#### Bad BloodFata I To Good Looks

sy Enough to Restore Both By ple, Home Removy That Costs But a Quarter.

ad looks and bad health go together. look young, to be happy, to and be always at your best you st keep your blood pure, your liver ive, your bowels well regulated se are the prime essentials to a by, healthy old age.

you want a positive guarantee of d health, you can easily find it in regular use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, h for forty years have been keepthousands of people in the pink of lition. It's no experiment to use Dr. liton's Pills as a regular round of They are composed of certain exats and herbs that search that regulate, tone and

ngthen the system in need of better health, if lackin strength, if subject to headaches, disorders, constipation, lack of tite, and indigestion, 'tis safe to you will be cured quickest by using Hamilton's Pills, sold everywhere in

### **OVER-EATING**

is the root of nearly all digestive evils. If your digestion is weak or out of kilter, better eat less and use

# KI-MOIDS

the new aid to better digestion. Pleasant to take—effective. Let Kimoids help straighten out your digestive troubles. MADE BY SCOTT & BOWNE MAKERS OF SCOTT'S EMULSION

## MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs" Child's Best Laxative



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs -look for the name California on package, then you are sure your ld is having the best and most ss physic for the little stomach, liver d bowels. Children love its fruity Children love its fruity te. Full directions on each bottle u must say "California."

# CURED

88 Years Old. But Works at Wrade Blacksmith and Feels Younger Since Piles Are Gone. he oldest active blacksmith in Michi is still pounding his anvil n of Homer—thanks to my



Mr. Jacob Lyon, Homer, Mich. Mr. Jacob Lyon, Homer, Mich.
wish that you could hear nim tell
his many experiences with ointnts, salves, dilators, etc., before ne
ad my method. Here is a letter just
ceived from him:
E. R. Page, Marshall, Mich.:
Dear Sir.—I want you to know what
ur treatment has done for me. I had
fered with piles for many years and
ed suppositories and all kinds of
satments, but never got relief untilef ments, but never got relief until ed yours. Am now completely cured hough I am 88 years old, and the old-active blacksmith in Michigan, I feel ger since the piles have left surely recommend it to all sars younger since the piles have left the. I will surely recommend it to all know who suffer this way. You can se my letter any way you wish, and I ope it will lead others to try this won-

orful remedy.
Yours truly. There are thousands of afflicted peo-suffering with piles who have never t tried the one sensible way of treat-them. on't be cut. Don't waste money on

matter whether your case is of standing or recent developmenther it is occasional or permanent— should send for this free trial treat-

matter where you live—no matter t your age or occupation—if you are bled with piles, my method will reyou promptly. important for you to neglect a single. Write now. Send no money. Sim. mail the coupon—but do this now—DAY.

FREE PILE REMEDY

# Seasonable Pointers For Farmers

# POOR CHICKENS FROM FLOCK

Better To Produce Fewer Hatching Eggs of High Quality Than a Great Number That Will Not Hatch Or Produce Poor Chicks.

It is January! There is no better time in all the year to consider for a prize, because their eggs fell below the trive, as poultry raisers, can inaugurate right now to bring about better prost peers for 1921. The poat year may be the prost of 1921. The poat year may for a great limiter of the poultry keeping we have many fowls that are utterly unfit for the program of the prost peers as so neven a better one? If there is any fowls that are utterly unfit for the program of the prost peers as birds the like of which we should be far better if the number of fowls better should be far better if the number of fowls lad on quality than on number. It is better economy to produce fewer takens and the program of the program of the program of the program of the produce poor chicks.

The popularity of Rhode Islands the Rhode Islands the Rhode Islands of the Plymouth Rock as a farm fowl.

These utilitarian points which they possessed the Rhode Islands of the Plymouth Rock as a farm fowl.

There are length of bock and brossal, when the stands are always and the methods of raising them.

Notes from poultry ralers in the Rhode Islands of the Plymouth Rock as a farm fowl.

These utilitarian points which they possessed the Rhode Islands of the Plymouth Rock as a farm fowl.

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The proved there are produced to the provide of the Plymouth Rock as farm fowl.

The proved there are provided the pr

In the pens, the Rhode Island Reds was the first, second, ninth and tenth awards: the Barred Plymouth Rocks won the third, fourth and eighth awards: White Leghorns won the fifth and sixth awards: and the Anconas won the seventh award.

In the prize-winning pens the highest number of eggs laid was 994, and the lowest was 809. In the prize-winning hens the highest number of eggs laid in eleven months was 254, and the lowest 197. In the full year the highest scoring hen laid 277 eggs.

A number of pens in the contest laid more eggs than some of the prize-win-

me of the prize-win- in Canada.

Gives Large Yield of Nutritious Food For Stock and Two To Three Crops Per Year Can Be Harvested in On tario.

A USEFUL CROP—ALFALFA.
Alfalfa or Lucerne is a deep-rooted leguminous plant. It possesses a combination of characteristics which is not found in any other farm crop. The growth of alfalfa starts early in the summer and even into the fate autumn. It is perennial habit of growth and its power and of the integer of the making use of the freiliging elemental the subsoil is of great vaiue. Alfalfa produces two or three crops per annum moduces two or the seed is that those of the common alfalfa.

In some localities of the province the seed are somewhat sender, and the leaves of the common alfalfa three seeds are somewhat smaller that the seeds are somewhat would the seeds are somewhat sender, and the leaves of the followed by other farm crops. In order that the seeds are somewha

into California. It is now grown very extensively in the Central Western States.

The number of species of alfalfa which have been brought into cultivation are indeed limited. Four different species have been under test in the trial grounds of the Ontario Agricultural College in each of the past eleven years. A brief description of each of these species is here presented.

Common or violet alfalfa (Medicago sativa) is the species which has been grown extensively for centuries in some of the comparatively warm countries of the world. It is this type of alfalfa which is grown almost entirely in Central America, and in Mexico and also in Texas, California, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas, and in other southern and central states of the American Union. The plants of the common alfalfa have an upright growth and numerous stems which grow from the crowns of the roots. The flowers are violet in color, the coloring matter appearing in different degrees of density, extending from a comparatively deep to a very pale violet, the latter being almost white. The seed pods are coiled in two or three spirals, the seeds are kidney-shaped, and are about one-twelfth linch in length.

Variegated alfalfa (Medicago media) is supposed to be a natural cross between the Medicago sativa and the Medicago Guelph, on the 11th and 12th

of January. A cordial invitation is extended to everyone interested in agriculture. The program is of special interest this year, and includes discussions on seed growing, centres, seed-cleaning plants, sweet clover as a farm crop, the future of the dairy industry, results of experiments in feeding live stock, beautifying the country homestead, etc. The co-operative experimental work is in charge of eight district committees, four of which will report at the annual meeting. trict committees, four or wan-

PURE-BRED BEEF BULLS.
That the percentage of grade and scrub bulls in the beef herds in the Province of Ontario is so large as to demand the serious consideration of all beef producers, buyers of beef cattle, and all others interested in the welfare of the live stock industry of the province is a fact admitted by all who have had their attention drawn to present-day conditions. According to the Dominion live stock commissioner the cattle going on the large markets PURE-BRED BEEF BULLS. the cattle going on the large markets of Canada in 1919 numbered 932,483 head. Of these, 525,649 graded "good," and 406,834, or 43 per cent, graded "common." It is conservatively estimated that each of these 406,834 butmated that each of these 406,834 butcher cattle could have carried an additional 200 pounds of flesh, bringing the average weight up to 1,000 pounds, and making in all a total additional weight of 91,366,800 pounds, which at 13½ cents per pound, the average price of cattle weighing 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, would have been worth \$12,106.101. If, beside making additional gains, these cattle had graded good in quality, the original weight of the animal, which was 800 pounds, would have also been worth 13½ cents per pound, a total increase on the 406,834 cattle of \$11,-196,071, due entirely to quality. The total additional revenue from better weight and quality due to better feeding and breeding would have totaled \$23,302,172. Anyone who is at all familiar with stockyard parlance knows that

The experience of a London Township farmer, with pure-bred and scrub bulls shows very closely the place of the scrub sire. Six years ago he had in his herd eight very even pure-bred cows that gave him eight bull calves from a pure-bred sire. These were made steers, and kept until 2½ years old, finished on grasse and when sold averaged \$140. and kept until 2½ years old, finished on grass, and when sold averaged \$140 each. The next year the farmer was alling, and was unable to take his cows a distance to a pure-bred sire. A neighbor offered him the vse of his scrub sire. The progeny from this mating, from which five steers were kept, fed and marketed under the same conditions, brought \$114 each, although there had been a slight rise in price during the year. This farmer stated that on the five steers he lost \$120 in one year, and to the average farmer using a scrub five steers he lost \$170 in one year, and to the average farmer using a scrub sire on ten females the loss would be \$260 from a beef standpoint alone. If the daughters of the scrub bull were kept in the herd this loss would show in their calves in lesser degree. This man claims that as soon as farmers keep an accurate profit and loss account the scrub bull will disappear.

dil and winter throughout the province. This will illustrate the highest types of the various breeds, and should do much to boost better live stock in Ontario. Furthermore, material is being prepared for the making of lecture slides; these will also be used in lecture work during the fall and winter months. Gate signs are being made, and all pure-bred associations are co-operating to have owners of pure-bred sires of the various breeds display them on their gates. Each sign will have in the centre a picture of a bull's head representing the breed used.

There are approximately 298,000 bulls in Canada. Considering the cow population, there are approximately 190,000 bulls too many in Canada. There are annually approximately 190,000 bulls registered in Canada, made up as follows: Shorthorns 8,500, Holsteins 4,500, and other breeds 6,000. Owing to many causes, primarily, however, the poor methods of marketing, there are approximately 8,000 pure-bred bulls not

THEARTBURN

THEARTBURN

ditions of the present, following a tree mendous dislocation of trade relations, mendous dislocation of trade relations, involving credits and exchange, we would do well to look ahead and abroad so that our live stock, indispensable to cur agriculture under all and any conditions, may be able to respond to consumptive demand when normal trade movements are again established. The fact still remains that normally the world requires 50 million pounds of beef, mutton, pork and fats annually, that the exporting countries of the world must supply approximately four billions of an exporting countries, marketings have, during the past year at least, been beyond the point of judicious liquidation.

Exports of beef and beef products from Denmark dropped from an average of approximately \$43,500,000 pounds per year from 1911 to 1913 to around 17,750, on the fact that Canada exported 229,350,760 pounds of pork products can be gathered from the fact that Canada exported 229,350,760 pounds of pork products in 1919, as compared with a pre-war annual a

The stomach is also affected. In the case of heartburn there is a gnawing and burning pain in the stomach, attended by disturbed appetite, caused by great acidity. Whenever too much food great acidity. Whenever too much food is taken, it is liable to ferment, and become extremely sour, vomiting often occurs; and what is thrown up, is sour and sometimes bitter.

Other liver trouble symptoms are pain under the right shoulder, yellowness of the skin and eyes, floating specks before the eyes, coated tongue, bad taste in the morning, foul breath, water brash, jaundice, constipation, etc. Keep your liver active by using Mil-

burn's Laxa-Liver Pills and you will troubles. Being purely vegetable they do not gripe, weaken or sicken like the old-fashioned purgatives generally do. Mrs. Mary Strome, Glasnevin, Sask. writes: "I have used Milburn's Lava. Liver Pills, and they have cleared me of heartburn and liver trouble. I don't think they can be beaten by any other dicine, and I can highly re

Price 25c a vial at all dealers led direct on receipt of price by The Milburn Company, Limited, Toronto,

FARM CONDITIONS IN ONTARIO. The following is a summary of re-ports made by the agricultural repre-sentatives to the Ontario Department for two weeks.

Peterboro says. "At auction sales farm stock and equipment are selling away below what was paid a short time of Agriculture:
The Brant representative states that but little heavy feeding of live stock has been done yet except in a few cases where farmers bought short-keep

# cases where farmers bought stort-keep and butter-making, three heads and all the low prices prevailing as never before the advantage of turning off only good before and and this prices, but the trouble is that he low prices of the best argument that could be given away to more temperated by the feeding steers on hand and in fair condition. Orders are aircady booked for feeding steers on hand and in fair condition. Orders are aircady booked for feeding steers on hand and in fair condition. Orders are aircady booked for feeding steers on hand and in fair condition. Orders are aircady booked for feeding steers on hand and in fair condition. Orders are aircady booked for feeding steers on hand and in fair condition. Orders are aircady booked for feeding steers on hand and in fair condition. Orders are aircady booked for feeding steers on hand and in fair condition. Orders are aircady booked for feeding steers on hand and in fair condition. Orders are aircady booked for feeding steers on hand and in fair condition. Orders are aircady booked for feeding steers on hand and in fair condition. Orders are aircady booked for feeding steers on hand and in fair condition. Orders are aircady booked for feeding steers on hand and in fair condition. Orders are aircady booked for feeding steers on hand and in fair condition. Orders are aircady booked for feeding steers on hand and in fair condition. Orders are aircady booked for feeding steers on hand and in fair condition. Orders are aircady booked for feeding steers on hand and in fair condition. Orders are aircady booked for feeding steers on hand and in fair condition. Orders are aircady booked for feeding steers on hand and in fair condition. Orders are aircady booked for feeding steers on hand and in fair condition. Orders are aircady booked for feeding steers on hand and in fair condition. Orders are aircady booked for feeding steers on hand and in fair condition. Feed for weeks, January 24. To February 2 to March 4. Daling feeding steers and butter-making, for cow ow

plied by Breeders-Cross Breds-Have Not Proven Especially Good For Draught Purposes.

HORSES IN THE GREAT WAR. The lessons of the war regarding horse reeding confirm the prediction of com-The lessons of the war regarding horse breeding confirm the prediction of competent persons in recent years, namely, that very great importance should be attached to hardiness, strength and fitness, in breeding horses for cavalry and artillery as well as for agricultural and draught purposes. The English thorough-bred in spite of its great qualities possessed, as a war horse, grave defects of extreme nervopeness and great requirements in the way of food and care, defects which had previously been deplored in the Crimean war. Anglo-Norman trotters, as several authorities had predicted, were neither suitable for cavalry nor artillery. The heavy Percheron and the Boulonnais have proved particular over food and heavy Percheron and the Boulonnais have proved particular over food and little fitted for rough camp life; they lacked frugality, nerve, and hardiness. Breeding has deteriorated these races of large and stoutly built animals by reducing the arab blood in them and has transformed them into expensive and less efficient draught horses. The same is the case with heavy English breeds of horses.

is the case with neavy English breeds of horses.

The best riding horses, as numerous French horse breeders, among them the Comte de Comminges, had foreseen, were Anglo-Arabs of the south of France. The hardy Camargue horses have also rendered excellent service.

cording to some people Canadian horses have good qualities, but are extremely nervous. Argentine horses have confirmed their fame for hardiness an firmed their fame for hardiness and American horses have turned out well. Barbs and mules have rendered excellent services; numerous data proved that Spanish horses and Barbs form a single breed. Modern war has relegated the saddle horse to a secondary position; in France, for example, before the great war, cavalry took 70 per cent of the army horses; at the present time the proportion is 8 per cent, while 92 per cent are draught horses (artillery, staff, engineers, infantry; the latter requiring about 300 horses per regiment).

CONSUMPTION OF MEATS. It is the belief of well-informed au-horities on the live stock industry that consumption of meats is everywhere vertaking production. In other words the increase in the meat-eating popula in their calves in lesser degree. This man claims that as soon as farmers keep an accurate profit and loss account the scrub bull will disappear.

CANADA'S BULL POPULATION.

In connection with the campaign, motion pictures are being prepared, showing our best herds in Ontario. These pictures will be used during the fall and winter throughout the province. This will illustrate the highest types of the various breeds, and should do much to boost better live stock in ontario. Furthermore, material is betion of the world is either moving un

LIVER TROUBLE

54,155,542 pounds.

GRADING OF DAIRY PRODUCE.

There is at the present time a growing feeling that if Canada is to hold the own in competition with the world in dairy produce some steps should be taken in the near future to provide for the grading of all dairy produce intended for export. It will be seen from the reports which have appeared in our columns this week that this matter received considerable attention at the annual convention of the Western Ontario

#### Farming in Western Canada offers an **Attractive Career**

small or large scale, limited by the capital available for Many large farms operated on a business basis are paying hand-some dividends to their owners, while the small farmer becomes comfortably well-to-do in a few

Prairie or park land, clay loam, chocolate or black loam, undulating or level to choose from, in settled districts with good neighbors, schools, good roads, telephones and railway station—\$13 to \$32 per acre, 20 year or 10 year farms.

Free literature. Write or call. C. W. NORWOOD Land Agent MONTREAL ever, a few more dairy cows are being kept than formerly.

The milk situation appears to be im-proving in Western Ontario, as the powdered milk factories are said to be again finding a steady demand for their

products,
Waterloo reports a shortage of milk around Galt, but plenty in the neighborhood of Kitchener, with prices at about 35 to 36 cents a gallon, delivered at the dairy.

The marketing of hogs is much slower than usual. Brant reports that no little pigs have been offered on the market

away below what was paid a short time ago. Sheep, especially, have been low in price—could hardly be given away. Good horses, however, are in demand at high prices, but the trouble is that very few good ones are to be found." Brant reports that a considerable quantity of sweet clover seed is available, one farmer having threshed sixty bushels, but so far there has been little demand.

100 pounds of milk delivered to the city are receiving prices approximately equal to the prices received by organized dairymen in the United States. The average December price received for milk at 1,183 local markets in the States tof New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania was \$3.32 for 3.5 per cent milk. FARMING IN MIDDLESEX. The following notes on farming in the counties of Middlesex and Elgin have just been issued by the Ontario department of agriculture:

Nissouri—The cream truck seems to be supplanting the milk route system, but the latter is far from being run out yet. A slight "back to the farm" movement is in evidence and is likely to increase. ncrease.
Delaware—Extensive drainage opera-Delaware—Extensive drainage operations are going on in this section. The big power machine diggers
are at work even yet, though the frost
has been quite heavy. It is an interesting sight to see the digging going on
down several feet, and to watch a man
placing twelve-inch tiles on the bottom
of the trench as he rides along on the
machine.

machine.

McGillivray—Some make more maney from hens than they do from their cows, but, of course, everyone cannot do this, Ekfrid—The growing of sugar beets contiguous to railway stations is becoming profitable, and a number of foreigners are being employed in the work.

Lobo—Sweet clover is coming into favor. It seems to make heavy land more friable and is certainly a good pasture crop.

Ing and breeding would have totaled \$23,302,172. Anyone who is at all familiar with stockyard parlance knows that the term "common" is used that it refers to an inferior class or type of cattle, which bring 3 to 5 cents less perpound than do "good" cattle. There were marketed on the Toronto market in 1919—and Toronto is Ontario's big. rest market—194,335 "good" cattle, and in 161,225 of the "common" kind. Allowing for the fact that a certain percenting for the fact that a certain percent was the scrub buil and you practically eliminate the "common" grade of cattle, and grade as which have proved the best draught buil and you practically eliminate the "common" grade of cattle, and grade as which have been the since it is of \$30 to \$50 more for every steer or helfer common" grade of cattle, and grade as which these scrubs are now as a twice the stock graded "common" through lack of finish, the greatest was the scrub buil. Eliminate the e"common" grade of cattle, and grade the scrub sold at a similar age at which these scrubs are now as a twice the stock graded "common" through lack of finish, the greatest was the scrub sold at a similar was the scrub sold at a similar age at which these scrubs are now as a structure of the scrubs are now as a structur the grower.

Malahide—If sugar keeps up in price sorghum will be raised in this vicinity extensively, as the production is good, and the syrup made here equals the best refined syrup. The machinery does not cost much. not cost much.

Yarmouth—Millet was sown to some

STOCK-RAISING IN ONTARIO. In the reports on live stock issued by the Ontario department of agriculture it the Ontario department of agriculture it is stated that cattle, while on the whole thrifty, do not seem to be fattening as easily as usual. There are not so many well finished beeves available, most of them being butchers, animals and stockers. Milch cows have been selling at falling prices of late owing to the lower rates paid for milk, and in some cases to the closing of condenseries. Some cows of fair quality are said to have been disposed of at sales for \$50, but good prices can yet be got for tried milkers. Good beef cattle range in price from 9 to 11 cents a pound, live weight; common cattle run around 6 weight; common cattle run around cents, and canners have gone as low as 4½ cents. When correspondents wrote, hogs were selling at from \$15.50 to \$16.50 in a falling market. Swine raisers were greatly discouraged, and a number of

some correspondents, however, maintain that with the low price of grain it will pay farmers to continue to raise swine. The number of hogs now on hand is much smaller than was reported a year ago. Snall pigs, however, are selling at last year's prices. THE NEW FALL WHEAT. The acreage of fall wheat sown about one-seventh less than that of last year, the falling off being chiefly in the year, the falling off being chiefly in the larger wheat-growing counties of the Lake Erie dis:rict. On account of the dry condition of the soil at the usual time of seeding, and also to escape injury from the Hessian fly, a large area went in much later than usual. Sowing ranged from the last week of August to the first week of October, the bulk being got in between the 6th and the 20th of September. The early growth was rather checked by drought, but October weather brought it along with a bound, and on the whole the crop will enter the winter with a good top. Some enter the winter with a good top.

early sown fields have been attacked by the fly. Dawson's Golden Chaff is the variety chiefly grown.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

This season has been a most unusual one in the more recent history of apple

one in the more recent history of apple growing in Ontario, on account of the large quantity of that fruit that has been left unpicked or unpacked. More trees than usual were well laden, and windfalls and other dropped fruit was relatively less than usual, but pickers were hard to find, and there was so great a searcity of barrels, boxes, bas-

# Into a Crockery Teapot

Put a teaspoonful of the genuine

for every TWO cups. Pour on freshly BOILING water and let it stand for five minutes. THE RESULT will be the most perfect flavoured tea you ever tasted.

Middlesex declares that farmers are seeing as never before the advantage of turning off only good beef animals, as stock of poor quality are now bringing very low prices, and adds that this is the best argument that could be given in favor of having good sires.

Lambton is of opinion that about the usual number of cattle are being fed, but that the low prices prevailing are slowing up sales of beef animals. How
Materloo states that threshers are still busy, and likely will be kept going for a week or two yet.

Fall wheat is still considered to be in good condition, having had a fair covering of snow.

More men are offering for farm work than has been the case in recent years. Several representatives speak of farmers and fall apples were most plentiful, but such standard winter varieties as the slowing up sales of beef animals. How
TARDINICC AND CTDINICTUAL

CTDINICTUAL

Waterloo states that threshers are still busy, and likely will be kept going for bushels of good, marketable apples were left to rot on the trees or on the ground. In some instances more went to waste than were marketed. Apples of good quality were sold to the evaporators at fifty cents a cwt. Summer and fall apples were most plentiful, but such standard winter varieties as the spy, the Greening and the Baldwin were also in larger quantities than in more recent years, and all have been unusually clean and presentable so far as both insect and fungous troubles were conly clean and presentable so far as both insect and fungous troubles were concerned, while most of the fruit had unusually good coloring. Several correspondents refer to old orchard trees still dying off as a result of the severe winter of 1917-18. Pears have given a fairly good yield, and the same may be said of plums and peaches. Growers of these fruits also lost money through not having a sufficient supply of containers. Small fruits gave satisfactory returns to those growers who had enough boxes or baskets for marketing their goods. Grapes were a good general crop, and with strong local co-operative organization profitable prices were realized in the Niagara district. Trees yines and bushes are said to be in good general condition for wintering. PREVENTION OF SPROUTING IN

POTATOES. The results of storage experiments with potatoes, including tests of storing tubers in the dark, in daylight, and under light of different colors such as red, blue, yellow and green are reported. The conclusion is drawn that the best light. conclusion is drawn that the conclusion is drawn that the best ingiting of potatoes in storage is subdued daylight, which may be secured by painting the windows with lime or covering them with white or grey paper. These lighting conditions, it is stated, will reduce the tendency to sprout and present greening. Yellow blue or red prevent greening. Yellow, blue, or red light was found as effective as subdued daylight, but dark green light did not give the desired effect. Storage in the absence of light, especially in spring and summer, aided the development of sprouts, and is, therefore, not recommended.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Grove's LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE tablets. The genuine bears the signature of E. W. Grove. 30c.

Girls! Save Your Hair! Make It Abundant!



Immediately after a "Dana" sage, your hair takes on new life, lustre as heavy and plentiful, because each hair seems to fluff and thicken. Don't let your hair stay lifeless, colorless,

#### Miss Ella Johnson **Tells How Cuticura** Healed Pimples

"My trouble began as small, pim-ples and in a few months they got worse and my forehead was just a mass of large pimples. They were hard and red and caused me to scratch, and I was disfigured for the time. They made me embarrassed when out in company. I tried sassafras tea but it was of no help. I sawa Cuticura Soap and Oint-ment advertisement and sent for a free

sample. After using them I bought more, and when I had used one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuti-cura Ointment for about a month I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Ella May Johnson, Box 65, Camas, Idaho, March 9, 1920. Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum promote and maintain skin pur-ity, skin comfort and skin health often when all else fails.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans. Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

# REPAIR **DIRECTORY**

#### **Expert General Machinists**

Machinery of all kinds thore oughly repaired and overhauled by experienced machinists.

Bexton & Carson REAR OF 68 KING STREET. PHONE 3079.

Oxy=Acetylene Welding

We Weld Cast Iron, Auto Parte, Machinery, etc. Dennis Wire and Iron Works FOOT OF DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 3601.



duplicate any Carlyle Trebilcock OPTICIAN.

## A Sure Relief for Women's Disorders

Orange Lily is a certain relief for all disorders of women. It is applied locally and is absorbed into the suffering tissue. The dead waste matter in the congested region is expelled.

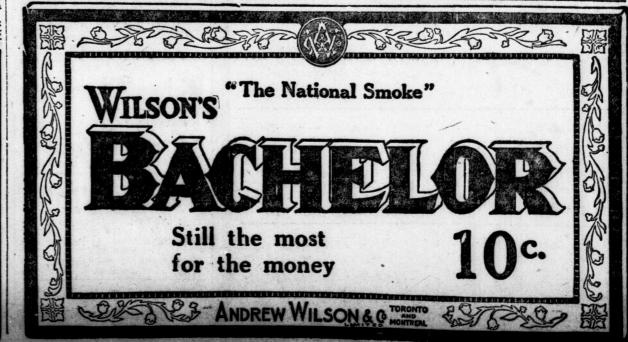


giving immedia's mental and physical relief; the blood vessels and nerves are toned and strengthened; and the circulation is rendered to normal. As this treatment is based on strictly scientific principles and acts on the is based on strictly scientific principles, and acts on the actual location of the disease, it cannot help but do good in all forms of female troubles, including delayed and painful menstruation, leucorhoea, falling of the womb, etc. rice \$2.09 per box, which is sufficient for one month's treatment. A Free Trial Treatment, enough for 10 days, worth 75c, will be sent free to any suffering woman ho will send me her address. SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE,



Back hurt you? Can't straighten up | perfectly harmless and doesn't burn or without feeling sudden pains, sharp discolor the skin. aches and twinges? Now listen! That's lumbago, sciatica or maybe from a trial bottle from any drug store, and strain, and you'll get blessed relief the after using it just once, you'll forget moment you rub your back with sooth- that you ever had backache, lumbago,

Limber up! Don't suffer! Get a small ing, penetrating "St. Jacob's Oil." Noth- or sciatica, because your back will never hurt or cause any more misery. It never and stiffness so quickly. You simply rub disappoints and has been recommended it on and out comes the pain. It is for 60 years.



ing else takes out soreness, lameness