

## HOUSEHOLD.

## TO REMOVE STAINS.

To remove the stains of wine, fruit or iron from linen or other white goods, wet the spot with a solution of hyposulphite of soda. On this sprinkle some pulverized tartaric acid, or wet the place with strong vinegar. Then wash out as usual. This process is less liable to rot the cloth than when a strong acid is used.

Old colors, varnish and resin may be removed by freely applying spirits of turpentine, alcohol or benzine, then washing with soap and water. If the stain is old, it should be wet with turpentine and allowed to lie, folded, for some hours. Then rub between the hands, and the paint or varnish will disappear. From the same goods acid fruit stains may be removed by washing with hot chlorine water, or hot water with a little soda. If the spot is large and obstinate, hold it over a dish of hot water until it is saturated with steam. While doing so, another person must rub it with salts of lemon until the stain disappears, then soak it for an hour in hot water. If chlorine water is used, the cloth should immediately afterward be washed in cold water.

Coffee stains upon linen may be removed by beating a tablespoonful of tepid water into the yolk of an egg, apply, then wash with warm, not hot water. Tea stains disappear after an application of glycerine mixed with egg yolk. If this is not effective it will need a solution of the following: Dissolve a quarter of a pound each of chloride of lime and common soda, in three quarts of boiling water, and dip the stains in that mixture, then wash the article in soft water.

Tannin substances or green nut-shell stains will yield to the application of warm wood lye, not chlorine water or concentrated tartaric acid. To remove oil, mix turpentine with one-third the volume of essence of lemon. If tar, wagon grease or resin is the cause of the trouble, then turpentine alone, left wet for awhile and afterward washed with soap, assisted by allowing water to fall from an elevation upon the wrong side of the goods.

## USEFUL HINTS.

In making cake accuracy in proportioning the ingredients is indispensable, and the cake should be placed in a heated oven as soon as prepared. It is useless to attempt to make light cake unless the eggs are perfectly fresh and the butter good. Neither eggs nor butter and sugar should be beaten in tin, as its coldness prevents their becoming light. To ascertain if a large cake is perfectly done, a broad-bladed knife should be plunged into the centre of it; if dry and clean when drawn out the cake is baked. For a smaller cake insert a straw or the wisp of a broom; if it comes out in the least moist the cake should be left in the oven.

In making frosting for a small cake use the white of one egg, nine heaping teaspoonsful of white refined sugar and one teaspoonful of starch. Beat the eggs to a stiff froth, so that you can turn the plate upside down without the eggs falling off; stir in the sugar slowly with a wooden spoon 10 or 15 minutes constantly.

The best thing to clean bright tin with is oil and rottenstone. This removes all kinds of stain. They should be polished off with clean wash leather.

When commencing to cook dinner you will save much time and labor by placing all the things likely to be wanted on the kitchen table; at the same time it is not well to accumulate too many articles; clear as you proceed. You will thus always have a clear kitchen. The plates and dishes should be placed in a screen before the fire as soon as the cooking begins. Hot plates are indispensable to the enjoyment of a good dinner.

Fish is served with a fish slice, and requires very little carving, care being required, however, not to break the flakes, which, from their size, add much to the beauty of cod and salmon. Serve part of the roe milt, or liver, to each person.

After washing the plates and dishes, which require very hot water, and after rinsing in cold, if you have not a plate rack turn them down to drain. For the wiping use a clean, soft cloth and rub them bright and shining.

The blades of the knives and the prongs of the forks should be dipped into hot water as soon as they are removed from the dinner table and then wiped dry on a clean cloth; they are thus far easier to clean. The blades of knives, not silver, should be rubbed on a board with bath brick, and the prongs of the forks must be cleaned with a bit of leather put around a stick of wood. After they are clean and bright they should be wiped free from dust, and the handles should be passed through a damp cloth and then wiped dry.

## DOMESTIC RECIPES.

**Orange Pie.**—The juice and grated rind of one orange, one small cup of sugar; yolks of two eggs, one tablespoonful of corn starch made smooth with the milk; one cup of milk. Beat the whites of two eggs with sugar and place on the top after it is baked. Brown in the oven.

**Fried Cakes.**—Two cups sugar, one cup buttermilk, one cup cream, two eggs, one teaspoon soda, a pinch of salt, flour for a soft dough. Roll and cut out and fry in the usual manner.

**Roast Turkey.**—Prepare as usual for roasting. Rub the inside well with salt and hang up to drain for one hour. Wipe dry and fill with your "own make" of dressing; tie the legs to keep from sprawling. When ready for the oven take a little lard and spread on a clean white cloth and lay over the turkey; grease a white paper and lay over the cloth; then place a piece of dry heavy brown paper over all; put a cup of water in the pan and roast without basting as the grease will keep it moist. When the paper scorches replace it with a fresh one and you need have no fears but that the turkey will be just as good as the old way of basting, and it will give you more time to attend to the rest of the dinner. It requires about fifteen minutes to each pound and an additional fifteen minutes if large.

**Tomato Soup.**—One pint of chopped tomatoes boiled in three pints of water till one pint is gone. Take off the stove and add one teaspoonful of saleratus well stirred in, then set back and add one quart of milk; let come to a boil and then salt, pepper and some butter. If I am in a hurry I set the milk on the back of the stove to warm, while the tomatoes and water are boiling.

**Mustard Pickles.**—Four cups of vinegar, one-half cup mustard, one tablespoonful flour mixed with the boiling vinegar; add pepper, salt, one-half cup sugar, mixed spices, celery seed and one tablespoonful turmeric powder. Use twice this quantity for a two-gallon crockful. Cook the cauliflower till tender, not letting it break in pieces. Cook the small onions about five minutes. They can be salted a little while cooking. Add small cucumbers, nasturtium seeds, or anything good to pickle.

**Apple Jam.**—To seven pounds chopped tart apples use four pounds sugar, two lemons, a little ginger root. Boil all together about one hour.

## THEIR LIFE WAS ALL COURSHIP.

Probably the marriage between William Ewart Gladstone and Catherine Glynn was what is happily known as a "love match." She was a famous beauty, and he was amply fitted to appreciate her loveliness which from year to year he learned was as much of character as of appearance. That she was content to play the part of true helpmate all who have ever seen the couple together have borne witness. Intellectually, she was perhaps fitted to make a name for herself had she so chosen; if he had not been so exceedingly great he might have been known only as her husband. But she was satisfied to be his prop—remaining in the background when necessary, or coming to the fore if he had need of her there. In the busy, hard-working days of his life she was his constant attendant, and it has been said that his moral strenuousness was oftentimes due to her influence.

Then as illness and old age made it necessary for him to lessen his public duties, she continued to be the true helpmate by watching over his physical comforts in the tenderest way. It was said at the time of his death that her unceasing care had undoubtedly prolonged his life. It must have been gratifying to her to hear this, for she had clearly made this her mission. When his life went out she felt in a sense that her life work was done also, and she looked for the summons to leave this world with no feelings of dread.

## BEE BUZZES.

Store away all the empty combs. A good wind break is an advantage in winter.

Division boards are not necessary in strong colonies.

There is little danger of moths and worms in cold weather.

Especially in winter the hives should be set close to the ground.

If bees are wintered in ordinary thin, unprotected hives, the moisture arising from them will condense and freeze to the hive.

All work that is to be done with bees in the winter time must be done on warm days while the bees are flying and on other times.

If the bees are disturbed in any way through the winter, they are aroused to activity and immediately partake of food and often become gorged.

Heavy snow should be allowed to remain about the hives just as it falls, even if it covers the hives completely. Bees will not suffocate in a snow bank.

Bees should not be moved during the winter; neither should they be molested nor disturbed in any way except on a fine, warm day when they are flying.

Bees do not require the full sized entrance to the hive for ventilation in winter even if the colony be a strong one. An entrance three inches long and three-eighths of an inch wide is sufficient.

## Agricultural

## ROTATION IN CROPS.

The tendency of the one crop system is to deplete the land of some of the elements of its fertility. When such a result is reached its producing power is gone, even though other food elements should remain in ample supply. Land can no more produce if one of the important elements of fertility is gone, until the exhausted element is restored, than a machine can be made to do its work, in which some of the important parts are wanting, until these have been restored. The one crop system means land robbing in 99 cases out of 100. Even where purchased fertilizers are applied to the soil to restore the waste no system of applying artificial fertilizers can be adopted that will keep soil for any prolonged period in a healthy mechanical condition, in the absence of a judicious system of rotation.

The benefits of rotation are many. Rotation prolongs the producing power of the land. It means diversity, which is always a safer system of farming than the growing of one crop. When all is staked on one crop and that totally fails, then all is lost for the season. Diversity in crop production also leads eventually to the growing of stock to consume the coarse products grown on the farm, and this means a long stride in the direction of the conservation of the fertility of the soil. Rotation hinders the multiplication of weeds and insects. There is no form of weed that ever grew on tillable land, and no form of insect that ever preyed upon crops, that cannot be fought in this way. They may not be fought to a finish, but they can be kept reasonably at bay.

Rotation so diversifies the work of the farm that the farmer is not so pressed with work at some seasons that he cannot properly save his crops. Nor has he so little to do at other seasons that he has nothing to do but wrangle over politics the whole winter, when he ought to be fattening steers at home or producing milk for the dairy. Rotation helps to maintain a proper mechanical condition of the soil, that is it helps to keep it in that condition which will make it easy of tillage, gives increased power to hold moisture and thus renders it far more productive. The most important feature of all rotations is the grass crop. The aim should be to introduce this crop into the rotation as often as possible. When this cannot be done, let some other crop the equivalent of grass take its place. Due attention to this matter alone would revolutionize farming.

It is not possible to give rotations that will have equal adaptation for all soils, or even for localities, with soils similar, but where the climatic conditions differ materially. Far better it is to give principles that should govern rotations, and which must be fitted according to the nature of the conditions. Aim to make the rotations as short and free from complications as possible. Some three year rotations are unexcelled. Make rotations short and simple. Always aim to apply the farmyard manure on the pasture crop the previous winter, or on the pasture some time in the season before it is broken up. Always try to have the pasture crop followed by some gross feeding plant, as corn, field roots or potatoes. Sugar beets should not be included. Always try to follow the cultivated crop with some kind of small grain, as the soil is then kept clean, rich, in good till and moist. Sow grass and clover seed on the grain crop. Never summer-fallow land without burying at least two green crops in the soil to enrich the land, to add to its store of humus and thus to increase its power to hold moisture.

## CATTLE NEED SUNSHINE.

It is not the change of food that is the cause of butter being more yellow when the cows get to pasture, though that has much to do with it, but the sunshine which they received when out in the pasture.

It has been proved that the cow standing in the barn and fed on winter rations gives higher color to her butter in the summer than in the winter, and more when her stall is on the south side of the stable, where the sun can shine in most of the day than when she is kept in a dark stable. It has also been found that as a general rule, or we will say, an invariable rule, other conditions being the same, that her milk will be richer in butter fat during a succession of pleasant, bright days, than at the end of two or three cloudy days, even though they are not cold or wet. No young animals grow strong and thrifty when confined where they do not get the sunshine.

If any farmer or dairyman has his stables so that the sun cannot shine into them most of the day, it will pay him well to alter them around to the sunny side, cut away and put in more windows, and, if he is where cold weather prevails in winter, provide for double windows, with an air space between them to give sunlight, and still keep out the cold weather.

And while making alterations he should not fail to provide for a system of perfect ventilation to insure the health of the animals and the freedom from unpleasant, or injurious bacteria in the room where the milking is done.

Small fruits have shown that small fruits may be profitably grown in orchards. In an apple orchard, for example, the apple trees were placed 30 to 40 feet apart each way. Between the apple trees currants, gooseberries and raspberries were set in double rows, in lines running north and south. The currants and gooseberries have borne well for 12 years. The raspberries did fairly well for 7 years, but were taken out to make room for currants and gooseberries.

Small fruit in peach, plum, and cherry plantations did not do so well, and the experiments show against the use of space in such orchards. Potatoes and garden stuff may be planted among cherry, plum and peach trees, during the first three seasons. By that time the trees will be in such condition that it will not be well to continue the planting of vegetables. In the fourth and succeeding seasons the plum, peach and cherry land should be sown to clover, or else the practice of thorough cultivation should be kept up. In any case, no weeds should be allowed to infest the fruit lands.

Summer and winter the patient should spend most of the day in the open air (schooling can wait) and at night must sleep with the windows wide open. Sunshine is inimical to the tubercle bacillus and a vulnerable person should be in it as much as possible. If the glands in the neck begin to soften, it is generally advisable to have them removed, for if this is not done they will finally break down and discharge, and the resulting scars will be much more conspicuous than those that would have been left after the cutting of the glands. Besides, there is always danger of the disease spreading to the lungs or other parts of the body as the tuberculous glands are allowed to remain.—Youth's Companion.

## ONE OF THE FRUITS OF THE WAR.

Paul Kruger's Ultimatum Proved a Blessing to Imperial Confederation.

Capt. Mahan, the great American naval authority, has written a book on the South African war, in the course of which he draws attention to two special factors which characterized the conflict. One was Britain's almost complete failure to recognize the magnitude of the task that lay before them in conquering the Boers. The second lay in the enthusiasm and practical unanimity with which the colonies offered their services. Captain Mahan comments in this way:—

"The philosophical reflector can scarcely fail to be impressed with this latter political fact, for it has illustrated vividly the general truth that, when once men's minds are prepared, a simple unforseen incident converts what has seemed an academic theory, or an idle dream, into a concrete and most pregnant fact. . . . What Dewey's victory was to the overseas expansion of the United States, what the bombardment of Fort Sumter in 1861 was to the sentiment of union in the Northern States, that Paul Kruger's ultimatum, summarizing in itself the antecedent disintegrating course of the Afrikaner Bond, was to Imperial Federation. A fruitful idea, which the unbeliever had thought to bury under scoffs, had taken root in the convictions of men, and passed as by a bound into vigorous life—perfect, if not yet mature. In these months of war, a common devotion, a common service, a common achievement will have constituted a bond of common memories and recognized community of ideas and interests. To a political entity these are a living spirit, which, when it exists, can well await the slow growth of formal organization and of compact, that are but the body, the material framework of political life."

## ANIMALS THAT WEEP.

Many Species of the Brute Creation Shed Tears When Frightened or Hurt.

"He cried like a calf," is a remark sometimes heard. It is no disgrace for a calf to cry and he sheds tears in quantities when his emotions justify them. It is even easier for him to cry than for many other animals, because his lachrymal apparatus is perfect and very productive.

A scientific writer, writing in La Nature says that the ruminants are the animals which weep most readily. Hunters have long known that a deer at bay cries profusely. The tears will roll down the nose of a bear, when he feels that his last hour is approaching. The big, tender eyes of the giraffe fill with tears as he looks at the hunter who has wounded him.

Dogs weep very easily. The dog has tears both in his eyes and voice when his beloved master goes away and leaves him tied up at home. Some varieties of monkeys seem to be particularly addicted to crying, and not a few aquatic mammals also find it easy to weep when the occasion requires it. Seals in particular are often seen to cry.

Elephants weep profusely when wounded or when they see that escape from their enemies is impossible. The animals here mentioned are the chief ones that are known to weep, but there is no doubt that many others also display similar emotion.

## Did Not Blame Him.

"I came from the far west," said one congressman, "and I am proud to proclaim myself a resident of the land of the setting sun."

"Yes," answered the colleague from near by: "I don't blame you for being a little boastful. I can't help envying you every time I think of the mile-age."

## SCROFULA.

These Who Suffer From It Are Liable to Consumption.

At the present day physicians no longer regard scrofula as a distinct disease, but the term is still used in an indefinite way to designate the presence of enlarged glands in the neck and a tendency to chronic inflammations in the skin and mucous membranes.

The lymphatic glands in the neck are prone to enlarge on very slight provocation. It is common, for example, to find the glands beneath the jaw swollen as a result of irritation from a decayed tooth, a canker sore or any other abnormal condition in the mouth, but the swelling in such cases is usually transient and subsides with the disappearance of the cause. Not so, however, with "scrofulous" glands. These remain permanently enlarged, perhaps slowly increasing in size.

They are at first hard, but later become soft, as a cheesy matter forms in the interior, and eventually break down, giving issue to a chronic discharge, which is succeeded by an unsightly scarring of the neck.

The disease is the same as consumption, the seat of the tuberculosis being the glands in the neck instead of the lungs. It is not in itself dangerous to life, but its presence indicates that the sufferer is vulnerable to tuberculosis and is consequently a candidate for consumption unless preventive treatment is at once undertaken.

This preventive treatment is mainly twofold—good food and fresh air and sunlight. The child, for children are the usual sufferers from "scrofulous neck," should have an abundance of nourishing, well cooked food and should be encouraged to eat a little at a time and often rather than to take the ordinary three large meals a day. Plenty of butter and cream should enter into the dietary, and cod liver oil may be taken with advantage if it does not disturb the appetite or the digestion.

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## THE MAGNETIC LOCK.

A Queer Contrivance For Fastening Secret Drawers In Cabinets.

Apocryphal of secret drawers, a gunsmith tells a story that is well worth repeating. "A number of years ago," he says, "I was called in to open a private compartment in one of the side walls of an immense oak bookcase in a house near St. John's. It had been bought at a sale in Savannah, and the owner knew that the drawer was released by pushing a wire into a small hole in the woodwork, but for some reason the mechanism stuck and couldn't be made to operate. I worked at the thing for a whole day, but made no progress. The wire would go in for a certain distance, and there it seemed to encounter some obstacle. The panel was perfectly plain, and there were evidently no auxiliary springs or slides. I came to the conclusion that the lock was broken and that the drawer could only be removed by taking out the whole side of the case. The gentleman was unwilling for me to do that, and the matter was accordingly dropped.

"Some time later on I hired an old Belgian who came to the shop looking for work, and one day I chanced to mention the bookcase and my failure to get out the drawer. He listened attentively, asked a number of questions about the construction of the case and finally surprised me by declaring that he could solve the problem. He was so earnest about it that I wrote the gentleman a note, and he immediately invited us to come to the house. The moment the old Belgian saw the bookcase he began to chuckle. Then he pulled a small horseshoe magnet out of his pocket and pressed one of the legs on a spot about half an inch above the little hole in the panel. At the same time he pushed in a wire and presto! out came the drawer. The device was ridiculously simple. It seemed there was a little steel catch inside that obstructed the wire when it was in rest. The magnet raised it the thickness of a card, and the wire thereupon released the spring that controlled the drawer.

"The Belgian told me that the 'magnetic lock,' as it was called, was invented by a man in Lyons, and at the outset a good many of them were put into different pieces of furniture. They were soon discarded, however, because they were so liable to get out of order. Moreover, they could always be opened by turning the article upside down, but that, of course, was impractical in the case I have described. I have run across a good many queer contrivances for fastening secret drawers in my life, but I always thought that one deserved the palm for combined ingenuity and simplicity."

## Split the Difference.

"Where were you last night?" she demanded.

"My dear," he replied pleasantly, "a court in San Francisco has decided that a man need not explain to his wife a temporary absence from home until a late hour."

"Oh, it has, has it?" she retorted. "Well, I'd like to know what the San Francisco court has to say about it. Is the court your wife? If you're going to stick up for the old court that way, you'd better go and marry it; that's what you'd better do. Is the court running this house?"

"My dear," he answered meekly, and then he said her—about half the truth.

## Keeps Company.

Annabelle—Do you still keep company with that Johnson?

Arabelle—Yes; when I know he is coming, I always have some one else in the room.

The first elevator was made at Schoenbrunn, then the summer residence of the Austrian emperor, in 1709. It was called the "flying chair."

The number of languages and dialects spoken in the world amounts to 3,000.

## VAST HERDS OF CARIBOO

TWENTY THOUSAND OF THEM SEEN IN ONE BAND.

Game and Fish in Plenty in the Far Canadian North—Geological Survey Party Goes Within Five Miles of the Arctic Ocean.

J. M. Bell of the Geological Survey Department has just returned to Ottawa, after an absence of about 18 months, during which time he traveled across Canada, from the Arctic to the boundary.

Mr. Bell left a year ago last June. He started from Edmonton, going by Athabasca Landing and Slave River to Great Slave Lake. He devoted the summer of 1899 to working around Great Slave Lake. When the winter arrived he still worked with dog teams in the vicinity of the lake. In April he left Fort Resolution, where he was wintering, and crossed Great Slave Lake on the ice by dog teams, and waited at the head of the Mackenzie River for the opening of navigation. From there he went down the Mackenzie by canoe as far as Fort Norman, a Hudson Bay post, and then went up the Bear River, around the north shore of Great Bear Lake, most of which is within the Arctic Circle. From the extreme north-east the party made a portage to the mouth of the Coppermine River which flows into the Arctic Ocean. They were about five miles from the Arctic Ocean when

THEY TURNED SOUTH. It was about the 1st of August when they returned to Bear Lake and around the east shore. From there they made portages back to Slave Lake, a distance of over 200 miles, following small lakes. From that point they proceeded to Fort Chippewan, on Lake Athabasca, by open water. This was about the middle of October. They waited there until the ice permitted them to leave by dog teams for Lac La Piche, a distance of about 500 miles, and from there they took horses and drove by wagon to Edmonton.

Mr. Bell was the first white man to accomplish this trip, and no Indian had ever penetrated where he had reached. He and his party were obliged to live on game and fish, which they caught as they went along. There was an abundance of both. They saw immense bands of caribou. There must have been, Mr. Bell says, over 20,000 of them; in one band. He never saw anything like it.

There were only two white men besides Mr. Bell in the party. One of these deserted them, and carried away with him Mr. Bell's rifle. It was supposed that he was making for the place where the provisions were cached, and would then endeavor to reach the American whalers which were expected to be at the mouth of the Coppermine River. They afterwards discovered that the man who deserted them went with the Esquimaux. The party searched for the deserter.

FOR ABOUT A WEEK. A feud has long existed between the Chippewans and the Esquimaux, and on this account the Indian guide was afraid to accompany Mr. Bell to where the Esquimaux were, and remained behind. Mr. Bell was then forced to act as his own guide. He found considerable difficulty in doing so, and at times had to climb to hill-tops to find out the lay of the land. Owing to this they only reached Fort Rae, the northern post on Slave Lake on the return journey, on the 29th of August, when they expected to get there by the 15th. They fell in with some Indians from Fort Rae, who brought them to that post.

Great Bear Lake, Mr. Bell says, is covered with ice all the year round. On the 25th of July ice was holding tight in many places. There was snow near the Coppermine River in the month of August, although, however, the trip was a very pleasant one. Mr. Bell caught whitefish weighing 12 pounds, and some very fine trout. He says that he was greatly pleased with the assistance rendered him by Charles Cammell, B. A., a son of the chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company on Mackenzie River at Fort Simpson, who was the only white man who had accompanied him during his entire trip.

## FIXED.

Judge—Now, my boy, you are on your oath. Do you understand what that means?

Witness—Why-or-I don't just reckon.

Judge—Do you know what you're expected to tell?

Witness—Oh, yes, the lawyer that brought me here wrote it all down so's I could study it.

## TWO PAYMENTS MADE.

Mrs. Buggins—I did something today that I've been screwing up courage to do for a long time. I paid that odious Mrs. Bjones a call I've owed for a long time.

Mr. Buggins—I can sympathize with you, my dear. I paid the odious Mr. Bjones a bill I've owed just as long.

## THE HOLLOW SQU

Ladies of Canada:

The hollow square, a purely tatory tactic, was never broken. Why? Because Tommy Atkins and Tommy Atkins from possessions stand solidly by their side. The hollow square is a purely tatory tactic, was never broken. Why? Because Tommy Atkins and Tommy Atkins from possessions stand solidly by their side. The hollow square is a purely tatory tactic, was never broken. Why? Because Tommy Atkins and Tommy Atkins from possessions stand solidly by their side.

Mrs. Benham—I believe the hollow square was never broken. Why? Because Tommy Atkins and Tommy Atkins from possessions stand solidly by their side. The hollow square is a purely tatory tactic, was never broken. Why? Because Tommy Atkins and Tommy Atkins from possessions stand solidly by their side.

Sea-Sickness, Nau And malades of this type yle the almost magical power of 2 if you suffer periodically from troubles, just keep Nervine in your pocket in sweetened water and relief and in the court hour the cure is completed. back if it is not so.

Sold by J. E. Richards.

Little Girl—I want another my 1st one, it was made 16 years ago. Dealer—of any such manufacturer, that sort of? Why yes, that kind. See? Here's his name 16, 1896.

Catarrh now Surely ( "Catarrh now surely has worked in case of my little girl," Mrs. Shady, Toronto, Ont. "There is no remedy equal, none for Catarrh," Wm. J. Ra burg, Ont.

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## Some Won't Believe

Many people who have suffered from itching or bleeding piles in spite of medicines and operations believe that Dr. Chase's Ointment is the only cure. There has never been a doubt of the efficacy of preparation after using one bottle made in stopping the pain and is positively guaranteed to stop bleeding or protruding piles. Neighbors about it. Your dealer.

Mamma—Why don't you lessons as Tommy Jones does if I studied like Tommy Jones I'd be a great brain trouble mamma—Yes, he any bra Johnny—Must have! He says I to school.

## Warts are Unsightly

That is the reason no one is class more warts—make them fast a remedy to grow warts would financial success. Yes, Patner Corn and Wart Extractor removes quickly and without pain. It will tell you more about this. Sold by J. E. Richards.

What's a fishing-rod? It's a painted arrangement your father over the water. What's a fish? It's a long wooden stick your catches fish with.

## What Would They G

It seems a waste of time to v against neglecting coughs and what would victims of consumption monia give if their disease were beginning, if it were only a cou. Deadly lung diseases begin with could certainly be cured by I Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine prescription which not merely r thoroughly cures cough and col

Lawyer (after many insinua much twisting of previous testir questions)—Do you know, sir, t under oath? Witness (testily) wish you were.

## A Deep Mystery.

It is a mystery why women, n ache, Headache, Nervousness, St Melancholy, Fainting and D when thousands have proved the Bitters will quickly cure such tr suffered for years with kidney wries Mrs. Phoebe Chery, of Pe "and a lame back pained me s dress myself, but Electric Bitt cured me, and, although 73 years am able to do all my housework comes Constipation, improves gives perfect health. Only 50c Richards' drug store.