25c Ash Sifters Sale Price 15c. **Woods' Fair** Special value in Wool Shawls.

$1.25 Hand Bags, on Sale 75c.

27 only Solid Leather Braided Handle Hand Bags, nickel trimmings, two compartments, 4 ball clasp, full size, best lining, regular price $1 25; sale price 75c

We have washable Ribbons in all colors for trimming whitewear.

Amber and Tortoise Side Combs, regular price 25c, sale price, pair 15c

Finest Heather Socks.

10 dozen pairs Finest Wool Heather Socks, in dark colors, double thread sole, ribbed top, soft inside with card of mending wool with every pair; sold all over at 40c; sale price, pair 25c

$1.00 Night Gowns, 73c.

Men's Heavy English Flannelette Night Shirts in pink, blue, brown and gray broken stripe, lined yoke, rolling collar, sizes 15 to 18, regular $1 00; sale price.....73c

Boys' Heavy English Flannelette Night Shirts in pink, blue, brown and gray stripe, lined yoke, rolling collar, sizes 12 to 14, regular 85c; sale price 69c

Canadian Bobs Value $2 50 Sale Price $1 00. **Woods' Fair** Bargains in Lace at 2 for 5c, 5c, 8c and 10c yard

YESTERDAY'S MARKET REPORTS

Today's Markets on Page Six.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 10.—With only 9 cars of new stock delivered at the city cattle market today, there was but little business doing. Within a short time of the opening everything was cleared out. There were not changes in the quotations, the market all round being steady. The hog market is a little weaker, and the prospects are lower for next week, though today's prices were unchanged, at $5 50 for the best.

Run today: Nine cars, with 86 head of cattle, 11 sheep, 400 hogs and 9 calves.

Total for the week, 158 cars, with 2,222 head of cattle, 1,135 sheep and lambs, 3,643 hogs and 101 calves.

Butchers—Choice picked, $4 to $4 25; fair to good, $3 75 to $4; medium, $3 75.

Exporters—Prices steady, at $4 50 to $5; export bulls, $3 25 to $3 75.

Stockers—There is a fair market for stockers and short-keep feeders; market steady, at $3 25 to $3 50; feeders, short-keep, $4 to $4 20.

Sheep and Lambs—Market steady to firm; prospects steady; export ewes, $4 50 to $4 75; bucks, $3 50 to $4; lambs, $5 75 to $6 40.

Hogs—Market steady; selects, $5 50; lights and fats, $5 25.

Receipts at the Union stock yards, Toronto Junction, during the past week have been 50 cars, containing 847 cattle, 96 sheep and lambs, 5 calves, 692 hogs and 1 horse.

DAIRY MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 10.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 21c to 31c; dairies, 21c to 26c. Cheese—Steady, 11c to 12c.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 10.—Butter—Firm; receipts, 6,173 pkgs; held, creamery, common to extra, 22c to 30c. Cheese—Firm; receipts, 293 boxes; state full cream, small colored and white, fancy, 12¾c; do, fine, 12½c; late-made, colored and white, choice, 11¾c; do, fair to good, 10¾c to 11¼c; do, poor, 9¼c to 10¼c; do, large colored and white, fancy, 12½c; do, fine, 11¾c to 12c; do, late-made, colored and white, choice, 11¾c; do, fair to good, 9¾c to 10¼c; do, poor, 8¾c to 9¼c; skims, full to light, 4c to 10¼c.

FLAXSEED

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Flaxseed—Northwest, $1 23; southwest, $1 16; February, $1 16; May, $1 20.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 10.—Sugar—Raw nominal; fair refining, 4 7-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 15-16c; molasses sugar, 4 3-16c; refined nominal. Molasses—Firm.

LONDON.

London, Feb. 10.—Raw sugar—Centrifugal, 96s 3d, nominal; Muscovado, 15s 3d; beet sugar, February, 15s 3¾d.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Feb. 10.—Beans—February, $1 67; March, 1 car at $1 65, 3 cars at $1 70; May, $1 75 bid.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 10.—Oil opened and closed at $1 39.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Feb. 10.—Credit balances, $1 39; certificates, no bid; shipments, Pennsylvania, 60,383 barrels.

LONDON.

London, Feb. 10.—Petroleum, American refined, 5⅝d; spirits, 8¼d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Feb. 10.—Petroleum, 18 francs 50 centimes.

BREMEN.

Bremen, Feb. 10.—Petroleum, 6 marks 35 pfennings.

JAS. RYAN CAME FROM RIDGETOWN

Mystery Surrounding Unfortunate Man Who Died Here Is Partly Solved.

According to the Ridgetown Dominion, James Ryan, who recently tried to commit suicide in this city, and died a few days later from pneumonia, formerly lived in that place.

The Dominion says: "Ryan, is the James Ryan, who, after residing in this town for many years, left his home on Cathcart street, where he lived alone, early in January, without saying a word to anybody. Mr. Ryan was an eccentric character, very uncommunicative, and no one here knows anything of his antecedents or relatives. He owned the place where he lived and went away, leaving the door unlocked. Neighbors, alarmed at not seeing him about as usual, notified Chief Tye. The house was visited but Ryan could not be found, and has not been seen here since."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

The ink plant of New Granada is a curiosity. The juice of it can be used as ink without any preparation.

One of the peace delegates to the Boston convention says that woman's love for brass buttons is the chief cause of war.

A dam is being built in Oregon in connection with the plans for irrigating 20,000 acres of land, which will require 3,000,000 feet of lumber.

DR. SLOCUM'S WARNING!

"Look Out For Germs of Pneumonia at This Season of the Year."

—Says Dr. T. A. Slocum.

A DANGEROUS TIME

DR. SLOCUM'S

PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

Pneumonia is brought on by over-exposure to cold or damp. This weakens the body. At this time of the year the air is full of pneumonia germs, and as soon as your body is weakened they attack you.

If you have exposed yourself take a few doses of "Psychine." This will strengthen you and prevent the cold from developing.

The symptoms of pneumonia are a general feeling of dullness and languor, quick, short breathing, short, hacking cough, oppression in the chest, a chilly sensation, and a coldness in the extremities. These are followed by chills or rigors—the cough becomes worse, and high fever sets in.

There is not a druggist in the city who will not advise you to use "Psychine" for coughs, colds and all pulmonary and bronchial troubles.

For sale by all druggists at $1 per bottle. For further advice, information, write or call Dr. Slocum, Limited, 179 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

$1.00 Per Bottle.

PROGRESS OF THE HURON AND ERIE

Well-Known Monetary Institution Has a Remarkably Successful Year.

Attention is called to the 41st annual report of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, which appears in this issue. The report of this year is similar to those of previous years, in that it shows this sterling financial institution to be in a sound and healthy position, and following its deep-rooted policy of splendid progress by conservative means. At the meeting of the shareholders held on Feb. 8, President Little presented the annual report. It showed that the Huron and Erie under its wise and careful management, has now a reserve fund of over $1,000,000, or over 71 per cent of the paid-up capital. And after defraying the expenses of management and all other charges, and writing off anticipated as well as actual losses, there was a balance on hand of the magnificent sum of $182,996 99. This was divided as follows: Two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, and income tax, $128,396 32; transferred to the reserve fund, $25,000; balance carried forward, $29,600 67. Thus though the handsome dividend of 9 per cent has been maintained, the sum of $25,000 has been added to the reserve fund, and the balance of undivided profits have been increased by $10,000. The astute manner in which the business of the Huron and Erie is conducted is also shown by the fact that outside of its office premises, the company holds only $2,800 worth of real estate. During the year 1,356 applications for mortgages were received, and 40 per cent of these were accepted, amounting to $1,370,000. It is also noted that the business of the company is practically confined to first mortgages in Western Ontario real estate. Out of 4,280 mortgages in force at the end of the year, 9 were on property outside of Ontario, 59 in Ontario east of Toronto, and 4,212 were in Western Ontario. This is truly a very satisfactory report for the shareholders, the directors, and the management of this solid financial institution. The Huron and Erie knows no peer among the financial institutions of the Dominion.

The Independent Cash Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

From the financial statement of the above company appearing elsewhere in this issue, we observe that it began business last April, and has secured since then the substantial income of $47,876 41. The organization expenses have all been paid, as also a dividend out of $7,456 55 surplus revenue, and the company has carried forward $5,431 55 cash, in additon to $4,598 47 of unassessed premium notes, making a total for reserve of $10,030 02, which is certainly an excellent record in a year particularly unfortunate in fire losses. The head office of the company is at 24 King street west, Toronto, and is under the presidency and management of Mr. Chas. G. VanNorman, who is interested in a number of other successful financial and industrial institutions. Mr. Wm. M. Gray is superintendent. The company's subscribed capital is $125,000, 10 per cent paid up. The total security to policyholders amounts to $133,030 02. This young company and its management is to be congratulated upon its present position, worthily entitling it to the confidence of the insuring public.

Kansas is getting nearly as bad as Kentucky when it comes to titles. Everyone in Kansas now has to have one, and the men who run the soda fountains are now known as engineers.

IMPORTANT FACTS FOR THE FARMER

Brought Out at Harrietsville Institute Meeting.

IMPROVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK

The Care and Feeding of Cattle for Beef or for Dairying Purposes—Rules to Follow.

[Advertiser's Special Correspondence.]

Harrietsville, Feb. 10.—The Farmers' Institute held two very successful meetings on Thursday, the 9th inst., in the town hall at 1:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m., respectively. Henry Finch, president, of this place, was in the chair, and James H. Wheaton, of Thorndale, acted as secretary.

At the afternoon session, Mr. A. C. Hallman, Breslau, a talented speaker, gave an address on "How to Improve Our Live Stock, Their Care and Feeding." He said in part: "There are different methods of improving live stock, the important points being breeding, care, and feeding. The stock-raisers should decide what line he intends to follow and select his breed for that purpose with two distinct kinds of cattle, beef and dairy. If a man wants to attain the highest success in dairying he should select his stock from dairy breeds. It is not absolutely necessary to invent in pure breds, that is, females, but it is very important to breed from pure-bred sires, and select the very best sire of that breed. A farmer in selecting a sire should choose from large producers along the line of ancestors that he knows to have been heavy producers. The only way to get an impressive sire or prepotent side that will leave the impress of his good qualities on his offspring is to get it from the line of heavy milkers. These sires want to be mated to the best cows in the herds, though not necessarily to pure-bred animals. Then raise from the best cows. In a short time he will be able to produce a herd of cows that will exceed their dams, and with a careful system of care in breeding he will produce a herd nearly equal to pure bred.

Mr. J. W. Clark, Cainsville, a gentleman of wide experience, spoke on "Manure, Its Care and Application." He began by saying that a farmer should pay more attention to the liquid parts in the stable. Chaff or cut straw is valuable for an absorbent. Manure is much better when drawn from the stable and put on the soil at all seasons of the year. If allowed to lay in the yard for any time in piles the heating process destroys its value. If left in the yard and rained on, much of the valuable part of the liquid is lost. Manure should be kept near the surface of the soil. Our grain crops are shallow feeders. It is only their clovers that can go down and bring up plant food at any great depth. Manure applied on the surface of the soil acts as a moist-retainer. The liquid parts being the available plant food, and feed the plant at an important time, when it requires it the most—at the early growth. If planted down seven or eight inches, as has been the practice among many farmers, a great portion of the manure is beyond the reach of our cereal grain crops. Sub-soiling can be successfully done with clover, especially alfalfa, which is one of the best. Mr. Clark displayed a chart on the platform, which will be a great help in bringing out his idea.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session, J. W. Clark, of Cainsville, took for his subject, "Poultry, the Proper Type of Fowl, Production of Eggs in Winter." He said in part: To be successful in poultry raising, have suitable buildings, proper utility breeds, and careful management. Three breeds recommended for the farmer are Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. If you are catering to a market, such as the English market, in Canada the demand is for a white-flesh fowl. The Orpington is especially good, having a white leg and white flesh, and that lays a brown-shelled egg. Poultry is unprofitable if the hens only lay in a few summer months. Experiments have proven that it will cost about $1 a year to keep a hen. If she only lays a few dozen eggs in summer, when cheap, she will not return profit to the owner. Winter-egg production in recent years has been most profitable. To succeed in this you want to have summer conditions as near as possible. Have a moderately warm henhouse, well-ventilated, kept dry, and suitable scratching shed, where chaff and straw is kept, to provide exercise. Grain should be fed in this in the morning. The fowls require green food, which can be provided in roots, cabbage, clover leaf, and finely-cut clover. Animal food should be provided in the shape of green, cut bone, beef-heads, livers, or prepared animal foods.

A great mistake among farmers is lack of sufficient grit. Hens require grit all through the winter season, when they have not access to the ground, to keep healthy and aid digestion. It is very important to clean the henhouse regularly, just as much as to clean the stables of other stock. Great importance should be attached to selecting the proper type. Constitution is important. I find this largely in the head of the bird, especially the male. The male should have a good, broad head, short beak, full, bright eye, should be especially full-breasted, broad across the shoulder, and carry width well back; short in leg and thigh, legs well set apart.

To get best layers, we find the hen with a nice, clean-cut head of the feminine, and not a masculine head; a hen well developed in the rear part of the body. To keep up a good laying strain, the farmer should know which hens are best producers of eggs. A trap nest is valuable for this purpose. A laying strain along these lines can be produced the same as a milking strain in cattle.

Farmers should get birds off early as possible, when they weigh four and five pounds, as the best prices are obtained at these weights. To get the best results the birds should be shut up and fed on special diet, composed of grained oats, buckwheat and skim milk. Birds will fatten in three weeks in fattening crates. Being confined, they get no exercise, and the muscles become soft and are much tenderer and nicer for eathing.

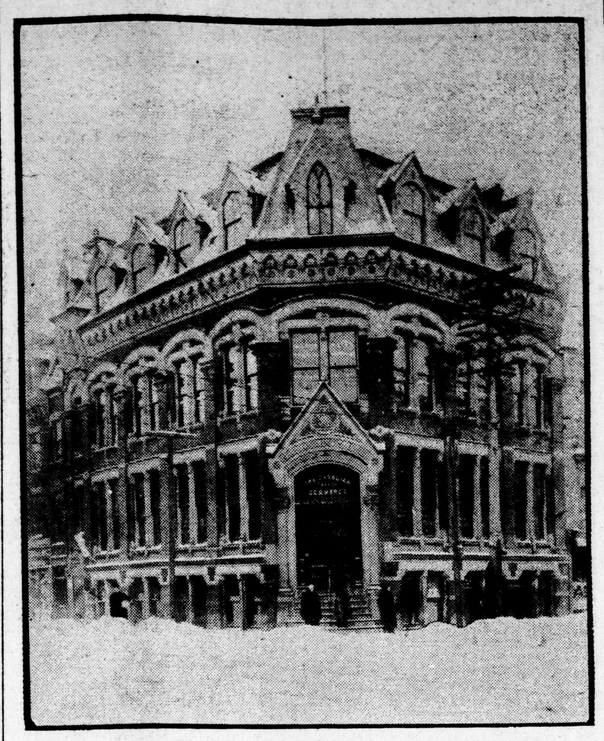
Mr. A. C. Hallman, of Breslau, also gave a very interesting discourse on "Up-to-date Methods of Agriculture," which was listened to with rapt attention.

Dr. W. Doan, of this place, read a paper on "Local Telephones a Benefit to the Farmer," which was highly appreciated.

At the evening session the attendance was 150, of which about 50 were ladies, who took great interest in the different subjects. The people of this vicinity devote themselves considerably in the study of the agricultural papers, which was shown by the increase of membership which Mr. Wheaton secured at the meeting. Music was furnished at the evening session by Messrs. Finch and Campbell, which was of a high order.

IF YOUR CHILDREN moan and are restless during sleep, coupled, when awake, with a loss of appetite, pale countenance, picking of the nose, etc., you may depend upon it that the primary cause of the trouble is worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator effectually removes these pests, at once relieving the little sufferers.

BANK BUILDING THAT MAY SOON DISAPPEAR



The present quarters of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at the north-east corner of Dundas and Richmond streets, are unsuitable in some respects for banking purposes, and a remodeling of the building or the erection of a new and much more imposing structure are now under consideration. If remodeling is decided upon the floor of the bank will be lowered twelve or fourteen feet to the ground level, which in any event will mean a change in the outward appearance of the building. Measurements of the property are now being taken, and in a short time the decision of the head office at Toronto will be known.

SIGHT OF HEAVEN CAME TO PRIEST

Rector Thought He Talked With Boy in Paradise.

AND DIED TWO HOURS LATER

Remarkable Psychological Manifestation Revealed by Friend of Late Monsignor Doane.

New York, Feb. 11. — One of the strangest psychological manifestations ever recorded was revealed yesterday by the Rev. Father William A. Grady, assistant rector of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral, in Newark, and Philip Healey, one of Newark's best-known and most prominent Catholic citizens.

On the solemn word of these two eminently-reliable gentlemen, it is declared that the night before his sudden death the late Monsignor George Doane, rector of the cathedral, had a vision of himself in heaven, in which he saw and talked with the spirit of Mr. Healey's 16-year-old son Willie, who had died two weeks before.

On the very night of his death, and only about two hours before it occurred, Monsignor Doane called at Mr. Healey's house in Newark for the express purpose of relating the vision he had had the night before. Just previous to his call at Mr. Healey's house he had told the strange story of his dream to the other priests of the cathedral at the dinner table in the rectory. The narrative has, therefore, the strength of a number of witnesses, all of whom tell it in exactly the same manner as they say it was related to them by Monsignor Doane.

Young Willie Healey was a favorite protege of the Monsignor and during his last illness the great ecclesiastical dignitary made more than one visit to the Healey house to inquire in person regarding the condition of his young friend.

Shortly before Willie's death, on a night when his vitality sank so low that it was thought he could live only a few minutes, a call was sent to the rectory for a priest to administer the answered it in person. He performed last sacraments, and Monsignor Doane the last rites of the church and prepared the mind of the young lad who had been so long under his spiritual care for a quiet and peaceful death. Willie Healey lived only a few days longer, but Monsignor Doane was the last priest who saw him before he died.

Two weeks later Monseignor Doane called at Mr. Healey's house, and, after having called Mr. Healey aside, told him that he had avery curious and interesting experience to relate to him. He said that he had not wished to tell his story before Mrs. Healey for fear of the disturbing effect it might have upon her, but that he particularly wished Mr. Healey to hear the tale.

"Monseignor Doane then told me," said Mr. Healey yesterday, "that on the night before, apparently just after he had fallen asleep, he had had a vision or dream, in which he appeared to be in heaven.

"'Philip,' he said to me, 'I had a very strange experience last night. I thought I was in heaven and speaking with your son. I can hardly say whether the phenomenon was a dream or vision, for I cannot be absolutely certain whether I was asleep or awake. So far as I can tell it took place just after I got into my bed.

"'At any rate, suddenly I seemed to be translated to a place of ineffable light and exquisitely sweet music. The aspect of the scene was such as no words can describe. Enchanting strains of music filled my ears and the air was flooded with a brilliant, golden light. Although I could see no one there seemed to be voices singing such songs as I have never heard in the grandest cathedral.

"'Suddenly,' Monseignor Doan continued, 'through and above it all, I heard the voice of your Willie. The exact words were these, I remember them perfectly:

"'Oh, Monseignor, are you with us so soon?' This is a beautiful place and we are all so happy. There is nothing to do but sing and listen to the sweet music. How are my papa and mamma? I hope they are well. You must stay with us, Monseignor. We want you here, for we are all so happy.'

"Monseignor Doane then told me," went on Mr. Healey, "that he had replied that Mrs. Healey and I were well, but that he could not remain in heaven, despite the happiness which he saw reigned there. He said: 'Your boy then begged and pleaded with me to remain or to return soon, and, to persuade me, led me through that glorious land to the foot of the throne of God. I must not attempt to tell you what it was like, Philip, for it has not entered into the heart of man to imagine the glories that God has prepared for us in heaven.'

"As Monseignor Doane told me this story he was greatly moved. A number of times he broke down and wept, and I could see that it had had a powerful effect upon him. He went directly from my house to the rectory, where, as everybody knows, he shortly died. I can offer no explanation, but such is the story as it was told to me by Monseignor Doane himself."

Father Grady corroborated Mr. Healey's story in every particular as being the story Monseignor Doane told at the dinner table just before he went to the Healey house.

"It is impossible to advance a theory," said Father Grady. "I can only say that this is the story as Monseignor Doane told it at our dinner table the evening of the night he died. It must be placed in the same category with many other things in this world which we cannot understand."

OF GREAT VALUE IN PRIMARY WORK

Mr. W. G. Smith, in a Lecture, Shows the Usefulness of Psychology.

Mr. G. W. Smith, B.A., lecturer on psychology in the philosophy department of Toronto University, delivered a most interesting lecture last evening in the Collegiate Institute under the auspices of the Teachers' Association. His subject was "Psychical Quantities in Relation to Education," and was found most enjoyable by those who were present. Although psychology is a subject of such a nature that the scientific study of it is confined almost entirely to higher education, the lecturer showed that it is of inestimable practical value to those who have charge of primary education.

The speaker, in opening, said that psychology was believed by many to be a sort of legerdemain, and by others to be a study of a certain strange quantity called the soul, which had a separate existence from the body. The lecturer on the other hand, showed in the course of his remarks, that present day psychology was simply an investigation of what goes on in consciousness, in contradiction to the old philosophies of the Middle Ages, which strove to find a point of separation between mind and body. Turning to his immediate subject, Mr. Smith showed how everything in the human consciousness is in terms of time and space, and also, how the law of relativity governs in the mind. For instance, he pointed out that if the whole universe were to be reduced in size by a certain ratio, none of us would notice any difference in each other's size, on account of the fact that quantities are purely relative. The stars, again, shine just as brightly during the day as in the night, but in the former case we do not see them because their light is weak in comparison to that of the sun. Moreover, the light which appears to the human eye to be midway in strength between lights of 10 and of 1,000 candle power, respectively, is not a light of 505 candle power, as might be thought, but one of 100 candle power. The reason for this was that 1,000 bears to 100 the same ratio that the latter bears to 10.

The lecturer then went on to apply this principle of relativity to the complex of sensations which are received by the student, or one who is being taught. It was plain that there are upper and lower limits to the strength or these sensations, since the strength of each exists in relation to that of the others. It was pointed out that the child of 4 had just as great a wealth of sensations as the adult. The teacher, therefore, could not add anything to the sense-qualities of the mind. What could be done was to ascertain firstly the relations which exist between the sensations, and secondly, the laws which govern them. For instance, in the study of euclid, it was the relations between the various geometrical quantities, or sensations, that were studied. The lecturer then said a few words with regard to "volition." He said that often it was the child's will that was weak and needed stimulus, not the intellectual part of its consciousness.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Smith by the meeting. The next lecture will be on March 1.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.:

Gents,—After suffering for seven years with inflammatory rheumatism so bad that I was eleven months confined to my room, and for two years could not dress myself without help, your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT in May, 1897, and asked me to try it, which I did, and was so well pleased with the results, I procured more. Five bottles completely cured me, and I have had no return of the pain for eighteen months. The above facts are well known to everybody in this village and neighborhood.

Yours gratefully,

A. DAIRT.

St. Timothee, Que., 16th May, '99.

EXPRESS DITCHED

C. P. R. Transcontinental Limited Jumps Track in Far West.

Medicine Hat, N. W. T., Feb. 10. — No. 1, the west-bound transcontinental express of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in charge of Conductor Burton, was ditched forty miles east of here last night. The entire train left the track with the exception of the engine. The accident was caused by a broken rail. The injuries received by the passengers were so slight that it was unnecessary for any to be removed to the hospital, although a special train was sent to the scene of the accident from Medicine Hat with physicians, etc. The accident occurred only 400 yards from a bridge. One of the baggage cars was completely overturned, but the passenger coaches remained on their trucks. The passengers were brought to Medicine Hat on a special, and a new train made up here to carry them on to the coast.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Gorky's Trial.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11.—It is reported that Maxim Gorky has been sent to Riga to undergo his trial. He was permitted to travel first-class, paying his own fare.

The New Way to make Bread

Send for the "Royal Household" Recipes—they cost nothing—and may mean **better bread—better pastry—better baking generally** for the rest of your life—think of what that would mean to your family. If you have never used the new Royal Household Flour, there is a delightful surprise for you in the first batch of bread you bake with it—just send a postal card for the recipes.

NANIAMO, B.C., Nov. 25th, 1904.
I have been making bread for nearly twent-five years, and Royal Household Flour is the best I have had for either Bread or Pastry.
(Signed) MRS. ROBT. ADAM.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LTD.
MONTREAL.

GREATEST LIVING AUTHOR TELLS STRANGE MYSTERIES OF HUMAN LIFE

OVER 300,000 PEOPLE LISTEN TO HIS TEACHINGS

Man Paralyzed Four Years Restored to Health and Made to Walk By Simply Exercise of His Marvelous Power—Woman Cured of Cancer Without the Use of Drastic Drugs or the Surgeon's Knife—Hundreds of the Healing Wonders He Performs Are So Remarkable That They Seem Like

BRINGING THE DEAD TO LIFE

Claims to Have Discovered Secret Law of Nature Overlooked By Doctors and Scientists for Centuries Past.

Invites Physicians to Send Him Their Worst and Most Hopeless Cases to Test His Remarkable Power.

Offers Free Services to Those Living at a Distance to Prove That His Discovery May Heal Every Known Disease, Without Useless Drugs or Medicines.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 7.—"Does he possess the power divine?" is a question on the ends of the tongues of many men and women who have apparently been miraculously restored to health by the strange power and teachings of Prof. Thos. D. Adkin, of this city. No man, at no time, in no age, has ever been able to perform the startling wonders wrought by this latter-day scientist, who seemingly strikes the rock of life with his magic wand, and abundant streams of health burst forth. He has written a book explaining his remarkable discovery, which has been eagerly read by over 300,000 people. The lame, the blind, the deaf, and those around whom the black night of despair had left not a ray of hope, have all applied to him far and near. To each and every one he has lent a helping hand, giving hope when hope had fled; giving health when life was despaired of, and bringing back new life and vigor to many whom doctors had pronounced on the verge of the grave.

Yet Prof. Adkin is an extremely modest man. He emphatically denies that he possesses any supernatural power; says that he has simply discovered a secret law of nature, which has been overlooked by doctors and scientists for centuries past, and that anyone who understands this law can perform all the wonders he performs. He claims that his miraculous cure of Mrs. M. W. Nolen, of Covington, Ga., of a malignant cancer, without knife, probe or drastic drugs, was just as easy as to cure an ordinary case of kidney trouble. He says: "When you understand the laws of nature, and apply them as the Creator intended you should, there is no disease you may not heal. Cancer consumption, paralysis, blindness, may be cured just as easily as an ordinary fever or cold, if you only knew how. Take the case of Mr. R. A. Wallen, of Piney, Mo. He had been afflicted with paralysis for four years and was steadily growing more helpless in spite of all the doctors who attended him. I cured him so quickly that in a recent letter he says: 'It was like bringing the dead to life,' but I take no such view of it. My treatment simply cures paralysis, consumption, cancer, Bright's disease, heart trouble, and other so-called incurable and dangerous maladies, as easily as ordinary treatment cures intermittent fever or a bad cold, and this is all there is to it. All these diseases might just as well have been cured years ago. Anyone else might have made the same discovery I have made if he had worked along proper lines and quit bothering with strong drugs and drastic remedies, which often kill more people than they cure. Nature's way is always the best way, and Nature's law the best law. If you will just work with nature there is no end of the wonders you may perform."

"Here is a letter from Mrs. Addie E. Hough, of 2,867 Binney street, Omaha, Neb., which I would like for you to read. Mrs. Hough says: 'There are no praises too high for the benefits I have derived from your wonderful treatment of Vitaopathy. I was ailing for fifteen years and spent a small fortune doctoring, but did not get well. Have had seven doctors treat me, the best in the State, but they all failed. Then I had two operations, which left me in a worse state than ever. I read about you, wrote to you for advice, took your treatment, which was very pleasant to take, and now I am well and hearty, free from pain, happy and grateful for the benefit I have received.'

"To prove what I can do, I wish physicians everywhere to send me their worst and most helpless cases; cases that they admit cannot be cured by ordinary medical treatment. If they will do this I will not only save the lives of hundreds of people who would otherwise fill untimely graves, but I will prove to the world that there is a healing agency greater than any known drug or medicine."

"But what is your discovery, something like Christian Science or Hypnotism?" "Not at all," replied Prof. Adkin. "I cure not by Christian Science, Hypnotism Vateopathy, or anything of this kind. I combine one of nature's secret laws with certain vegetable extracts which are calculated to develop great nerve force and power. Sometimes I use certain magnetized products, which are highly charged with magnetism and give off this force when taken into the stomach. How I prepare these remedies and charge them with the magnetic fluid is the only secret which I have to myself. My book tells all the rest. I do not sell my book, but I have printed it for free distribution among my friends. If after reading it you care to know more in regard to my discovery, or wish to try my treatment, write me. Or if you think from reading this article that you would like to put your case in my hands, write me, stating the leading symptoms of your disease, your sex and age, and what treatment you have taken, and I will immediately take up your case and write you fully about your condition. This will cost you nothing. I am only too glad to have an opportunity to prove to you what I can do. I will send you a complimentary copy of my latest book. Address Prof. Thos. F. Adkin, Office 1,208K, Rochester, N. Y."

The writer has personally witnessed many of the miraculous cures performed by Prof. Adkin, and he most earnestly advises all who are ill or afflicted in any way to write for free help and advice. Prof. Adkin is well-to-do financially, but his greatest pleasure in life is in curing hopeless cases of supposed incurable diseases. He takes an intense delight in showing the marvelous healing power of his great discovery.