

TO OUR CUSTOMERS:
We have just put in, at great expense, a WONDERFUL MACHINE, heated by steam, for only passing through the rollers once; the result—WORK IS ELASTIC, WILL NOT BREAK, and will last much longer than when ironed by the old method, heated by gas, which has to pass through the rollers eight times.

P.S.—We have also added a newly invented machine to iron the edges of Collars and Cuffs.
The Parisian Steam Laundry Co. of Ontario, Limited.
London, Hamilton and Toronto.

The Chatham Loan and Savings Co.
Capital, \$1,000,000.
INCORPORATED, A.D. 1881.

Money to Lend on Mortgages
Apply personally and secure best rates and low expenses. Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed.

Debentures issued for three, four or five years with interest. Coupons payable half yearly. Executions and trustees authorized by Act of Parliament to invest Trust Funds in the Debentures of this Company.
S. F. GARDINER, Manager.
Chatham, November 30, 1903.

Lime, Cement AND Cut Stone.
We keep the best in stock at right prices.

JOHN H. OLDFIELD,
Thames Street,
Opposite Police Station.

The Best.

The Chatham Business College
CHATHAM, ONT.
It is unquestionably Canada's greatest business school.
S. No other school gets such RESULTS.
U. It is now current talk throughout the country that the student who wants the best training and a good position when graduated must attend this school.
250 students placed in year 1900
304 " " 1901
360 " " 1902
375 " " 1903
If these were placed in placemen positions worth \$5 or \$4 per week, the showing would not be worth the space in this paper that it takes to tell it. But when the salary averaged \$500 per annum, a few of them over \$1000, the public should know that no other business school in Canada publishes such lists and gets such RESULTS.
Many of our former graduates are now commanding salaries from \$2500 to \$4000 annually.
WHY SHOULD IT NOT BE YOU?
We pay your railway fare up to \$5.00.
Good board in Chatham, \$2.50 to \$2.75.
For the handbook catalogue published by any business school in Canada, write
D. McLAUGHLIN & Co., Chatham, Ont.

FORGET THE HEAT
and live easy, by baking delicious rolls, biscuit, etc., on a

GAS STOVE.
It makes a coal or wood stove look like 30 cents.

THE CHATHAM GAS CO. Limited.
King St. Phone 81

THE MONETARY TIMES
(July 2nd, 1904) on
The Functions of a Trust Company
"It must not imperil its capital or its reputation by making investments which are not absolutely sound, or by incurring obligations to the public except in its capacity as trustee; and the invasion of the FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT STORE must be repelled, because the COMPANY which is formed to act as EXECUTOR and TRUSTEE ought to be a SPECIALIST in its line."

The London and Western Trusts Co., Limited.
acts only as Executor and Trustee, and has no connection with any other Company.

--The-- Summer Cough
is the hardest to get rid of.
Radley's Pulmonary Cough Syrup has been curing them for years. For sale at 25 Cents
RADLEY'S DRUG STORE

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

GOOD HIGHWAYS AND METHODS OF BUILDING THEM.

Construction of Brick Track Roads Recommended—Their Cost and Durability—Employment of Convicts in Highway Building.

The present general movement for better roads and the prospect of national aid in road building have greatly stimulated the study of the best methods of road building.

While to the general public the idea of building permanent roads is to use broken stone, after the system first employed by John Macadam about the year 1785, other methods should be carefully studied in order to build the best and most durable roads at the lowest cost.

It seems a remarkable fact, in view of the great improvements in everything connected with modern life, that we are still building our roads the same way they were built over 100 years ago, says the Waynesboro (Pa.) Herald. This resulted from the universal introduction of the railroad, which caused the improvement of our common roads to be sadly neglected as well as advancement in the art of building them.

A great obstacle in the way of building durable roads of crushed stone is found in the lack of suitable stone in most localities where good road stone is found. In New York state, for instance, where road building has been very active in recent years, stone has been shipped over 300 miles in some instances in order to obtain stone of good quality.

The lack of good road material has caused careful study of various methods of road building by experts, with the result that for general use a modification of the old stone wheel track or tramway roads, which have been in constant use for over a hundred years without material wear or cost, has been highly recommended. The old tramway roads could only be built at reasonable cost in a few localities having suitable stone, but by substituting paving brick for the stone slabs this superior form of road can be cheaply built in every locality.

In fact, even in the favored localities where good road stone is abundant the use of these brick wheel tracks considerably decreases the first cost of roads, while they practically do away with all repair expenses as well as the dust and mud and at the same time enable three to four times the load to be hauled with the same team force.

This improved method of road building has been adopted in a number of localities and the cost has been found to be from \$1,200 to \$2,500 a mile, according to the relative cost of materials, labor, etc., while the average cost of crushed stone roads has been about \$9,000 a mile in New York, where the greatest amount of road building has recently been done.

A section of this brick track road in the United States department of agriculture grounds during the last four seasons shows no material wear and has been uniformly free from dust, mud and ruts during that time, while an adjacent section of crushed stone road has been nearly ruined during the same time, partly by the washing of water.

For hilly roads these brick wheel tracks are especially adapted, as by depressing the tracks below the adjacent road surface the water is successfully carried down the hills on them without washing the roadway and without the use of the objectionable water breaks, besides enabling three times the grade to be used without disadvantage.

Government road officials recommend that long term convicts be employed in penitentiaries in making the brick, cement, etc., for these roads, and short term convicts be used in making the roads, to the moral and physical betterment of the convicts, and claim that in this way the building of these superior and most durable of roads should cost but \$800 to \$1,200 a mile in many localities. This makes an interesting comparison with the cost of \$9,000 a mile in New York state for crushed stone roads, some of which have been nearly ruined by two or three years of use, while wheel tracks similar to the brick tracks, built of stone, near Albany, N. Y., in 1833, at a cost of \$1,500 a mile, show very little wear in more than seventy years of constant and heavy traffic.

If convicts were thus employed in such penitentiaries as Sing Sing, New York, for instance, where the best of brick clays could be delivered at very low cost by boat, and from which the brick, etc., could be cheaply shipped by boat to nearly every point along the proposed New York and Chicago road, that road could probably be built for less than one-fifth of the cost of building it of crushed stone, have three times the smoothness and more than ten times the durability of a crushed stone road and at the same time be nearly dustless and mudless.

Brick made at Sing Sing could also be cheaply delivered at all points in New York state and also be shipped to all points along Lake Erie by boat, thus enabling the greater part of the proposed New York and Chicago road to be built by this superior system and at a cost so low as to be insignificant when compared with its substantial and lasting benefits.

When We Have Good Roads.
As an illustration of what may be expected when we have good roads this incident is interesting. A farmer near Hartford, Mich., having baled hay to deliver, loaded four wagons with two tons each, made the wagons up into a train, hitched on the farm engine and drew the entire load to town at one time.

KICK AND SCREAM

Baby's Awful Suffering from Eczema.

Could Not Hold Her. She Tore Her Face and Arms.

Cuticura Saved Her Life, So Mother Says.

"When my little girl was six months old, she had eczema. We had used cold creams and all kinds of remedies, but nothing did her any good, in fact, she kept getting worse. I used to wrap her hands up, and when I would dress her, I had to put her on the table for I could not hold her. She would kick and scream, and when she could, she would tear her face and arms almost to pieces. I used four boxes of Cuticura Ointment, two cakes of Cuticura Soap, and gave her the Cuticura Resolvent, and she was cured, and I see no traces of the humor left. I can truthfully say that they have saved her life, and any one suffering as she did, I should advise them to give Cuticura a fair trial." MRS. G. A. CONRAD, Lisbon, N. H., Feb. 7, 1898.

Five years later, viz., Feb. 23, 1903, Mrs. Conrad writes:

"It is with pleasure that I can inform you that the cure has been permanent as it is now six years since she was cured, and there has been no return of the disease since, and I have advised a lot of friends to use the Cuticura Remedies in all diseases of the skin."

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tormented babies, and rest for fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humors, eczemas, rashes and irritations.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 7, Charterhouse Lane; Sydney, 137, Columbia Ave.; Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Proprietors, New York, N. Y.

See "Cure for Cuticura Skin Book."

Do Animals Dream?

Much research and investigation warrant the assertion that man is not the only animal subject to dreams. Horses neigh and rear upon their hind feet while fast asleep; dogs bark and growl and in many other ways exhibit all their characteristic passions. It is highly probable that at such times the remembrance of the chase or of a combat is passing through the dogs' minds. Besides the above signs of fleeting pain, anger and excitement these noble creatures often manifest signs of kindness, playfulness and of almost every other passion. Ruminant animals, such as the sheep and the cow, are believed to be less affected with dreams than those of higher passions which spend their waking hours in scenes of greater excitement.

Philosophers and investigators tell us that if we trace the dream faculty still lower in the scale of animal life we shall probably find that the same phenomena exist, and judging from analogy it is only reasonable to reckon dreaming as one of the universal laws—almost as universal as sleep itself.

Lion Signs in England.

In the middle ages the country houses of the nobility in England when the owners were absent were used as hostels for travelers. The family arms always hung in front of the house, and gave it a popular name among travelers, who called a lion "gules" or azure simply "red" or "blue." As these were intimations of good cheer and entertainment, innkeepers adopted the idea.

Lions have always been, and are now, very favorite signs in England; lions white, black, red, brown, golden, yellow—red being the most common. Probably the Red Lion originated with the badge of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who married the daughter of Don Pedro, king of Leon and Castile, and who adopted the lion rampant gules of Leon to represent his claim to the throne. Under Richard and John lions became the settled arms of England, and were generally used by those who could find any claim.

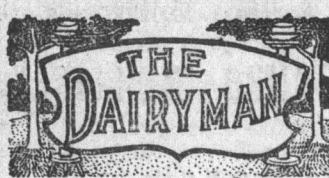
A Summer Cough
is the hardest kind to get rid of and the most dangerous kind to neglect.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure
The Lung Tonic
will cure you quickly and surely—stop the fever, strengthen the lungs and make you well again.
At all druggists, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle.

IT IS A FINE THING
to have bright, clean Carpets in the house. We can clean your carpets very thoroughly by our new Hygienic method and will return them to you as clean and bright as a new pin.

The Chatham Carpet Cleaning and Rug Manufacturing Works

Mineard's Liniment Cures Distemper.



To determine definitely the amount of filth that gets into milk during the process of milking and how much this can be lessened by washing the udders the following was done:

It was determined after several trials with three different milkers on thirty cows that it requires an average of four and one-half minutes to milk a cow. A glazed dish eleven inches in diameter, the size of an ordinary milk pail, was placed in the top of a pail and held under the cow's udder in the same position as when milking. For four and one-half minutes the milker then went through motions similar to those made in milking, but without drawing any milk. The amount of dirt which fell into the dish during the operation was of course approximately the same as would have gone into the milk during the milking process. The dirt caught in the dish was then brushed into a small glass weighing tube, the udder washed and the process repeated. The dirt which fell from the washed udder was also carefully brushed into a weighing tube. Both tubes were then placed in a desiccator and after drying twenty-four hours were accurately weighed on a chemical balance.

Sixty trials were made at different seasons of the year. With udders that were apparently clean it was found that an average of three and one-half times as much dirt fell from the unwashed udders as from the same udders after they were washed. With soiled udders the average was twenty-two and with muddy udders the average was ninety-four times as much dirt from the unwashed as from the same udders after washing.—Illinois Bulletin.

The Reading Dairyman Wins.
I have seen one dairyman with a beautiful home, large and well ventilated stables, all the product of a herd of milk cows, and another farmer with the same old house he built ten years before, dilapidated stables, gates broken, fences down, all the product of another herd of cows, equal in number to the first. Why this difference with the same conditions?

If you go into the home of the first class of men you will find agricultural papers; you will find a reader, a man who has a thinker and is using it. He may not be a graduate of any agricultural college, but he is a self educated man, who received a large part of his education from the agricultural papers. How much more advanced he would have been if he had learned the rudiments at the agricultural college! But greater honor is due to self education than to a college education man. Still, if progress was to depend on self education we would resemble the snail instead of the ant.

I am a firm believer that the duty of every state is to place a premium on agricultural pursuits. The most important branch of agriculture is dairying. The growth of cereals depends on dairying to return its elements to the soil of which the soil has been robbed by their growth. Dairying enriches the soil, while the growth of cereals impoverishes it. Therefore no branch of agriculture should be fostered and encouraged as much as the dairying industry.—E. A. McDonald, Washington State Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Good and Timely Literature.

The dairy and food department of Minnesota has recently issued several important circulars. One is entitled "Butter Is King," and is being placed in the hands of the farmers of that state. It treats the subject of dairying briefly, simply and thoroughly. It shows that it is not necessary for one to buy a lot of thoroughbred stock to start in the business, but that the proper way is to gradually grade up one's herd. The matter of feeds is taken up and instructions given for the planting of silage crops and the building of silos. There are ample directions for the care and handling of milk, and the circular concludes with the dairy laws of the state. A second circular on "Preparation and Propagation of Pure Commercial Cultures" has been sent out to the butter makers in the state. It treats the subject clearly and fully.

The "Dairy Shark."
J. A. Crockett, dairyman, Utah Agricultural college, has recently sent out warning to the butter makers of his state against a "dairy shark" who is disposing of a process where he claims the yield of butter is increased from 50 to 100 per cent in excess of that made in the ordinary manner. Same old fraud that bobs up now and again. All farmers and dairymen should leave all such fellows and their "process" alone.—Dairy and Creamery.

A Cash Illustration.
The Arizona experiment station has recorded the results of a cold rain on the milk flow of the station herd. The cows were exposed three days to a cold rain. During this time they decreased 37 per cent in milk yield and continued until it reached 50 per cent, and it was a month until they gave as much milk as before the storm. Hoard's Dairyman says this is what might be called a cash illustration of the value of sheltering cows from cold rains.

Neglected Subjects.
Professor Haecker, the dairy expert of the Minnesota station, says that "too much has been said about balanced rations and too little about kindness and regularity, too much about dairy bred cows and too little about dairy bred men."

Indigestion

Isn't always the stomach's fault. Constipation clogs the bowels—lazy liver won't work—kidneys get upset. No wonder food is not digested properly.

ABDEY'S SALT stirs up the liver and kidneys—cures constipation—makes the bowels move regularly. It tones up the stomach, aids digestion and gives you an appetite. Absolutely free of alcohol. At all Druggists—in 25c. and 60c. bottles.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

A CLEARING SALE

—OF ALL—

Summer Goods

AT 1-3 REDUCTION.

Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Hammocks, Oil Stoves, Fly Nets, Dusters, Binder Covers and Canvases. Do not pay the high price you have been paying but go to

A.H. PATTERSON'S
and Save Money

MAPLE CITY CREAMERY

BUTTER, CREAM AND ICE CREAM
Family Trade a Specialty.

Buttermilk delivered with Ice Cream or Butter Orders. Excursion and Picnic Party Orders for Ice Cream filled promptly. Sample our quality and get our prices.

Corner ADELAIDE and KING STS. Phone 242

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS

KENT MILLS

HAS A RECORD FOR SUCCESS

The Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited.

PHONES 18 or 19.

BEAVER Brings Business

The merit of flour is a matter of comparison. Beaver is naturally better than the ordinary run, because it is made in an absolutely Ideal Mill under the most favorable conditions.

PEOPLE PREFER IT.

T. H. Taylor & Co., Ltd.

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