

Sanitaris

Is Bottled at the Springs

Mineral water shipped in carboys and barrels and bottled at distant points—is like champagne kept over night uncorked. It's dull and flat.

"SANITARIS" is bottled at the springs at Arnprior, Ontario—just as it comes from virgin rock—with all its natural snap and sparkle retained.

When you drink "SANITARIS" you know you are getting water that is just as pure—just as delightful to eye and palate—as though you drank it at the springs at Arnprior.

The ideal table water. Blends perfectly with wines and liquors.

AT DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA



F. A. Robert, Agent, Chatham

TOWNSHIP COUNCIL

RALEIGH COUNCIL.

The above council met on the 23rd day of August with all members present except Mr. Jenner, who was in the Northwest.

Applications for collector of rates were received from M. A. Drew, E. H. Broadbent and Richard Lane.

Moved by Wellwood and Sykes that M. A. Drew be appointed collector at a salary of \$125.—Carried.

The rate for the present year was struck as follows: County 1 4-10 mills, Township 3 8-10 mills, and general school rate 2 3-100 mills. In 1905 the rate was: County, 1 8-10, Township 3 7-10, and general school rate 1 mill.

A deputation from the W. K. Agricultural Society waited on the council and asked for a grant for the Society.

Moved by Shreeve and Sykes that the W. K. A. Society be given a grant of \$50.—Carried.

R. D. Payne asked the council to proceed with the extension of Lacroix street to the 6th Con. road as petitioned for some time ago.

Moved by Wellwood and Sykes that the street be widened on the corner of Fairbanks property and the City Council in reference to the extension of Lacroix street, and report.

Dr. Young reported that he had examined the Merin drain and found same in an unsanitary condition.

Moved by Wellwood and Shreeve, that the sanitary inspector be instructed to immediately examine the Merin drain and any drains or other outlets leading therein, and to prosecute all persons using the said drain for sewage purposes and to take all necessary steps to abate the nuisance caused by the present condition of the said drain.—Carried.

A. Baird submitted report that he approved of the plan for the repair of the P. M. Bridge over the Vail drain.

A. Baird submitted report of the description of land needed for the turning space at the north end of bridge over the R. P. drain on the 3rd con. road.

The clerk was instructed to forward same to Geo. G. Martin to prepare a deed.

Milton Backus reported that F. Goulet had completed tiling worth \$573 on the w 1-2 153, T. R.

A by-law was passed loaning Mr. Goulet \$400 for tiling on the w 1-2 153.

The report of J. W. Shackleton, C. E., for the construction of a concrete bridge over the Waddick drain on the 8th concession road, at an estimated cost of \$900 was received.

By the report the lands are assessed \$450 and the roads \$450.

A by-law for the same was provisionally adopted, and the court of revision set for October 15th.

Mr. Pardo reported that he had the bar removed from the No. 1 Gov. drain at the outlet of the Simmons drain, costing \$15, and charged one-half to each drain.

That he had the bridge over Gov. drain No. 1, at the s h s h 13, con. 9, repaired at a cost of \$38.29, and charged to drain.

A petition was received from James Gray and others to allow James Rogers to drain 25 acres of his place into the 18th and 19th side road drain by paying a pro rata assessment for the last improvement.—Laid over.

A By-law to over-draw the Township's account at the Molsen's Bank in Merin, to the amount of \$10,000 if necessary, was passed.

A number of accounts were ordered paid.

Council adjourned to Sept. 17th.

A. E. ROBINSON, Clerk.

Gold Medal Claret

Awarded by the



French Government

"CHATEAU LOUDENNE"

A CLARET OF GREAT ELEGANCE and BOUQUET

Grown, Bottled and Guaranteed by

W & A Gilbey

ON SALE AT ALL THE LEADING HOTELS AND WINE STORES IN CANADA

OUR FALL SUITS

In all the new choice patterns and weaves are arriving daily. Call and leave your order for your

Fall Suit and Overcoat.....

And get the pick of the most up-to-date patterns at

The T. H. Taylor Co., Limited

THE SURGEON'S TOOLS

AS FEW AS POSSIBLE USED BY THE MODERN PRACTITIONER.

To Remove an Appendix, For instance, He Can Carry Everything Necessary In One of His Pockets. Hand Forged Instruments the Best.

"A surgeon used to carry a bag of instruments weighing often as much as twenty-five pounds when he was called to operate," said a member of the staff of the New York Postgraduate Medical School and Hospital the other day. "Today an average operation, such as the removal of an appendix, calls for no more instruments than can be carried in the pockets."

"I have just come," continued the doctor, "from removing an appendix, and here in this small package are all the instruments I used—a scissors, two artery clamps, two forceps and a needle. Many operations, of course—gastro-enteric, gynecological and those that have to do with bones—require more instruments, but modern science demands the use of as few as possible in order that time may be saved. Skill and haste are prime factors in an operation. In the old days, before anaesthesia was known, this was to shorten the patient's agony as much as possible. After ether was discovered, however, for a while operated more leisurely, but soon finding out that the shock to the patient was always dangerous and often fatal they again recognized the importance of swiftness. Diminishing the number of instruments was one of the methods for saving time. In the operating room in the old days there was always, no matter what the operation, a good sized table laid out with ten or fifteen score of instruments, fifty artery clamps, scissors, forceps and lancets by the dozen. It used to take over an hour to remove an appendix; today the average is about twelve minutes."

"The variety of instruments increases every year as surgeons meet with new needs or solve old problems. In our school here, as in others, many instruments have been devised. Especially to those having to do with the eye, ear, nose and throat have we made valuable additions as well as in the field of orthopedic appliances. The Hippocratic oath precludes the patenting of any such inventions; consequently all instruments are free to be made by all and every surgical manufacturer."

The making of surgical instruments in the United States is nearly contemporaneous with the beginning of the republic, and one or two of the prominent firms today date from long before the civil war. In no country are finer instruments made than in the United States. Though the number of men employed is small, every man is a skilled laborer and an artist, with an aptness often as fine as that of a journeyman jeweler, capable of making even the most delicate of the great variety of instruments, amounting to about 10,000, which a surgical house must keep in stock or be ready to produce upon order.

Cast and drop forged instruments have no lasting value, and once the edge is worn off they can never be satisfactorily resharpened. The process which they undergo demands that they be brought three times to a white heat. The first time the steel becomes tempered; the second and third time it becomes decarbonized and loses its temper, the result being an instrument with a shell of hard steel, capable of taking a fair edge, but beneath which the metal is soft and unfit to stand honing.

"All good instruments are hand forged. Thus prices are doubled and trebled over the prices of cast instruments because of the skilled labor and time necessary in their construction. The workman in a careful factory must make a study of his work and learn the physical qualities of the steel or metal he works with, its strength and cutting and tension qualities. General operating instruments are made of steel, silver, platinum, gold and aluminium. German steel, owing to its tenacity, is used for forceps and blunt instruments; English cast steel for edged tools, as it receives a high temper, a fine polish and retains its edge. Silver when pure is very flexible and is useful for catheters, which require frequent change of curve. When mixed with other metals, as coin silver, it makes firm catheters, caustic holders and cannulated work. Seamless silver instruments are least liable to corrode. Platinum resists the action of acids and ordinary heat and is useful for caustic holders, actual cauteries and the electrodes of the galvanic cautery. Gold, owing to its ductility, is adapted for fine tubes, such as eye syringes and so forth, while aluminium is by its extreme lightness suitable for probes, styles and tracheotomy tubes.

"Handles are made of ebony, ivory, pearl or hard rubber. Ebony and rubber are used for large instruments, though these at times have handles of steel. Ivory makes a durable and beautiful handle, though it and ebony are not entirely aseptic, because it is impossible to boil them for the purpose of sterilization without their cracking. Ivory and pearl are used for scalpels and for small instruments like those used in operating on the eye. On the whole, the best material for handles is hard rubber, since it may be vulcanized on the instrument, thus making it practically one piece, with no possible seam for the lodging of germs and hence perfectly safe.

"Next to the materials the mode of making determines the instrument's quality. Steel overheated in the forge is brittle or rotten. In shaping with the file the form may be destroyed. In hardening and tempering the steel may be spoiled. In every stage the value of the instrument depends upon the skill applied."

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Wood

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 SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

PERT PARAGRAPHS.



If a booster is a boomer, why isn't a rooster a rumor?

Remorse is an attempt of your conscience to get square with you for neglecting it.

A man is presumed to be innocent by the law until he is proved guilty, but not by the neighbors.

By the time a woman succeeds in buying a new gown she begins to look shopworn.

Be careful how you extend favors if you don't want to make enemies.

When a man is in trouble he is too busy to invite others in on the assurance that the water is fine.

In one respect boys are much better during vacation than in school time. They never play hooky.

As far as mutual benefit is concerned a rich relation is apt to be a poor connection.

Not being able to remember is not nearly so distressing as not being able to forget.

The point of too many jokes is a vanishing point.



Nestle's Food

Paves the Way for the March of Life

Thousands of sturdy men and women owe strength and vitality to Nestle's Food. It's the

Perfect Substitute for Mother's Milk that three generations of babies have thrived on.

If you have a baby, send us your name and address. We will mail a sample of Nestle's Food—sufficient for 8 meals—free of charge.

THE NESTLE CO., LTD., MONTREAL

GASOLINE!

Special for stove 20 cents per Gallon.

Special high test for automobiles and Launches. 25 cents per Gallon. Delivered any place in the city—in special cans. It pays to trade at

BRISCO'S

PHONE 297.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

He gives doubly who gives unasked.

ORIENTAL FRUIT BATS.

They Descend Upon Orchards With Devastating Furry.

The big oriental fruit bats, or flying foxes, so familiar in India, Ceylon and the Malay region, feed on all sorts of soft fruits except acid ones, such as oranges; are especially fond of figs and guavas and are a destructive pest to orchards and gardens. In some parts of Java, for example, no delicate fruit can be raised except by protecting the trees with nets and fighting off the nightly forays of bands of kalongs.

They live and travel in vast companies, roosting by day on chosen trees, where they hang by one hind leg, each protected from the sun's glare and from rain in the closely wrapped mantle of its wings, and large branches frequently break under the weight. At sunset they fly away to their feeding grounds, scattering over a wide area.

Where a fig tree or banana thicket attracts a crowd the roughest fighting begins over coveted plunder, each one screaming, clawing, biting and struggling to seize something and get away to a secure retreat to enjoy it. There he hangs by one foot, and grasping the fruit he has secured in the claws and opposable thumb of the other, he hastily reduces it to lumps, with which he stuffs his cheek pouches until they become distended like those of a monkey. Later he chews and swallows this food at leisure.

At dawn all return to their roosts and, says Tickell, "hook themselves along the branches, scrambling about hand over hand with some speed, biting each other severely, striking out with the long claws of the thumb, shrieking and cackling without intermission."

No doubt these squabbles are rendered more violent by the disgracefully dissipated habits in which the bats indulge during their nocturnal expeditions, for, according to Francis Day and other observers, "they often pass the night drinking the toddy from the chattles in the coconut trees, which results either in their returning home in the early morning in a state of extreme and riotous intoxication or in being found the next day at the foot of the trees, sleeping off the effects of their midnight debauch."

—Ernest Ingersoll's "Life of Mammals."

SOME FIRST OCCASIONS.

The first lucifer match was struck in 1834.

The first steamer built in England appeared in 1815.

It was in 1565 that the first black lead pencil was sharpened.

During the reign of Edward the Confessor of England the practice of employing surburies began.

Lord Avebury, otherwise Sir John Lubbock, was the first person in England to have his photograph taken.

The first ship was brought from Egypt to Greece by Danaus in 1485 B. C. The first double decked ship was built by Tyrians, 786 B. C.

The first woolen cloth made in England was manufactured about 1330, though it was not dyed and dressed by the English until 1667.

The first record of coal is about 300 years before the Christian era. Coal was used, as fuel in Europe as early as 852.

A King's Rebuke.

The queen of Wurtemberg was one day walking in the streets of Stuttgart attended by a maid of honor, when she met a body of students who refused to make room for the ladies, and thus compelled them to walk in the gutter. The queen reported the matter to the king, and the next day the captain of the corps Suvia was summoned to the palace. A servant led him into a room where there were no chairs, and there the unfortunate student had to wait a full hour. At last the king appeared and finally the young man was dismissed by him thus: "I cannot demand that every student should know my wife, but I do demand that the Corps Suvia give place in the streets to ladies."

A Bridge That Surprises.

That old expression about the sidewalk coming up and hitting a man in the face takes on an actual expression the first time one sees the bascule bridge over the Gowanus canal in operation. On approaching the bridge at a moment when some barge or schooner is about to pass through it one sees the roadway rises up and stares the wayfarers in the face, tracks and all, remaining there until the vessel has passed through, when the whole thoroughfare drops back into place again. The operation of raising the wings of the bridge is performed so quickly that the surprise is all the more sudden.—New York Press.

His Little Joke.

"Yes," admitted the drummer, "there are a great many skins in my business."

"What is your line?" asked the portly passenger.

"Leather," answered the drummer as he lighted a fresh paper coffin nail.—Chicago News.

Deduction.

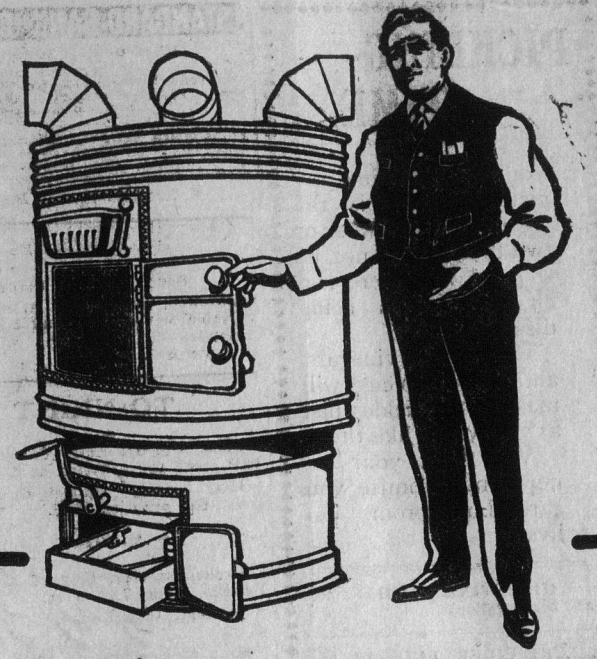
"That new farm hand of yours used to be a bookkeeper."

"How do you know?"

"Every time he stops work for a minute he tries to put the pitchfork behind his ear."—Pittsburg Blatter.

A Friend In Need.

Jannon (sententiously)—Ah, my boy, there's nothing like a friend in need! Samson—I don't agree with you. He's generally a thundering nuisance, for he's sure to want to borrow something.



"Hecla" Furnace

has not a fault from top to bottom.

I don't believe you can find fault with any part of the 'Hecla.' Waterpan—is placed so that it does just what is wanted—that is, it evaporates the water and keeps the air from getting dry.

Door—big enough to admit big chunks of wood. Lined, to prevent escape of heat into the cellar. Patent gravity catches keep the door shut.

Dust Flue—carries ALL the dust up the chimney.

Ash Pan—broad, deep, strong pan—big enough to hold the daily fall of ashes.

Fused Joints—that absolutely prevent gas, smoke and dust escaping into the house. FUSED JOINTS are the only possible way of having a clean house.

The "Hecla" is the only Furnace having Fused Joints. Send me a rough drawing of your house and I will let you know just what it will cost to install the right "Hecla" Furnace. I will also send you new catalogue of Hecla Furnaces, and Peninsular Stoves and Ranges. All free if you write to "Hecla Furnace Builder," care of

CLARE BROS. & CO., Limited, - - PRESTON, Ont.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

TORONTO EXHIBITION

SINGLE FARE... \$5.30 Toronto and Return. EVERY DAY Monday, Aug. 27 to Saturday Sept. 8, inclusive	LOW RATES... \$3.80. Toronto and Return. AUGUST 28th and SEPTEMBER 3rd
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All Tickets Good to Return Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1906

SINGLE -FOR- LABOR FARE DAY

Return Tickets between all stations in Canada East of Port Arthur, and to Buffalo, N.Y., and Detroit, Mich.

Good Going Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sept. 1st, 2nd and 3rd, returning until and on Tuesday, Sept. 4th, 1906. Tickets at C. P. R. City and Station Offices.

E. FREMLIN,
C.P.R. City Ticket Office.

E. J. DOWNEY,
C.P.R. Station Agent.

HARVEST HELP WANTED

\$12 Going \$18 Return

GOING DATES—

SEPT. 6 Stations south of, but not including main line, Toronto to Sarnia, including Toronto.

SEPT. 7 Main line Toronto to Sarnia and Stations north, except north of Cardwell Junction and Toronto on North Bay Section.

SEPT. 8 From all points Toronto and east to and including Sharbot Lake and Kingston, and north of Toronto and Cardwell Junction on North Bay and Midland Divisions.

One way second class tickets will be sold to WINNIPEG only. Representative farmers, appointed by Manitoba and Saskatchewan Governments, will meet laborers on arrival at Winnipeg. Free transportation will be furnished at Winnipeg to points where laborers are needed. A certificate is furnished when each ticket is purchased, and this certificate, when exchanged for a ticket to a point where labor is needed, entitles the holder to a second class ticket back to starting point in Ontario, at which point it will be issued to women as well as to men, but will not be issued at half fare to children. Tickets are good only on special Farm Laborers' trains. For full particulars see above C. P. R. ticket agent, or write C. B. Foster, D. P. A., C. P. R., Toronto.

TALKING PARROTS

From \$5 up. Shipped safely to any point by express. Write for price list. We make specially low prices to get these birds in all parts of Canada to advertise.

COTTAM BIRD SEED

19 Bathurst St., London, Ont.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

CALLING Cards, Invitations, Wedding Announcements and Envelopes to match, Programs, Pencils Etc., can always be obtained at The Planet Office.

No man can be provident of time who is not prudent in choice of his company.