perform the ceremony. It took place a few days later. After the ceremony was over we adjourned to Whistler's studio, where he had prepared a banquet. The banquet was on the table, but there were no chairs, so we sat on packing cases. The happy pair when I left had not quite decided whether they would go that evening to Paris or remain in the studio."

"How impractical they were was shown when I happened to meet the bride the day before the marriage in the street. 'Don't forget to-morrow,' I said.

"No," she replied. 'I am just going to buy my trousseau.'

"A little late for that, is it not?" I asked.

"No," she answered, 'for I am only going to buy a tooth-brush and a new sponge.'

"However, there never was a more successful marriage. They adored each other and lived most happily together, and when she died he was broken-hearted indeed. He never recovered from the loss."

Suez Canal Business.

The Suez Canal, cut at such tremendous cost of money and life, is proving a lucrative investment to its present owners. The net tonnage passing through the canal last year increased 424,573 tons over 1901. The transit receipts were over twenty million dollars—the highest received since the opening of the canal; 3,708 vessels passed through the canal last year, of which 2,165 flew the British flag.

Souvenir Range.

You run no risk in buying this range—it is made on honor without reference to cost. Every part is so constructed as to render it the most durable and best operating—parts of the fire-box exposed to the fire will outlast at least three ordinary ranges.

Makers' Written Guarantee.

The makers have every confidence in this range—they bind themselves in writing that it will operate perfectly and against imperfections in material and workmanship. Such a Guarantee accompanies no other range—enough said.

Gurney, Tilden Co.

Limited,
Hamilton Toronto Montreal Winnipeg

Geo. Stephens & Co. Sole Agents

Come in and see
our stock of . . .

Oil Heaters, Air Tight Heaters.....

Very nice for cool weather, and all prices.
We have an immense stock.

..WESTMAN BROS..

The Art Sultana



Is the greater heater ever manufactured, and if you need a stove, we guarantee to heat your house, and it will burn less coal for the amount of heat than any stove sold in Chatham. Call and see the Peninsular Steel Range, Coal and Wood Cook Stove, the greatest baking stove in America. Sold at

A. H. Patterson's,

Three Doors East of the Market, Chatham, Ont. Be sure you get his prices before you purchase elsewhere, as his stoves, are the very best and his prices are the lowest in Chatham.

Kent Mills Flour

Is peer of all makes. Kent Flour always has been, and will be the GREATEST SELLER of any Ontario mill. QUALITY is the secret.

THE CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., Ltd.

This paper is printed with the Queen City Printing Ink Co. Ink, Cincinnati, Ohio. A Wannried Representative

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A Great Opportunity.

\$5.50 per month pays for a \$1,000 Home in the Canadian Co-operation Alliance. Call or drop a postal for full information to B. A. Murphy, Murray Block, Chatham.