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The finest section and one of the best farms in Lennox and Addington...

Beautiful 1-2 section, 12 miles north of Saskatoon, Sask. close to Canadian Northern Railway...

Close to corporation of Hamilton, 26 acres, on line of electric railway...

Norfolk County, choice farm of 150 acres, 10 miles south-west of Simcoe...

JOHN N. LAKE, or WM. E. DYER, 114 King West, Toronto.

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A Stove Plate Floor Moulders. Steady work throughout the year. Good prices.

LOOK! BOYS AND GIRLS!

Do you want to earn a valuable premium? We want boys and girls to do pleasant and profitable work...

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\$5000 for my 15 acre fruit ranch, in the beautiful Kettle Valley, not excelled in B.C. dry, mild, healthy climate...

F. J. PAINTON, Columbia, B. C.

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How can you reasonably expect to make even a fair quality of syrup using out-of-date pots and kettles...

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A BRITISH CITIZEN.

The Experiences of a Hindu Gentleman in South Africa.

Apparently to the average colonial mind a highly educated Hindu gentleman, a British subject, a barrister of the Inner Temple...

My dear King," he remarked, in an indulgent tone, "I fear your regard for the girl has made you morbidly suspicious. I cannot wonder, either, that you are fond of her, for she certainly was a remarkably beautiful woman...

"Yes, and also of your cowardly threats against her, for rejecting your suit."

"Ah! well, don't be too hard upon me for losing my temper in my bitter disappointment," the man replied, with an apologetic wave of his hand.

"I suppose you realize that you have a long season of waiting before you," he observed, after an awkward pause; "either Lady Irvington's death must be proved or the prescribed time elapse, and certain formalities be complied with before you can claim the property."

"Yes," said his companion, with a would-be patient sigh. "I believe such is the law. It does not seem to me to be quite right or fair that I should thus be made the special football of fate, for so long; but I suppose I shall be obliged to submit with what grace I can. It will at least be something to have a prospect of a quick, searching look into her companion's face."

An Unexpected Confession;

Or, The Story of Miss Percival's Early Life.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—(Cont'd)

"Ah! Mr. King, this is very good of you, I am sure. Take a seat, will you?" the invalid observed, in a cordial tone, as the barrister was shown into his presence.

"Well, sir, I am here to speak my mind freely, and my theory is that you have had a hand in this inexplicable disappearance of Lady Irvington."

"Yes, that was a natural inference, I suppose, under the circumstances," Harold Irvington responded, without the slightest appearance of embarrassment.

"Well, yes, if it could be proved that you have not left your room for the length of time that has been stated," the lawyer replied.

"That can easily be proved by a dozen or more people," was the cool reply; "and don't you think it would have been rather a bungling piece of work for me to attempt, under any circumstances, considering that I am the only person who could possibly be interested in Lady Irvington's renunciation of, or removal from, her position?"

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"Yes, Jennie's integrity is unimpeachable, but she will return with me to London, to remain with Mrs. King—she is so heartbroken over the loss of her friend she utterly refuses to remain here," Mr. King replied.

"I wonder if you would let me stay for a while, and keep Elsie with me for help and company?" the housekeeper here timidly inquired. "I have no place to go to—I would see that everything was kept in good order, and I would be willing to remain for half wages, while looking about for some other place."

"Why, yes, certainly, Mrs. Bellows; I believe that is a very good plan; I should feel sure that the house would be well cared for, and if you are satisfied with such an arrangement until you can do better, we will regard the matter settled," the gentleman cordially responded, and looking greatly relieved to have the troublesome problem so easily solved.

And so all the servants excepting Elsie were dismissed, the costly furniture was draped in brown holland, the pictures carefully covered, the bric-a-brac packed away, the silver transferred to a safety vault, and then the place was left to the care of the clergyman's capable widow, after which Mr. King and Jennie—the latter having, with many tears, laid Esther's wardrobe away in the nicest possible order—returned to London.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

One morning, shortly after the Kings were once more settled in their city residence, Miss Percival called at their door and inquired "if Miss Wellington was at home."

"I know better!" the spinster sharply retorted, as she referred to a slip of paper which she had in her hands. "This is No. 47 Upper Grosvenor Street, isn't it?"

"Yes, marm," repeated the imperturbable functionary, without removing his glance from the face of the eccentric visitor.

feeling of mingled irritation and disappointment possessing him. He was by no means satisfied that Harold Irvington was innocent regarding Esther's fate, but he was baffled.

The man's sang-froid, if he were guilty, was simply superb. It was doubtless caused by the knowledge that he had so successfully covered his tracks that no tangible suspicion could ever be fastened upon him.

Mr. King bade him good-day, and bowed himself out of the room feeling more thoroughly disheartened than at any time since the disappearance of his ward, while the moment the door closed after him the invalid gave vent to a voiceless laugh of triumph that gave him the look of a fiend.

But Humbert King was very shrewd. His long experience with, and knowledge of, human nature had made him quick to take advantage of every possible device to gain a point.

So now he reasoned that Harold Irvington, believing him gone, and himself alone, would be thrown somewhat off his guard and thus betray something of the real state of his mind. He therefore turned back, and, without the slightest sound of warning, reopened the door but a moment or two after closing it, thus catching the schemer just in the midst of his mocking, betraying glee.

"Aha!" Humbert King ejaculated, and instantly the villain's face grew white and blank, while a look of mingled fear and anger leaped into his startled eyes.

"By the way," he went on, "I thought I would say to you that as I still consider myself the guardian of Lady Irvington's interests, the property will remain under my care, and I shall at once close Irvington Manor, leaving one or two servants in charge, until all legal questions are finally settled. Good-day."

He shut the door again, without giving Harold Irvington an opportunity to reply, and went his way; but his face was not quite so gloomy as a few moments previous.

"I have caught the rogue!" he muttered, in a tone of conviction; "he is at the bottom of the whole affair, as I at first surmised; but, great Heaven! what has he done with the child? What has been the fate of our poor Esther?"

"D—him!" burst forth Harold Irvington, in a furious tone, as the door closed, for the second time, upon the visitor, "and myself for an idiot," he added, with a scowl of impotent wrath.

But it was too late then to bewail his indiscretion, and it really might never amount to anything more than to confirm the personal suspicions of the lawyer, he thought, and he had to gain what comfort he could from this reasoning.

He was very sure that there was not a single tangible point of evidence against him, and if he could but possess his soul in patience, the coveted wealth of the Irvingtons would yet be his. A few days later Mr. King repaired to Irvington Manor, to arrange for closing the house indefinitely.

He had an interview with Mrs. Bellows, who appeared to be in great grief over the probable loss of her position.

"I was so sure that I had found a comfortable home at last—after all my troubles," she remarked, as she wiped the tears from her cheeks, "and Lady Irvington seemed so sweet and agreeable, poor dear! I know I should have been very happy in serving her. Is—the place to be entirely vacated?"

"No," said Mr. King, "that would be very bad policy in some respects. I suppose I must retain one or two servants to keep the house aired and the furniture from getting dusty and musty. Perhaps you will recommend those whom you regard as most reliable."

Mrs. Bellows appeared to consider the subject for a few moments. "Elsie, one of the waitresses, and Hannah, one of the chambermaids, are both good, honest girls, and they might not feel like leaving me alone with so much property."

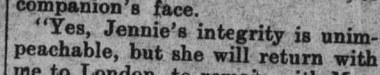
"I will at least be something to have a prospect of a quick, searching look into her companion's face."

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He proposes to prove this fact by sending to any person having trouble with their ears a trial treatment of this new method absolutely free. We advise all persons who have trouble with their ears to immediately address Dr. G. C. S. to the following address:

GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEAF

A Revelation in Tea Goodness



"SALADA" TEA

is a delicious and fragrant blend of the finest Ceylon Tea

Get a package from your grocer and enjoy its excellent quality

The Farm

SALT FOR DAIRY COWS.

Good dairymen advise giving cows all the salt they want by placing it where the cows may help themselves.

They claim that salt is a necessity if cows are expected to keep healthy and give milk and lots of it. Some dairymen are careless in this respect, however, and salt when they think of it, often no more frequently than once a week.

Experiments have been made at the Wisconsin Experiment Station by Professor Babcock to ascertain what influence salt has upon the health and milk producing ability of cows.

He found that in every case where cows had been deprived of salt they exhibited an abnormal appetite for it, but in no case did the health of the animal as shown by the general appearance, the live weight, or the yield of milk appear to be affected until they had been deprived of salt longer than two or three weeks.

The period of immunity varied with individual cows from less than one month to more than a year.

In every case where salt was withheld a condition of low vitality was finally reached, in which a sudden and complete breakdown occurred from which recovery was rapid if salt was supplied.

This stage was marked by loss of appetite, a general haggard appearance, lusterless eyes, a rough coat and very rapid decline in both live weight and yield of milk.

The breakdown was most likely to occur at calving time or immediately after, when the system was weakened and the flow of milk large. In general the cows giving the largest amount of milk were the first to show signs of distress. They all suffered less in pasture than when confined to the stable.

The behavior of the cows in the trial indicated that their food contained sufficient chlorine to maintain them in good health while dry for an indefinite period, and it seems probable that under conditions existing in Wisconsin a dry cow or steer would suffer no great inconvenience if given no salt except that contained in the normal ration. Professor Babcock calculated that the ration given in the experiments contained chlorine equivalent to about .75 of an ounce of salt per day and he assumed that this is the minimum amount of salt required per 1,000 pounds of live weight to sustain an animal that is not producing milk. If this amount is not present in the food it should be supplied directly. In addition to this a cow should have enough salt to compensate

for the chlorine in the milk produced. It is recommended from this experiment that dairy cows in Wisconsin be given at least one ounce of salt per day, exceptionally heavy milkers requiring more.

The uniform results obtained with all the cows in the trials indicate beyond question that salt in addition to that obtained in the food is absolutely essential to the continued health of a dairy cow while producing milk.

LEAD POISONING.

Lead poisoning in cattle usually takes place during the remodeling of buildings, painting of water tanks, fences, etc., or even while painting houses, painters thoughtlessly scrape out the old paint and dump it out into the barnyard where cattle have access to the result being that within a short time one or more animals are noticed to have a loss of appetite, shortage of milk, a depressed look, and later excited condition.

If permitted to run loose they are apt to go around in a circle, moan, press the head against fences or walls, indicating that the brain is affected, grate their teeth and act as if they were mad.

While the treatment for lead poisoning is very unsatisfactory, it would be advisable to keep lead and paints out of the reach of cattle, rather than permit them to come in contact with it and expect to save cattle thus afflicted.

GROWTH OF CO-OPERATION

112 Societies Doing \$20,510,000 Business in England.

The vitality of the co-operative movement in England, which took its rise many years ago in a small way at Rochdale, continues undiminished, says Zion's Herald. The growth of the movement is shown strikingly by the fact that while in 1883 there were fifteen co-operative societies doing business of \$782,295 at a profit of \$43,949, in 1906 there were 112 such societies doing business of \$20,510,000 at a profit of \$88,890.

Although in the last five years there has been a decline in the number of societies from 125 to 112 there has been an increase in the volume of business transacted and in resulting profits.

In 1906 there were three tenant societies with a capital of \$499,128, which in that year expended \$249,033 on building, while in 1905 the number of these concerns had trebled and the sum of \$729,999 was expended on building. Through these societies mechanics, artisans and clerks are enabled to procure homes, and at the same time the habit of thrift is strongly inculcated.

It's almost as easy for some men to keep a promise as it is for some women to keep a secret.

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