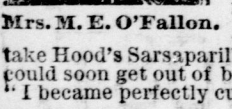


Blood Poisoning

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy five years ago, and soon thereafter broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. Her husband spent hundreds of dollars without any benefit. She weighed but 78 pounds, and saw no prospect of help.



Hood's Sarsaparilla
At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says, "I became perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla."

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

NEW ONTARIO.

A Beautiful Winter Climate in the Western New Land.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:
During last winter three or four letters about Algoma appeared in some of the newspapers published in older Canada written by residents of Algoma, and among others by the crown land agents at Sault Ste. Marie and Richards' Landing, and by the president of the Eastern Algoma Agricultural Society. Owing to the interest taken in the subject and to the circulation of literature concerning Algoma, a good many practical farmers from different parts of older Ontario visited the district last summer and fall and were delighted with the evidences they saw of the fertility of the soil. Some of them visited the fall shows and spoke highly of the exhibits of grains, roots, grasses, dairy products, apples and other fruit, and all of them were pleased with the climate in the summer and fall; but of course they did not know anything about the winter climate, and the letters I have mentioned did not refer to the winter climate. As I am an old resident of the district, and have lived in Algoma a good many winters, I would like to say a few words to your readers about the climate of Algoma in the winter. The winter weather here is delightful, with the exception, perhaps, of only two or three days during the season. The weather is not changeable as it is in the older parts of Ontario. The winter days are sunny, cold, clear and bright, and we have good snow all the winter for sleighing and snowshoeing; and this snow is worth thousands of dollars yearly to the people here in connection with the lumber industry, for during the winter lumbermen and farmers can make roads anywhere. The snow stays with us all winter, and affords a good protection to the fall wheat, and that is one reason why such excellent fall wheat is grown here. And one good thing in winter here, we don't have any blizzards or disastrous storms. The timber and hills here protect us from the cold winds, and the presence of so much water all around us in the great lakes and rivers also has the effect, I believe, of keeping us from great extremes of cold. We never have the weather here that is experienced in the Western States, Manitoba, or the Northwest Territories.

I am glad to say that as a result of the efforts made to attract attention to Algoma that several new settlers located in the district last summer and fall. We have room in Algoma on the Ontario free grant and Indian land for thousands and thousands of settlers, and I wish the newspapers of Ontario and Quebec would use their influence to make it known amongst the farmers' sons and tenant farmers of older Ontario and Quebec that here in New Ontario there are millions of acres of fertile land awaiting settlement. And there is one thing should be remembered about the district. It is easily reached by rail or water from any part of older Canada, Sault Ste. Marie, the district town, being only some eighteen hours' ride from Toronto by C. P. R. and some 23 hours from Montreal; so farmers in older Ontario and Quebec would not be moving far from the old homes when they come here. A pamphlet has recently been published giving a good deal of information about the country, entitled "Algoma Farmers Testify." Copies of it may be obtained free from the Crown Lands Department in Toronto or from any of the crown land agencies in the District of Algoma, or from its compiler, Dr. Fred Rogers, barrister, etc., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

I am the crown land agent for the Thessalon district. The other crown land agencies are located at Sault Ste. Marie, Richards' Landing (St. Joseph's Island) and Massey Station. I am sure either the Crown Lands Department at Toronto or any of the local crown land agents in Algoma will be glad to give information about the country; and I will be glad to answer any letters which may be addressed to me on the subject. And I have been assured that Mr. Wm. Turner, the crown land agent at Sault Ste. Marie will also do the same. I trust that during this winter the newspapers will try and make the facts I have mentioned generally known. We want to stop any further exodus to the States and induce the farmers' sons and the tenant farmers of older Ontario and Quebec to locate here in New Ontario instead of going to the United States. Yours truly,
Wm. L. Nicholls, crown land agent,
Thessalon, Algoma.

Gentlemen, send your last season's overcoat to the London Cleansing and Repairing Works and have a new collar put on, and have it pressed and cleaned, and it will do you this season as well. Office of works in Arcade Barber Shop, Richmond street, Phone 981.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

The Cow's Kingdom

An Important Gathering on Historic Ground.

Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the W. O. Dairymen's Association.

Interesting and Instructive Addresses by Practical and Well-Informed Men.

Heartily Welcome From Ingersoll's Representatives—Growth of the Dairying Industry—Advantages of the Agricultural College and Traveling Dairy—Lessons of the World's Fair—The Cow's Kingdom Knows No Boundary—Hints on Good Butter and Cheese Making.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.)
Tuesday Afternoon.

INGERSOLL, Jan. 23.—It is just 30 years since Harvey Farrington instituted and operated the first cheese factory in Western Ontario at Norwich. Three years afterwards the Canadian Dairymen's Association was formed at Ingersoll, and ever since then this place has been recognized as the center of the dairy industry of Ontario and of Canada. In 1877 the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario was organized, and the old one was changed to the "Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario." The seventeenth annual convention of this association, which began here to-day, is, therefore, being held on historical ground, and amid surroundings that have ever been favorable to the rise and progress of the great dairy industry. The proceedings of the first day, while of a preliminary nature, were very interesting and attended by a large crowd. Hotel accommodation is taxed, and as the roads are in fairly good condition farmers drove in from many miles around. A number of well known dairymen are present from a distance and will give the result of long experience in dairying work during the succeeding two days.

The programme of the opening session was changed considerably owing to the necessary absence of the president, John Geary, London, and the non-arrival of Hon. John Dryden, Toronto, and Hon. Thomas Ballantyne, Stratford.

THOSE WHO WERE THERE.
About 250 were in the hall, and among those present were noticed: A. F. McLaren, Windsor, second vice-president; John Prain, Harrison; Harold Eagle, Attercliffe station; Andrew Pattullo, Woodstock; Wm. Dickson, Attercliffe; and John S. Pearce, London, directors; C. E. Chadwick, Ingersoll, honorary secretary; J. W. Wheaton, B.A., London; John Robertson, Ingersoll, and J. A. Nelles, London, auditors; James Pitt, Paris; Philip Carrigan, Granton; Peter Downham, Inverkip; Harry White, Belfast; Thos. Wardell, Woodstock; John Robertson; Ingersoll; J. A. Riddick, Woodstock; Louis A. Price, Mount Elgin; J. E. Williams, Ingersoll; Thos. J. Dillon, Ottawa; W. W. Brown, Canfield; John Riesburg, Drumbo; Fergus McMaster, St. Marys; James Bristow, Inverkip; W. E. Wilson, Stratford; A. R. Baird, St. Marys; J. W. Copeland, Eastwood; Samuel Hunter, Copetown; James Carmichael, Arva; Robert Boston, M.P., London; Prof. Drummond, Wigtownshire, Scotland; D. Ewing, Colongay; M. R. Brown, Appin; R. M. Ballantyne, Stratford.

MR. PATTULLO'S OPENING ADDRESS.
At 2:30 Mr. A. Pattullo, Woodstock, called the meeting to order. He was sorry to have to open the convention with an explanation, and stated that the president, John Geary, had been recalled to London shortly after his arrival in town in the morning. Mr. Geary would, however, be present at the evening session. He went on to speak words of welcome to those present, welcoming them to the historical cheese town of Ingersoll and to what would not fail to be one of the most successful conventions in the history of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association. They were on historical ground, the original home of the cheese industry of the Dominion of Canada. He spoke of the warm welcome extended by the people of Ingersoll; it showed that the spirit which made dairying a success in early years had not died out yet. Mr. Pattullo went over the history of the cheese industry since the first factory was instituted at Norwich, a few miles away, in 1864. Since then the industry had slowly developed, until it was now not only the greatest industry of the neighborhood, but the greatest industry in Canada. It read like a romance and had kept on increasing in value, until now \$13,000,000 worth of cheese was exported annually. It meant a great deal, not only to the whole country, but to the individual farmer. Dairying was doing more than anything else to keep the farmers of the country comparatively prosperous when they might have been the reverse. Cheese had, with only one exception, since the inception of the industry, always sold at a profitable price.

Touching on education for the farmer, Mr. Pattullo said that the Agricultural College was one of the most useful educational institutions in Ontario. That was where the future farmers of this country were being educated, and to that institution the speaker recommended the farmer to send his sons, not to send them to the high schools and colleges. That was not where they would learn practical knowledge. Knowledge gained in the Agricultural College could be put to practical use and would make the boy a success in his business. They were never too old to learn, and the dairymen by meeting together in convention recognized that fact. They were not met merely for social intercourse, but for the purpose of self-education, to improve themselves, and to advance the cause of the great industry with which they were connected.

COMMITTEES.
The committees were then struck as follows:
Nominating Committee—J. F. Williams, South Oxford; J. W. Cooke, Ingersoll; George Hatley, A. James, Nilestown; R. Parker, Elma.

Committee on Resolutions—A. Pattullo, Wm. Cline, J. C. Heglar, C. E. Chadwick, John Podmore.

Committee on Dairy Utensils—J. A. Riddick, John W. Cooke, C. W. Riley, D. Derbyshire, Brockville.

Short addresses were then delivered by distinguished visitors. D. Derbyshire, Brockville, claimed for Leeds county, Eastern Ontario, the home of modern dairying. That county made more cheese last year and received more \$94 points at the World's Fair than any other county in Canada. He spoke of the credit earned by Canadians for the magnificent exhibition at the World's Fair. It was their duty to go ahead, take such steps as they had never done in the past, stir up the people to do better service, keep better cows, better factories, better

machinery, make a finer article in larger quantities than they had ever done in the past. Thirty dollars a cow was not the best they could do in Ontario.

DR. S. S. VANSLYKE, GENEVA, N. Y.
Dr. S. S. Vanslyke, Geneva, N. Y., said the American farmers were not going out of business. There were many large factories over in New York State as there were formerly, and perhaps a few more. They had learned a lesson from Canadians at the World's Fair, and were now going to make better cheese. The only trouble with the Yankees last year was that they had not used their brains. The Canadians got ahead of them. They (the Yankees) had the requisite amount of brains and only needed to use them, and in five or ten years they would be heard from to better advantage.

MR. JOHN GOULD, OHIO.
Mr. John Gould, of the Ohio association, said that the kingdom of the cow knew no boundary lines. The cow in Canada was the sister to the cow in Ohio. The same principles were required to insure success in both countries, but it was brains that fed the cow, brains that made up the product, and it was brains that obtained marks and secured first premiums. Mr. Gould said his brothers in the association in Ohio had asked him to keep his eyes and ears open and bring back all the information he could without paying duty. (Laughter.)

CANADIAN BUTTER AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.
Mr. John S. Pearce, London, read a very interesting paper on "Canadian Butter at the World's Fair." As Mr. Pearce was one of the judges on butter at the fair he was able to speak with authority on the subject. While Canada came off with flying colors in nearly every other department of the great exhibition, Canadian butter was not in it. There was no reason why Canadians should not make as good if not better butter than their neighbors across the line. That they were not doing so now was plain to anyone who had seen or compared the product of the two countries. There were 800 exhibits of butter in June, and 43 of these came from Canada. Fourteen Canadians secured medals. In October Canada had 170 exhibits of butter, and took 27 medals. Butter-making had been neglected somewhat in Canada because it was not as profitable as cheese-making. Still increased attention was being given to the butter industry, especially during the last two years, due mainly to the efforts of Prof. Robertson, and the traveling dairy.

Canada's exhibit was not a creditable one. Why was this? First, the flavor was defective and had a fishy taste and color. This, Mr. Pearce said, was due to methods of washing utensils. Everyone should be doubly careful about exposing milk or its products to odors or germs. Butter should not stand exposed to the atmosphere after churning, and greater care should be used in lining the tubs and top with some airtight article. Canadian butter stood fairly well in its quality of grain, but not so well in the matter of flavor. The speaker dwelt strongly on the advisability of care in procuring the best salt; much trouble could be traced to this source. Methods of packing were touched on. In this the Americans had the advantage last summer. Nearly all of their packages were well filled, some within a few inches of the top, and some to the top, and each nicely covered with cloth or paper.

In reply to a question, Mr. Pearce stated that three-quarters of an ounce of salt should be used to a pound of butter. Mr. Gould was asked how to put up the ideal package of butter. He stated that many attempted to put too much butter into a package at once, when packing, and water or air spaces were formed. He advocated the use of the wooden paddle and kneading with the hand wrapped in a clean cloth.

Mr. Derbyshire admitted that the greatest deficiency in Canadian butter was in the style of packing. Its very look condemned it in comparison with the very tasty packages put up on the American side. He urged the use of a wooden paddle and kneading with the hand wrapped in a clean cloth.

The immense boon that the Mount Elgin and Woodstock creameries were to the farmers of the community was adduced by testimonials from those in the audience. It was shown that frost injured cream and turned it bitter.

THE PAST AND PRESENT.
In Mr. C. E. Chadwick, police magistrate of Ingersoll, and honorary secretary of the association, the past is vividly associated with the present. He was one of the men who were early connected with the association, for many years its president, and to whose prudence and foresight are due much of the success that has followed the dairying industry of Western Ontario. Although confined to his house for the last two months, Mr. Chadwick made a splendid address and was frequently applauded.

MAYOR WILLIAMS.
Dr. Williams, mayor of Ingersoll, opened the evening proceedings with an address of welcome. The people of Ingersoll were, he said, in a position to welcome the members of the association back to their town after having made a success of the industry; after having given that industry a national importance that would enable it to do much in time to build up this Canada today which occupied so important a position as the cheese industry. Besides employing a large number of people it also was the most profitable industry in connection with the agricultural interests of the country.

MR. NIXON.
Mr. Steven Nixon, president of the Board of Trade, said that too much honor could never be given to the memory of the pioneers of cheese-making. The industry took its root here, and it was forced by individuals, by men with the courage of their convictions, to such an extent that it was rapidly taken up by all sections of the country, and to-day they stood in the proud position of being the pioneer cheese-producing country in the world. Canadians would always be able to look after the reputation of Canadian cheese.

PROF. DEAN.
Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, followed with an address on "Foods we eat, with special reference to those from the dairy." Mr. Dean held first that Canadians should study economy in the purchase of food, and that to be economical was right; (secondly) that dairy products are economical foods; Dairymen had not advertised the goods they produced. Foods had two chief uses in the body—first, builders; second, to supply fuel. In buying foods the cost should be first considered. The cheapest food was that which supplied the most nutrition for the least money. Next should be considered their digestibility. Men lived not on what they ate, but what they digested. Animal food was mostly purchased because it was more easily digested. The speaker showed conclusively that milk, butter, cheese, oatmeal and wheat bread would give the greater amount of energy for the money expended. The evening meeting closed with an

address by Mr. A. T. Bell, dairy teacher in the dairy school at Guelph and manager of the Provincial Dairy School, Tavistock.

The hall was crowded, many women being present.

President Geary arrived late in the evening.

Port Hope Binder Twine Factory Closed.
PORT HOPE, Jan. 23.—In consequence of the decision of the Government to manufacture binder twine in the penitentiary at Kingston, the twine factory in this town closed to-day. This factory last winter employed 80 hands. The employees received notice to quit, with no prospect of reopening.

West Huron Farmers' Institute.
GODFRICH, Jan. 23.—A very successful meeting of the West Huron Farmers' Institute was held at Kintail on Friday and Saturday. The delegation consisted of W. Rennie, O. A. C.; Andrew Elliott, Galt; J. T. Fraser, Burford. Following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: W. Baillie, president; R. C. McGowan, first vice; J. Hutchinson, second vice; W. N. Howell, secretary-treasurer; delegation to Central Farmers' Institute, Andrew Currie and W. N. Howell.

A Ten-Year-Old Hero.
MEADOWVALE, Jan. 23.—Saturday evening while some boys were skating on the mill pond, Joseph Graham, aged thirteen years, broke through the ice into the water, which was eight feet deep. After much exertion he became almost exhausted, and was about to sink when Leo Calahan, 10 years old, pulled off his coat, and regardless of his own danger ventured out near enough to Graham to throw him the coat. Little Calahan held one sleeve, while Graham hung on to the coat. By this means the little rescuer dragged his playmate to where the ice was strong enough for him to get out.

They Missed It.
Miss Remsen—Oh, Mr. Brusher, that picture is exquisite. I wonder why we didn't find it at the exhibition. We looked high and low for it.

Mr. Brusher (blushing)—That explains it, Miss Remsen; you see, it was hung on the line.



KNOWLEDGE
Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 75c bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.
For sale by W. S. Barkwell, city.

SNAPS FOR THURSDAY!

Any Neglige Shirt in stock for 75c, Thursday only.

Smoking Jackets and House Coats, two lines, \$3 50 and \$4 50, for Thursday only.

200 Boys' Star Shirt Waists, 69c each, worth \$1 50, Thursday only.

200 Boys' Suits, all sizes, for \$2 50 each, 2-piece.

Watch our SNAP ANNOUNCEMENT for SATURDAY. The greatest yet

THE CLOTHIERS.
BURNS
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

Use SURPRISE Soap

on Wash Day.

It saves Money.

READ the directions on the wrapper.

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