

Want This Lamp?

Ask your druggist to show it to you. This is the way you use Vapo-Cresolene. You put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and breathe in the vapor. It is the most healing, most soothing and most penetrating vapor that is known. Not a single disease germ can live in it. For whooping-cough and croup it is a positive and quick cure, while for all throat and bronchial troubles it is the best remedy you can use.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene and wicks and accessories illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 116 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

Desirable Property for Sale in the City of Chatham.

The Late William Oldershaw Estate.

Parcel No. 1.—Brick Store on north side of King Street, opposite Geo. Stephens & Co.'s hardware store.

Parcel No. 2.—Two-story Brick Tenement Dwelling, on corner of Elizabeth Head Street, North Chatham.

Parcel No. 3.—Two-story brick dwelling on east side of William Street, north of Stanley Avenue.

For full particulars apply to James L. Oldershaw, 63 Head Street, or to Geo. A. Sayer, Barrister, Eberts Block.

The D.L. Emulsion

(Trade Mark.)
For Lung Troubles,
Severe Coughs, Colds,
Emaciation, &c., &c.

Few systems can assimilate pure Oil, but as combined in "The D. & L.," it is pleasant and digestible. Will build you up; Will add solid pounds of flesh; Will bring you back to health.

50c. and \$1.00 bottles.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited.

The Chatham Loan & Savings Co

Capital \$1,000,000

Money to Lend on Mortgages. Borrowers wishing to erect buildings, purchase property or pay off incumbrances, should apply personally and save expenses, secure best rates and other advantages.

Money advanced on day of application. All letters promptly answered. Telephone connection.

S. F. GARDNER
Manager.

You May Need

Pain-Killer

For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Cramps, Diarrhoea, All Bowel Complaints.

It is a sure, safe and quick remedy. There's only one PAIN-KILLER. PERRY DAVIS'. Two sizes, 50c. and 50c.

BLOOD POISON

If you ever contracted any blood disease you are never safe unless the virus or poison has been eradicated from the system. At times you see alarming symptoms, but live in hopes no serious results will follow. Have you any of the following symptoms? Sore Throat, Ulcers on the Tongue or in the Mouth, Hair Falling Out, Aching Pains, Itchiness of the Skin, Sores or Blisters on the Body, Eyes Red and Smart, Dyspeptic Stomach, Sexual Weakness—indications of the second stage. Don't trust to luck. Don't ruin your system with the old fogey treatment—mercury and potash—which only suppresses the symptoms for a time, only to break out again, when happy in domestic life. Don't let quacks experiment on you. Our New Method Treatment is guaranteed to cure you. Our guarantees are backed by bank bonds, that the disease will never return. Thousands of patients have been already cured by our New Method Treatment for over twenty years. No experiment, no risk—not a "touch-up," but a positive cure. The worst cases solicited. We treat and cure Nervous Debility, Sexual Weakness, Gleet, Blood Poison, Stricture, Varicose, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, and all diseases peculiar to men and women.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Consultation Free. Books Free. If unable to call, write for question blank for home treatment.

D.R.S.
KENNEDY & KERGAN
Cor. Michigan Ave. and Shelby St.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.

Pond's Extract

Over fifty years a household remedy for Burns, Sprains, Wounds, Bruises, Coughs, Colds and all accidents liable to occur in every home.

CAUTION—There is only one Pond's Extract. Be sure you get the genuine, sold only in sealed bottles in buff wrappers.

THE POULTRY YARD

Information of Value to all Poultry Raisers.

If every poultryman would endeavor to arrive at a knowledge of the chicks' cost during the year the result would be more care and caution in raising them. Every chick hatched costs something. The eggs from which the chicks come are worth a certain sum in the market and the loss of the services of the hen while sitting—that is, in not producing eggs—is another item to be reckoned. It may be considered, also, that every egg does not produce a chick, hence at certain seasons, when eggs are less fertile as a whole, it may require two eggs to produce a chick, the price of which, in winter, ranges from 20 to 25 cents per dozen.

The hatching is but a part of the operation, as the chicks must be raised to a marketable age before a return for the outlay will be realized. The poultryman has no control over the fertility of the eggs, nor can he induce the sitters to give greater attention to their duties, but he can raise more than the average number of chicks if he will give attention to the shelter and food. What such duties may be is discussed in this department every week, but the point is to have each and all to realize the advantage of lessening the cost at the beginning. The destruction of chicks by hawks, rats, cats, dogs, lice, etc., is enormous, but this fact will not be fully realized until a strict account of the losses of chicks is kept for a year.

Those who have been anxiously looking for the early pullets to begin laying, and who met with disappointment, should not be discouraged. Endeavor to learn the cause of the backwardness of the pullets and correct the difficulty if possible. Pullets that have been forced by a high system of feeding may have had comb and yet not begin to lay eggs. They may be very fat, or have the large lice on their heads. Some of them may be slow in maturing and crowding of the flock may subject them to uncomfortable conditions. The best remedy for the difficulty is to change the diet. Begin by giving no food for 48 hours and then allow two meals only each day giving bulky food in the morning, and lean meat at night. Every other day, at night, give also a teaspoonful of linseed meal with bran, moistened. The changing of the food is better than medicine of any kind, as frequently a failure to lay may result from lack of food containing the essential substances for egg production.

Dry food should be preferred for chicks, as food that is very moist, if eaten, forces the chicks to take more water than they require. Never allow any food to remain over after feeding and always feed on clean surfaces. Small seeds, such as those of hemp and millet, are excellent for chicks at all stages of growth.

Eggs are cheaper, and may be cheaper during the summer, than ever before. To keep eggs for higher prices do not "lime" them, as limed eggs do not sell at good prices. The first point to keep in view is that there must be no males in the flock as fertile eggs will keep three times as long as the fertile ones. If that rule is not overlooked, the keeping of eggs will not be difficult. Do not buy eggs to store away, as such eggs may come from yards containing parasites. No solutions, preserving liquids, or packing material are necessary. Simply keep the eggs in a cool place (the cooler the better), on racks or in any manner so as to permit of turning them half over three times a week. The method may appear very simple, but it is the best known. But do not overlook the fact that no males are to be kept. They are not necessary unless eggs are desired for hatching purposes, as the hens will lay without their presence.—P. H. Jacobs, in American Gardening.

The Good Birds Do.
It has been said, "We never miss the water till the well goes dry," and likewise we do not miss the birds until we suffer loss by their absence. We have an estimate made by experts of the high standing, undoubted authorities, to the effect that the annual destruction by injurious insects in the United States is about \$500,000,000; and in the state of New York it is \$25,000,000 annually, or over five million dollars more than one hundred times the total cost of maintaining the efficient Fire Department service of the city of Rochester for one year.

Now upon whom does this loss fall? Not upon the wealthy classes, but unfortunately on the tillers of the ground. With but few exceptions these insects injure are inflicted upon the peasantry, some kind of the growers of fruits or plants are the losers. It is acknowledged that injurious insects are on the increase, notwithstanding growing vigilance and expenditure of both time and money on the part of the entomologist and fruit grower, and notwithstanding the invention and application of recent and better remedies for the extermination of insect pests. Why, in general, are insects increasing? One reason surely is that their natural enemies are decreasing, and the relations of these fluctuations are as definite as the fact that one end of a lever goes up as the other goes down.

Mutton Cheaps.

Do not undertake to winter too many ticks. A small quantity of oil meal fed daily will help materially in fattening sheep. Our country should produce the best sheep in the world, because it has produced the best of everything else. Instead of taking the lambs from the ewes, take the ewes from the lambs. For sheep that are to be fattened shelled corn is the stuff. They will grind it in their own mill and take as tool.

Careful Dairy Foods.

For milk production raised corn, bolt for the silo and for air drying hay, ryan, clover, oats for hay, are the chief foods depended upon, swale hay and run hay are used, and occasionally oats and peas. They are valued in the following order: Clover Hay, fodder corn as silage. As between the oat hay and Hungarian I am at a loss to decide but favor the Hungarian as a fodder crop on account of its superior yield. On granite upland soils, three tons to the acre is raised as readily as 2 1/2 to 3 tons of oat hay. They are all good yielders, and multiply the present crop of our soils to our soils in an encouraging degree.—J. W. Sauer.

TOPICS IN SEASON.

"Little and often" is the rule for oiling the mower.

There are many cornfields that would be the better of thinning out; better for the crop of grain. We do not think it a waste of time when the work is done early, say three or four weeks after plowing.

It is not easy to get rid of daisies, but as a help to this end we suggest mowing the grass in which they are very early, before the daisy seed is mature enough to grow, and then plowing and planting fodder corn.

If a meadow needs re-seeding try plowing as soon as the grass can be cut, harrow the and sow the oats three and a half bushels per acre, fertilize with stable manure or phosphate, and calculate you will have an ideal pasture for calves all the fall. Experience proves such a crop of oats a most excellent feed for milk cows in the fall. Plow in spring and plant to corn. Try it.

The proper sanitary and commercially profitable disposal of household waste, (especially night soil in rural districts), is a question of perennial interest. Dr. Rees' new book, "Open-Air Vegetables," intimates that it is also a question of morals, as well as of money and health. Chapter six of this little book quotes authorities to show the wisdom of either poisoning the surface or subterranean water supplies of the farm, or of hoping to be safely rid of fecal matter by burning it in deep pits. The danger of disease is supplemented by a waste of money in all deep cesspools. The proper place is the surface soil, and the proper receptacle is a shallow pit, with cemented sides, in a deep pit there is always a putrid, unwholesome fermentation, with a waste both by leaching through the soil and by the escape of volatile gases. In the surface soil, on the contrary, the work of humification goes forward rapidly. There is no fermentation; no loss by soaking away into the soil or by escaping into the air. Everything is quickly turned into humus or plant food. In a word, buried waste is buried danger, while the same matter put upon or within a few inches of the surface of the soil is literally money in bank.

FEMININE DAIRY WISDOM.

See that there is an abundant supply of water pure and clean in the pasture, as well as in the yard or stable during the summer. It is surprising how much water a dairy herd will consume.

It is a necessity, and if not supplied will result in serious loss to the dairyman.

Any excitement in the milking is sure to result in less milk.

Always avoid loud talking, and speak gently and caressingly to every one. You can never give them too much petting.

Nervous cows if well treated always give the most milk, but they must have uniform, gentle care.

It pays to cure the clover in the very best manner, as there is no better feed grown. Put it in a tight mow and cover with straw. Cut it any earlier than usual in the year. It does not pay to let it get overripe and woody.

Raise more fodder corn than ever, to feed more than ever before. It is not too late to plant now, but get in at once.

What about the calves—the growing dairy? I hope they are not suffering in the pig pasture, but sleek and happy in clear, well-ventilated box stalls. It does not pay to turn calves in pasture the first year. I know just what I am talking about and I can prove it.

HORSE TALK.

If your horse has had a particularly hard drive, or has been worked until he is very tired, give him a little rest before he is fed.

Rub him well all over and give him legs particular attention.

Every farmer should raise a few carrots. You can feed at least a third less oats and the horse will do better.

They cost less to raise than oats, and you will have the satisfaction of having your horses in better condition at less cost.

If your horse bolts his feed put a few cobblestones in his manger or a handful of shelled corn well mixed with the oats.

Low mangers are best for horses. Go slowly with the colts, do not expect them to do as much work as the old horses. Give them time to learn and develop.

Never lose patience with the colt, he will know it in one second and your mastery over him will be gone, and a trait that had habit may be the result.

Use only the first-class thoroughbred sire of the very best type. Don't lose sight of Morgan blood if it is within reach.

Bulletin on Diseases.

The State Experiment Station at Wooster, Wayne County O., is about to publish a bulletin (No. 79) on diseases of orchard and garden fruits. In it, Prof. A. D. Selby, the station botanist and chemist, illustrates and describes diseases of currants and gooseberries, raspberries and blackberries, plums and cherries, also of the pear, quince and apple and gives simple and practical remedies for the various smuts, blights, etc. A very comprehensive spraying calendar accompanies the bulletin as a supplement.

The Grape Leaf Roller.

This is the larva of a pretty little dark-brown moth. There are two broods each season, one in midsummer and another in autumn. The fact that the larva are rolled up in the grape leaves prevents insecticides from reaching them. Therefore, the only effective remedy is to crush them within their cases, or the cases may be picked off and burned late in autumn before the leaves fall off.

A Full Mail.

A transatlantic steamer carrying what is called "a full mail" usually has 200,000 letters and 300 sacks of newspapers for London, to say nothing of the five hundred and odd sacks for other places.



Pure Blood is the Secret of Health.

Nothing in the human body is so precious and needs more care than the Blood, it is the source of Life, the Key of Health.

It is through the blood that all diseases are taken. Persons having impoverished blood are always the first victims of contagious diseases.

When a doctor wants to enrich the blood he prescribes wine, and the most prominent physicians especially recommend the use of

Vin St. Michel

(ST. MICHAEL'S WINE)

It is an Old French Tonic Wine. Rich and mellow, has a very pleasant taste and is equally beneficial to men and women, young or old. A wine glassful, taken before each meal, has the effect of keeping the appetite on edge and the digestive organs in good order. VIN ST. MICHEL gives Rich, Red, Warm Blood to Pale, Weak, Sick people. No matter how pale and how weak you are, you can have a clear, rosy complexion and become strong and healthy by the use of this Blood-Making Tonic Wine.

BOIVIN, WILSON & CO.,
MONTREAL, CAN.
Sole Agents for North America.

WEEKS, POTTER CO'Y.,
360 WASHINGTON, BOSTON, MASS.
United States Distributing Agents.

Plums Canned

Genuine Lombard Plums put up in 2 lb. tins.

10c per Can
3 Cans, 25c

Qt. Jar Pure Maple Syrup, 30c.

Pt. Jar Honey, 30c.

3 lb. Dried Apples, 25c.

Good Firm Pickles, 10c per bottle.

Pure Buckwheat Flour, 8 lbs for 25c.

S. E. Smith Grocer

Next Burt's Drug Store
King St. East.

It Don't Pay

To throw away money on high prices, better read our specials and save money.

Plums, 8c. per can.
Evaporated Apples, unbleached, 8c.
Prunes, 7c. per lb., 4 lbs. for 25c.
Sardines, 5c. per can.
Soda Biscuits, 8c. per lb.
Ginger Snaps, 5c. per lb., the day only.
7 lbs. Rolled Oats, 25c.
7-lb. Pails Jam, 50c.
Broken Leaf Japan Tea, 12c. per lb.
Clothes Pins, 1c. per doz.

Sound Dishes at Broken Prices

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Chamber Sets, at prices that make quick sales. We are selling a quantity of wedding and birthday presents in China and Glassware. If you are going to buy, call and see our goods.

John McConnell,
Park St. Phone 190

Spring Medicine

Radley's Sarsaparilla, a powerful purifier of the blood. A blood and skin remedy, put up expressly to meet the popular need for a blood purifier. Put up in different sizes.

Prescriptions a Specialty

Camphor, Moth Balls, Moth Camphor, Etc.

Radley's Drug Store

King St., Chatham

Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer.

Did you ever compare Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea with other much advertised brands? Don't you think they owe an apology to the public? Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green

CHATHAM'S MILLINERY STORE

We Have

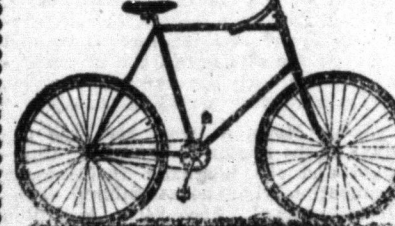
the most desirable of all the new styles and are making every effort to get the best for the least money.

For This Week

we are showing a large assortment of Trimmed Hats, trimmed in flowers, feathers, chiffon and lace, prices from \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 up.

KING STREET, OPPOSITE MARKET
C. A. Cooksley,

Don't Let Your Head be Turned



By the talk of a smooth agent; let the wheel do a part of the argument.

The Hyslop

bicycle enables you to be better mounted than your friends.

Our new models are now ready. Not much better perhaps than the '01, but with some new features to interest you, and excellent clear through.

Wm. Gray & Sons Co'y., LIMITED

To Cure Feathers.

To cure feathers dissolve two pounds of quicklime in two gallons of water. Let the mixture settle, then pour off the clear liquid. Soak the feathers in this for four days, then rinse in several clean waters and dry.

Fattening Bivalves.

Half developed oysters and bivalves which are poor in flesh, as a stockman would say, are now kept in regular pens and fattened for the market, as if they were pigs or other live stock.

Cuba's Forests.

No less than 30,000,000 acres of Cuba, nearly half the island, are forest. There are thirty different species of palms alone found there.

A Full Mail.

A transatlantic steamer carrying what is called "a full mail" usually has 200,000 letters and 300 sacks of newspapers for London, to say nothing of the five hundred and odd sacks for other places.

Did You Ever

NOTICE that sweet, delicious taste that our baked goods always have?

Our Bread, Pies, Oakes, Buns, etc.,

are always fresh and tasty. Once a customer you will stay with us.

Wm. Somerville, Confectioner

Next Standard Bank Chatham.

TEA and TEAS

Glenn & Co'y., William St.

Import direct from London, England, the finest Ceylon, Assam and China Teas. Try our English Breakfast Tea 25c and 40c.