

**BLOOD POISONING**

**Follows a Wound in the Knee Caused by a Pitchfork.**

**Five Doctors in Consultation Gave the Sufferer But Little Hope of Recovery—How His Life Was Saved.**

(Brockville Recorder.) Among the old families in the township of Augusta, in the neighboring county of Grenville, there is none better-known or more influential, than those that bear the name of Bissell. The Bissells were among the earliest settlers in the township and have ever since taken an active part in all moves to promote its welfare. The subject of this narrative, Mr. S. Bissell, is one of the younger members of the family, who some years ago left Canada to make his home in the State of Nebraska. He has passed through an experience almost unique, and considers that he is fortunate in being alive to tell the tale.

The story is told in Mr. Bissell's own words, as follows: "In the autumn of 1895 I sustained a serious injury through having the tines of a pitchfork penetrate my left knee. The wound apparently healed, but I did not enjoy the same health I had previous to the accident, and was but a shadow of my former self. I was compelled to take to my bed on account of excruciating pains in my limbs and stiffness in my joints. A doctor was called in, and he found the knee three times, and then told me the trouble was blood poisoning. He treated me for some time, but I steadily grew worse, and finally five physicians were called in for consultation. My entire system seemed to be affected, and the doctors said the trouble had reached one of my lungs, and that they could not but little hope of my recovery. After remaining in bed for eleven weeks, I decided that I would return to my old home in Canada. I was so much in a question whether I would live to reach there, but I was nevertheless determined to make an effort to do so. After a long journey under most trying circumstances, I reached my old home. I was so weak, and presented such an emaciated appearance that my friends had no thought that I would recover. I continued to drag along in this condition for several months, when one day a cousin asked me why I did not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was willing to try any medicine that was likely to give me any relief, and so I bought the pills. After I had been using the pills for about three weeks I felt an improvement in my condition. From that time I gradually grew better; new blood seemed coursing through my veins, the stiffness in my joints disappeared, and the agonizing pains which had so long tortured me, vanished. I took in all ten or twelve boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I have no hesitation in saying that I believe they saved my life, for when I returned to Canada, I had no hope of recovery."

Mr. Bissell has since returned to his old home at Lincoln, Neb., but the statements made above can be vouchsafed for by any of his friends in this section, and by all of the neighbors in the vicinity of his old home. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure such apparently hopeless cases as Mr. Bissell's, because they make new, rich red blood, and thus reach the root of the trouble. These pills are the only medicine on the market that can show a record of such marvelous cures after doctors had failed. If you are at all unwell, this medicine will restore you to health, but be sure you get the genuine, with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around each box.

**OLD RUIN TO BE RESTORED.**

**Ancient Scotch Church Will Once More Be Used.** By a deed of gift from the late Duke of Argyll the monastery of Iona became the property of the Church of Scotland, and this ancient, ruinous structure, is to be restored to religious uses. The gift included the ruins of the monastery and of St. Oran's chapel, the monuments and other remains so closely associated with the early history of Christianity in Britain. It was the wish of the late duke that at least the choir of the cathedral should be restored to render it suitable for services, and so that the privilege of worshipping there should be extended by the Church of Scotland to other denominations. The trustees, including the principals of the Universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's, intend to restore at a cost of over £20,000, the choir, tower, transepts and nave—a work undertaken only under the advice of the best ecclesiastical architects—and with all possible reverence for the historic interest of the existing ruins. Such an announcement is of the utmost interest to travelers, antiquaries and lovers of romance in all parts of the world, for though the Isle of Iona, "the Isle of Saints," has not much natural beauty, it is rich in historic associations and legendary lore. The history of Iona begins with the landing of St. Columba, although prehistoric remains, said to be Druidical, may still be seen, and one of the highland names for the island is "Inis nan Druidheasht," or the Isle of Druids. St. Colum (or Columba) was of Irish birth, a descendant of the royal lineage of O'Neill and O'Donnell and related to Conal, King of the Scots. He studied at Moville under St. Finian, one of the most learned and devout of Irish Christians, and after becoming a priest founded two monasteries (in his own country), which afterwards became famous.

**TIMEPIECES OF THE PAST**

**How Our Ancestors Noted the Passing Hour.**

**SUN DIALS AND WATER CLOCKS.**

One of the most curious collections in the National Museum is that of antique and primitive methods of recording time. Sun dials, hour glasses, water clocks and old watches are among these devices, and a Chinese geomantic compass, south-pointing needle and a Persian astrolabe are "thrown in."

Undoubtedly the most primitive method shown for keeping tab on Father Time is that sometimes employed by the Navajo Indians even at the present day. This consists in setting up a staff or stick in the snow and tracing upon the white expanse the angles made by the sun's shadow. Some sun dials enclosed in neat pocket cases, and of comparatively recent manufacture, are also shown. A curious set of sand glasses, mounted in a carved and gilded ebony frame forms a feature of the collection. This was probably in use in a monastic institution of the middle ages, as it dates from about the fourteenth century, when instruments for keeping time were not in popular use, being, in fact, confined almost entirely to clerical uses. At the time of the Protestant reformation these hour glasses were used in pulpits, as long controversial sermons were then in vogue. By the middle of the seventeenth century the puritan preachers inflicted discourses of two hours or more upon the congregations, and in some degree to regulate these enthusiastic talkers hour glasses were placed upon the desks of their pulpits.

**Preachers Were Tamed.** In 1623 we read of a preacher "being attended by a man that brought after him his book and hour glass." Some churches were provided with hour glasses to curb the anxiety of the clerk who imagined as he watched the parson select his monitors of time's flight, as upon this would depend the length of the discourse. "L'Estrange" tells an amusing story of a parish clerk who had sat patiently under a preacher, still as he was, in the quarters through his second glass, and the auditory had slowly withdrawn, tired out by his prosing. At last the clerk himself arose at a convenient pause in the sermon and requested "when he had done, if he would be pleased to close the church and push the key under it," as himself and the fat that remained were about to retire. Many are the humorous incidents which attended the use of the pulpit hour glass. There is in existence an old print representing Rev. Hugh Peters preaching and holding up the hour glass as he exclaims, "I know you are good fellows, so let's have another glass."

A similar tale is told of Daniel Burgess, the celebrated nonconformist divine, at the beginning of the last century. Famous for the length of his sermons as for the quaintness of his style, he was at one time deplaining with great vehemence against the sin of drunkenness, and in his ardor had fairly allowed the hour glass to win out before bringing his discourse to a conclusion. Unable to arrest himself in the midst of his eloquence, he reversed the monitor, horologe and exclaimed, "I have somewhat more to say on the nature and consequences of drunkenness, so let's have the other glass."

The old watches in the National Museum collection are likewise very interesting. It is a remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the comparatively recent date of their invention, the collection of watches has tended to throw the least light upon the origin of the watch. Southern Germany appears to have first attained eminence in the manufacture of pocket timepieces, and the earliest watches were known as "Nuremberg eggs." A specimen of one of these quaint watches is seen in the collection.

They were worn at the girdle and their shape suggested their popular title. The movements of the "Nuremberg egg" were entirely of steel. A very early brass watch adopted the plates and pillars. The dials of these old watches are generally of silver or gold, sometimes richly chased. The most quaint and bizarre forms seem to have been adopted by the early watchmakers, such as birds, crosses, skulls, etc., but by the latter part of the seventeenth century all these quaint designs had passed out of fashion.

The Chinese geomantic compass and south-pointing needle, while not designed to record time, seems adapted to a very great variety of purposes. One of its uses is in determining, by means of some magical characters inscribed upon the rim, the good or bad luck which will attend a person taking up his residence or starting a business in a certain locality. The Parisian astrolabe is also doubtless a very valuable contrivance, but its extreme complication renders the very idea of its use appalling to the uninitiated.—Washington Times.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.**

The fete of the moon is celebrated in the eighth month of the year, and this lasts six days. Presents are then made in which the figure of the moon is apparent, and a pagoda is illuminated. Firecrackers and music and family reunions prevail. A midnight banquet on the last night terminates the fete, and then the descent of the goddess of the moon (which we call the man in the moon) is awaited. She is supposed to visit the earth at this time to grant the wishes of mortals. The moon with the Chinese, is the patroness of poetry.

**Nicotine Trap.**

The nicotine from a tobacco pipe is prevented from entering the mouth by a new attachment, the connection between the stem and bowl being formed by a long piece of coiled flexible tubing, along the sides of which the poison is deposited in the process of smoking.

**WEDS AT 90 YEARS.**

**He is a Cincinnati Man, and His Wife is But 50.**

The attaches of the Probate Court, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, were probably never more surprised in their lives than on Saturday afternoon, when an old man, bending under the weight of years, accompanied by an elderly woman, apparently his daughter, walked up to the marriage license desk, and asked for a license. A look at the old couple would lead one to believe that long years ago they had cast aside such frivolous thoughts as those of love, but apparently mischievous Cupid had been out on one of his larks and succeeded in kindling anew fire that perhaps had lain latent in hearts which but few thought would ever again be lit with the spirit that dominates the world. Clerk John Doyle had dealt with old couples before, but these appeared to be exceptional as regards their age. However, he complied with the old man's request, and at once began filling out the blank. The man gave his name as James A. Jackson, a retired farmer living at 2,248 Vine street, but when he gave his age, Doyle's hand was stayed and he appeared to be transfixed. The man said that he was 90 years of age.

The woman's name was given as Miss Mary Brining. She said she was a domestic, and gave her age as 50 years. Rev. E. McHugh, a well-known life, tied the nuptial knot in the private court room at once, and the aged couple slowly went away, seemingly as happy as a pair of young ones. The ceremony was witnessed by six o'clock, as the sun's rays were dying out, an appropriate time for the marriage of an old man, the youngest of his bent form and hoary head. The couple have taken up their home at 2,248 Vine street.

**I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure every case of Diphtheria.**

**Riverdale.** I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will produce growth of hair.

**MRS. CHAS. ANDERSON,** Stanley, P. E. I.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best household remedy on earth.

**Oh City, ONT. MATTHIAS FOLY.**

**Should Old Sermons Be Burned?**

Should the preacher burn his old sermons? This question has been asked us many times. The answer depends on the sort of preacher. If he is one that has grown we should say no, decidedly. If he is the sort that remains about to retire, many are the humorous incidents which attended the use of the pulpit hour glass. There is in existence an old print representing Rev. Hugh Peters preaching and holding up the hour glass as he exclaims, "I know you are good fellows, so let's have another glass."

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**Nothing Hunts Out Corns**

Like light heels, Nothing removes corns with such certainty as Putnam's Pain-Expeller. Beware of poisonous substitutes.

**Devout Daughter of Church.** In spite of the armed truce between the Vatican and the Quirinal—in which all the arms have been on one side and all the peace on the other—Margherita has become a devoted daughter of the Church.

Any Good Friday one might see her making the ascent of the Santa Scala on her knees, beside the humblest of her subjects, and witness the coronation of the Queen and the then Prince of Naples, dismantled and followed reverently by the host of foot, with the throng of peasantry.

**To Care a Cold in One Day**

Take Laxative Balm, and if it fails to cure, take E. W. Grove's Inhalant in each box.

**Ancient Church in London.**

St. Dunstan's is an interesting and handsome church. The present fabric was erected in 1471, but it stands on the site and is built partly on the foundations of an older church erected by St. Dunstan himself. Since Dunstan ministered in this parish no fewer than sixty-two parish and district churches have been built or restored. It was when he became a bishop, within the memory of persons still living the parish had a non-resident pluralist rector and an average congregation of thirty.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.**

**Long Ministerial Livings.** Rectors, pastors and ministers who have been the victims of frequent changes in their charges may be interested in knowing that recent statistics compiled in London show that there are 103 incumbents of churches in England who have occupied the same livings for fifty years or more, and of these twelve have held their places for sixty years.

There may be satisfaction in knowing that their average income amounts to \$1,250 a year, and in sixteen cases the income after fifty years' continuous service is between the limits of \$800 and \$710 a year.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.**

**Storm Windows on Summer Cars.** A summer street car has been designed which has windows on the sides, for use in stormy weather, the window frame being pivoted on the roof supports and fitting tightly between them when lowered, with a burtain at the lower edge which completes the closure.

**Rheumatism.**

is Uric Acid in the blood. Unhealthy kidneys are the cause of the acid being there. If the kidneys acted as they should, uric acid would strain the Uric Acid out of the system and rheumatism would not occur. Rheumatism is a Kidney Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills have made a great part of their reputation curing Rheumatism. So get at the cause of those fearful shooting pains and stiff, aching joints. There is but one sure way.

**Dodd's Kidney Pills**

**THE MACAULAY BENTENARY.**

Beautiful Old House in Which the Historian Was Born.

October 25, 1900, marked the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Babington Macaulay. The illustrious historian, says the London Illustrated News, was born on a remarkable day for England, for October 25 was already famous as the birthday of Chaucer and the birthday of Agincourt. Lord Macaulay first saw the light at Rothley Temple, the Leicestershire home of the Babingtons. "There," as Sir George Trevelyan records, "in a room panelled from roof to floor, like a very corner of the ancient mansion, with oak almost black from age, looking eastward across the park, and southward through an ivy-shaded garden, Lord Macaulay was born." From that picturesque seat of his kindred, the historian, on being raised to the peerage, took his territorial designation, "Rothley Temple." His family was the property of the Harcourts, then a Preceptory of the Knights Templars, and at the dissolution of the monasteries, passed into the hands of the Babingtons.

**GENUINE PATRIOTISM.**

Ladies of Canada and politicians argue the Zollverein and differential trade within the Empire (which they will do while law displaces common sense), settle this matter for yourselves. Your brother colonists of Ceylon and India are growers of pure teas. Black and Green, Canadian and United States imports supply you with 1,000,000 pounds annually of Japan teas, yet they know Japan are artificially colored and adulterated. Let the knowledge of these facts and the serious and riotous skeleton that is moved by the British planter. British-grown Black teas hold the lowest market. Drinkers of Japan teas should try the greens now coming on the market, and your dainty palates will approve them. Yes, we hear your grocer's excuses, but insist. Ladies can always get what they want. Remember how you ran your husband to—well, do they still think it Paradise? They certainly will if you give them Ceylon and India greens. The Salada Co. is now packing it in lead packets. Colonist.

**Deafness Cannot Be Cured**

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; and if the hearing is not destroyed before this time, the hearing will be restored to its normal condition by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

**Results Tell.**

The proof of the pudding is the eating, and this shows the extraordinary power over pain of Polson's Nervine in using it. Polson's Nervine never fails to produce relief in every case of pain. It cannot fail, for it is composed of powerful pain subduing remedies, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; and if the hearing is not destroyed before this time, the hearing will be restored to its normal condition by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

**Sober Railroad Employees.**

In the New York Central service twenty years ago the aggregate proportion of men discharged for drunkenness was 20 per cent., but now, with 30,000 men in the employ of the company, less than 1 per cent. is dropped from the rolls for that cause.

Mrs. Sarah Bernhardt's bed in her Paris home cost her before it was finished, the sum of \$2,000. The curtains are of the finest damask, the sheets are silk, the bedstead is made of the most expensive materials, and two little gold cupids are poised directly over the sleeper's head.

**A LAKE CAPTAIN'S EXPERIENCE**

For Ten Years Captain McDonald, of Kingston, Ont., Battled With Bronchitis Asthma. He Tried Doctors and Medicines From All Parts of the World.

**CATARROZONE CURED.**

The following is the statement of one of Kingston's best, and no I favorably known men, and counting, as it does from such a well known person, can be thoroughly relied upon as trustworthy evidence in favor of the remedy of CATARROZONE.

"It was about ten years ago," said the captain, "that I contracted a dreadful disease, Bronchitis Asthma. I continually coughed and gasped for breath, sometimes my suffering was excruciating. Night after night would often pass that I could not sleep. Annually I spent hundreds of dollars in medical treatment, for which I sent to all parts of the world. I am sure there is not an advertisement remedy in America, and but for my confidence that I have not faithfully tried, but none afforded me more than a temporary relief. When I heard of CATARROZONE as a matter of course I tried it and it cured me. I give my testimony in hope that it will have the utmost effect on other sufferers. My doctor said that for a speedy cure should be without it, it will cure them."

For a copy of the latter Captain McDonald said: "I am still perfectly well, and have no more of that miserable asthma. Six weeks' treatment, price \$1. A 2c trial outfit, sent free to any address. If the is enclosed for postage."

N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Ont.

**IRIDESCENT COLORS.**

One of Nature's Simple Devices for Adorning Her Handiwork.

If two small plates of glass, say an inch square, are carefully wiped, to remove all dust, are then pressed firmly together between the thumb and forefinger of each hand there will appear in the space between them a series of irregular, more or less oval, colored bands. The plates should be held in such a manner as to reflect into the eye the light from a window, and it may be necessary to rub them together under pressure, in order to secure as close a contact as possible.

When once the hands have been obtained they may be made, by varying the pressure to undergo changes of form and size. They seem to flow, as if they were liquid, between the two plates, presenting sometimes figures of exquisite beauty.

Everyone will recognize in these colored bands the same appearance as the surface of water, and the changing hues which gleam upon a soap bubble floating in the sunlight. These colors are produced by the breaking up of the white solar light which illuminates the plates into its component rainbow colors, somewhat as are produced by a glass prism. The breaking up is caused in this case by the fact that the light is reflected into the eye from two surfaces, the surfaces of the very thin layer of air between the two plates—and that this light reflected from one surface interferes with and partially destroys that reflected from the second surface. The particular color which will result depends upon the distance that the surfaces are apart, and the thickness of the film of oil or the shell of the soap bubble—and it is because of this thickness is not everywhere exactly the same that we get the different colors.

This is only one of the ways in which "interference" gives rise to these iridescent colors, as they are called. A like result follows when light falls upon a surface which is furrowed with microscopic parallel lines. The beautiful colors of moth-of-pearl are thus produced, as are also the rich green, blue or golden brown hues of the wings of beetles and the bodies of flies and other insects.

The scales of the wings of butterflies are seen under a powerful microscope to be marked with rows of fine lines. To these lines are due the various colors of the scales, and, consequently, the variegated coloring of the whole wing. The plumage of birds, every feather of which contains thousands of fine pinules arranged in microscopic lines, and another example of color due to the breaking up of light in the same way. Every line of these pinules becomes the source of reflected light rays, and these rays are so arranged as to interfere with one another in such a way that some of the components of the light—some of the iridescent colors of white light is a mixture of colors due to the breaking up of light in the same way.

**A Big Lumber Raft.**

The towboat John H. Douglass passed down to-day with the largest lumber raft that has ever been floated on the father of waters, says a Burlington (Ia.) dispatch (Oct. 27) in the Chicago Chronicle. It contains 9,300,000 feet, by 4 in a large quantity of 14th and 16th shingles, and a low estimate of its value is \$625,000. An ordinary raft is about fifteen cribs long. This was 22 cribs long, and eight wide. The raft is the property of the Knapp-Stout Lumber Company, and is being taken to their St. Louis yard.

**Temporarily Incognito.**

"What are the names of the new-ly-married couple in the next flat?" "Oh, we can't find out for a few weeks; each now calls the other 'Birdie.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

**NOTICE TO HORSE OWNERS.**

It is a well-known fact that horses troubled with Heave, if placed on Prairie pasture, are soon cured of the heaves. PRAIRIE WOOD HEAVE POWDER is composed of the Prairie Wood "which has been found so effectual in curing Heave," combined with other valuable remedial agents, and will prove an effectual remedy for Heave and Coughs in Horses and Cattle. 25 cents per package at all Druggists, or mailed by M. F. EBY, Chemist, Port Elgin, Ont.

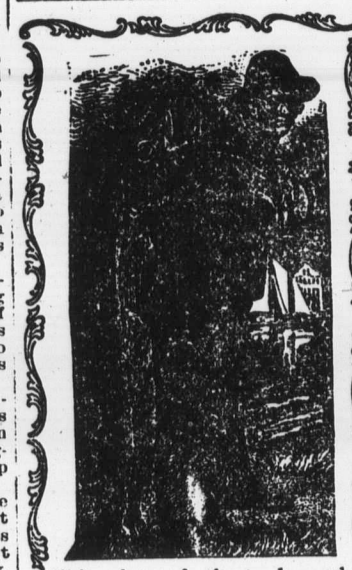
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**ISSUE NO 47, 1900.**



This picture is the trade mark of SCOTT'S EMULSION, and is on every bottle of SCOTT'S EMULSION in the World, which now amounts to many millions yearly. This great business has grown to such vast proportions,

**First**—Because the proprietors have always been most careful in selecting the various ingredients used in its composition, namely; the finest Cod Liver Oil, and the purest Hypophosphites.

**Second**—Because they have so skillfully combined the various ingredients that the best possible results are obtained by its use.

**Third**—Because it has made so many sickly, delicate children strong and healthy, given health and rosy cheeks to so many pale, anemic girls, and healed the lungs and restored to full health, so many thousands in the first stages of Consumption.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you. SCOTT'S EMULSION, Toronto, Ont. 5c. and \$5.00; all druggists.

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**The Largest Handlers of Apples in the World.**  
 Sometimes you have to speak plainly to your Grocer. In the sugar matter if you speak plainly and insist on getting St. Lawrence Sugars You save 5 per cent. in value.  
**OUR GRANULATED SUGAR 100% PURE.**  
 Our Golden Yellow as good as most Granulated now offered.  
**ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERY**  
 Simons, Shuttleworth & Co., Liverpool, England. Simons, Jacobs & Co., Glasgow, Scotland. Garcia Jacobs & Co., London, England.  
 Exceeds of sales are promptly remitted by cable. Full and accurate Market Reports are issued tri-weekly. Exporters of apples will be furnished with market reports, sailings of steamers and other information, by applying to  
 W. M. SHUTTLEWORTH, "HOW PARK" FARM, BRANTFORD, ONT.  
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