

Japan tea will soon be a thing of the past. Machine-made Ceylon is fast displacing it. Blue Ribbon is the best.

The Rose and Lily Dagger

A TALE OF WOMAN'S LOVE AND WOMAN'S PERFDY

The blind man covered his face with his hands. It was evident that a fearful struggle was going on within his mind. Gerald waited, watching him with burning anxiety. At last Luigi spoke. "I can say nothing," he said hoarsely. "Nothing! Do you hear? Nothing!" "Good!" exclaimed Gerald grimly. "Then—well, I can only say that I can do nothing, nothing! No man can save him!" Luigi shook and trembled. "I have not one point to bring in his favor! The fact that he was out there—by that bridge at the time of the murder, the wet coat, the spots of blood, the dagger found in his pocket, all go to prove his guilt, and I—I have nothing to set against it. If he is guilty—"

He seemed more anxious about them for a time, than even his valuable collection. He lives were lost, and the insurance company would have had to pay if I hadn't chanced to ask a question of the fireman who saw the woman slipping on his things. I asked him what he had managed to get on. "Oh, his trousers and a shirt, and a waistcoat," he said. "What had he got on his feet?" "The man thought a moment. "Well, he replied, 'now I come to think of it, he'd got his boots on. "Lace or spring sides?" "Lace," said the man. "I noticed 'em as I was helping him down the escape, and they were laced up tight, too!" "That was enough for me! A man doesn't stop to lace up his boots when the flames and the smoke are all around him. It was the only mistake he'd made; going to bed in his boots, and carefully laced; but it set me on the track, and I worked it out all right. He's doing his seven years now."

SKIN DISEASES Invariably Due to Poor and Watery Blood Pimples, Blisters, Bolls and Ugly Masses Easily Cleared From the Blood. (From the Advocate, Exeter, Ont.) All diseases of the skin and complexion are caused by bad blood. Pale faces and pimples, blotches and boils, ugly rashes and open sores, itching eczema and burning erysipelas—all these blemishes come from bad blood. A bad skin is a sure sign of bad blood. The surest and most effective cure for all skin diseases, for eczema, for a bad complexion or ugly open sores. No claim is ever made for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is the most positive cure, and in this connection we offer the testimonial of Mrs. Nicholas McAvoy, a life-long, much esteemed resident of Exeter, Ont. The father of the Advocate Mrs. McAvoy said: "Some years ago I was taken with a slight itching under one of my arms. I gave it little attention at first, thinking it would pass away, but in fact I was mistaken. For as time went on it became worse and soon developed into an aggravated case of eczema, causing a great deal of trouble and discomfort. In fact I was compelled to endure tortures. I consulted a doctor and took his medicine for several months, but the trouble did not leave, neither did it get any better. In fact it took a turn for the worse and developed into scrofula. As the doctor's medicine did not help me I tried several advertised medicines, but with no better results. Finally I was led strongly to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The effect was almost magical. In a few weeks there was a decided change for the better, and as time went on the trouble gradually left me, and I am entirely free from it. I owe my complete recovery—from my life-long skin trouble—to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a fact I wish to put on record that others may benefit as I have done."

THE APPLE CROP. Expert Advice as to How to Handle the Fruit. HOW TO SELL PICK-GRADE, ETC. Department of Agriculture, Commissioner's Branch. Ottawa, Sept., 1903. Some timely and valuable advice on the selling, picking and grading of apples is given by Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa. Everyone interested in the growing and marketing of apples should write for a copy of Mr. MacKinnon's bulletin on the "Export Apple Trade." Selling the Crop.—When the grower is not also an exporter he may sell the apples in one or two ways, either at so much per barrel or at a lump sum for the entire orchard. As buyers often make their contracts long before picking time, the market price of the crop is regulated by the total supply and demand, influenced, too, by other factors, such as the character of the crop. When the grower is also an exporter, the difficulty of estimating months in advance the total yield of an orchard, subject to all changes of weather, is a dangerous and unbusinesslike character of bargaining "by the lump" is apparent. Whichever party gains an undue advantage, the trade suffers from it. The National Apple Shippers' Association, and our Canadian buyers describe it as an unkind and entirely unbusinesslike method. It induces both buyers and sellers to abandon such guesswork, and to buy and sell by fixed standards of measure. Picking.—All apples should be carefully picked by hand, with the stems on and without breaking the skins or bruising the fruit in any way. A general rule it is advisable for growers to harvest and pack their own fruit, whether they eventually sell it on the premises or ship to foreign markets. In either case it is a great advantage to have the fruit packed by the grower. It is a still greater advantage to have each variety packed at just the proper time. No collector or buyer is able to have his men arrive at each orchard just when the apples in it are ready. The result is that every season a great many orchards throughout Canada are picked either too late or too early. Fruit picked too early may be apt to become tough and tasteless; if picked too late it will not keep, as the process of decay has already begun. Time to Pick.—Tender varieties should not be allowed to ripen on the trees, or they will not carry well. Certain others, sometimes styled "winter varieties," such as the Baldwin and Spy, will gain in color and flavor if left on the trees as long as the frost will allow, but is being less liable to rot and moulder during storage. It will pay the farmer well to pick his own fruit and see that this first step in marketing entails no needless waste. Moreover, all varieties of apples are not ready for picking at the same time, even if destined for the same market; and some early varieties get to maturity only a few days before the others. Only the grower is in a position to watch his orchard and harvest the crop to the best advantage, and it is the grower who loses when he entrusts his task to another, for buyers are certain to allow for shrinkage from this cause. Another loss to the grower arises from the loss of his fruit, which often occurs by breaking limbs and fruit spurs. Removal of "Drops."—Before any fruit is taken from the trees, every apple, good, bad and indifferent, should be cleared off the ground and carried away, to be used for feeding stock, or for any other purpose for which they may be fit, but not for export. Similarly, apples which drop during the picking process should be picked up by themselves. We must give the fruit a fair chance from the start; wormy, rotten or otherwise diseased apples spread contagion, and bruised or defective fruit will lower the price for labor, heavy freight charges and commission. Ladders and Baskets.—Step ladders may be used for getting at the limbs, and low-point-step ladders for the upper branches; the baskets should be small enough to turn easily

inside a barrel, and so shaped as to allow the apples to be turned out with a gentle, sliding motion. In picking care should be taken to avoid breaking off the fruit spurs, which contain the promise of next year's crop. Grading.—Grading always pays, whether the crop be light or heavy. When the wormy, bruised, misshapen and spotted apples have been removed, the following qualities should be apparent in the higher grades: 1. Uniformity in size. 2. Uniformity in color. 3. Freedom from defects. Two grades will usually be found sufficient for export, and both of these should be practically free from insect or other injuries. The second being inferior to the first only in point of size and color. All the apples in one grade cannot be uniform in size, but the apples in a single package should be so, for the fruit will be viewed and sold by the package. It may well happen that a third grade, exclusive of culls, will be found to consist of fair, marketable fruit, which the grower feels disposed to export; but this grade, lacking any special features of excellence and showing a greater percentage of waste, often eats into the profit earned by the finer fruit, besides reducing the general reputation of the shipper's brand. Much better average results are likely to be obtained in local markets or from exportation. The merits of mechanical graders placed on the market from time to time, should be carefully investigated by all whose shipments are large. A really good and rapid grader will effect a great saving in time and money and produce a wonderful difference in the appearance of the fruit when each size is placed in packages by itself. The expert woman who grade French fruit for market, perform the operation without mechanical aid. A few days' practice with measuring rings is sufficient to train the eye so that fruit is accurately graded within a quarter of an inch. Many who are attempting to grade by hand will find that the use of a piece of shingle or other light wood, in which holes are cut measuring two and a quarter, two and three-quarters, three and three and a half inches respectively, will be of great assistance in this work. By testing an apple now and again, the graders will soon become expert in determining the size, without the use of the testing board. Yours very truly, W. A. Clemens, Publication Clerk.

On Him. A young man in his shirt sleeves and a straw hat was observed, one of the hottest afternoons this week, wheeling a baby carriage backward and forward in front of one of the small houses in the vicinity of Fairmount Park. He appeared hot, but happy. "My dear," came a voice from one of the upper windows of the house. "Let me alone, can't you? He's called back several times on wheeling and mopping his face." An hour later the same voice came from the window in earnest and pleading tones. "George, dear!" "What's the matter now, you want?" he asked. "Have the water pipes burst?" "No, George, dear, but you have been wheeling Anna's doll all the afternoon; is it not time for baby to have a turn?"—Philadelphia Ledger. "Chewing the Rag" is an Irish form of expression never heard by the writer out of Ireland. Like "How well it leaves room for wide application. When Oliver Cromwell issued a declaration of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the Undeceiving of Deluded and Seduced People," given at Roughly, January, 1649, he said in that remarkable document—which Carlyle describes as "one of the remarkable State papers ever published in Ireland since Strongbow, or even since St. Patrick"—"I will give you some-scurrow-to bite on." So it is with "chewing the rag." It is the giving of something disagreeable to bite on; the launching of some topic for public discussion and consumption of an unpleasant nature. As a rule, rashes are kept by their political and other leaders "chewing the rag" over and always, as the Irish phrase is, i.e., kept "chewing the rag" of some grievance, past and present. And there is a suspicious, and perhaps unsuspected, truth hidden in the saying, for many of these "rags" are rags pure and simple.—London Spectator.

A Case of Eczema No Pen Describes

After Three Years of Terrible Suffering Little Mary Millar was Permanently Cured by DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT Many of the cures brought about by Dr. Chase's Ointment are so much like miracles that people can scarcely believe them. When Baby Millar became a victim of eczema her parents did everything that could be done to get her cured. Three doctors tried all the means in their power, but without success, and then all sorts of remedies were the vain hope that something would bring relief from the disease that seemed to be burning up the living flesh. It was not until Dr. Chase's Ointment was used that relief and cure came. The case is certified to by a prominent Sunday School superintendent of St. Catharines. Mrs. Wm. Millar, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: "My daughter, Mary, when six months old, contracted eczema, and for three years this disease baffled all treatment. Her case was one of the worst that ever came to my notice, and she suffered what no pen can ever describe. I had her treated by three different doctors, but all to no purpose whatever, and all sorts of ointments, soaps and lotions were tried with no beneficial results. Finally I decided to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and to my surprise she began to improve immediately, and after regular treatment for a time, the disease of so long-standing completely disappeared. As that was four years ago, and not a symptom of this distressing ailment has ever shown itself since, the cure must certainly be a permanent one. At the time of the cure we were living in Cornwall, Ont., and the doctors there feared that if she was not cured of eczema she would go into a decline." Mr. S. Richardson, Jun., Superintendent of St. Catharines Sunday School, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: "I am acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Millar, and believe they would not make any statement knowing it to be in any way misleading or untrue." Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edgemoor, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the genuine and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, is on every box of his medicine.

SLEEPLESS BABIES.

When a little one is sleepless and cross it is the surest sign in the world that it is suffering from some derangement of the stomach and bowels—the seat of nine-tenths of all baby ailments. In cases of this kind Baby's Own Tablets act like magic. They sweeten the sour little stomach, relax the distended little bowels, cool the parched, fevered mouth, and bring natural, health-giving sleep. An experienced mother, Mrs. Ed. Godin, Griffith, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for many ailments peculiar to babyhood, such as fevers, indigestion, diarrhoea, etc., and I have found them the most effective medicine I have ever tried, can only add I would not be without them in the house, so much do I think of them." Other mothers who wish health for their little ones cannot do better than follow Mrs. Godin's example. You can get the Tablets from all medicine dealers or they will be sent mail at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

T H I S O R I G I N A L D O C U M E N T I S I N V E R Y P O O R