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The above rates are subject to discount to yearly advertisers of 10 per cent.
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JOS. J. CAVE, PUBLISHER.

Professional.

A. GRANT, M. D.
A. GRANT, M. D., Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Office and Residence on Main and Mars Streets, Beaverton, Ont.

F. MADILL, M. A.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR &c., Beaverton, Ont. Money to Loan.

WEEKS & NOBLE.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS &c. Private and Company Funds to Loan at lowest rates. Real and other Real Estate and Savings Co. A. J. Sinclair's old stand, Cannington, and Campbell's Block, Woodville.

GEO. F. BRUCE.
CLERK, Sixth Division Court, Co. of Ontario. Conveyancer, &c. Commissioner for taking Affidavits &c. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Agent for Freshford Loan and Savings Co. MONEY TO LOAN Office—Corner Mars and Main Street, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO.

GEO. SMITH,
ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR
Residence and address:
Beaverton, - Ont.

W. H. GROSS,
DENTIST.
LINDSAY, ONTARIO.
Mental Lancing, the safest, easiest and best, administered from which artificial teeth are required. Go to Gross' Lindsay for perfect filling and durable teeth.

B. MADILL & CO.,
BANKERS,
Money to Loan on First-Class Security at 4 per cent.

MONEY TO LOAN on First-Class Security at 4 per cent.
Sole and Farm Notes collected at lowest rates. Drafts issued on the Standard Bank and its Branches. Fire and Life Insurance in First-Class Companies.
A First-Class Farm for Sale.
OFFICE HOURS: 10 A. M. TO 4 P. M.
Beaverton, January 30 B. MADILL, Manager

J. BARNES,
WOODVILLE and BEAVERTON
PUMPS
Our new factory gives us excellent facilities for the prompt and satisfactory manufacture of all kinds of pumps.
Common and Force Pumps, Hose, Cistern Tubs and Pumps.
Will be in Beaverton on Wednesday and Saturday of each week for Repairing Pumps and taking orders for new ones.

WEEKLY at BRECHIN.
The undersigned well-known pump-maker will be in Brechin every Tuesday for the purpose of taking orders and repairing all kinds of pumps.
JACOB BARNES.

DR. SMITH,
DENTIST, Uxbridge.
Graduate in L. D. S., Royal College of Dental Surgeons, also being graduate in D. D. S., University of Toronto. Owing to the increase in his practice he has removed to the "Hamilton House," Beaverton, and the 2nd Tuesday of every month. All appliances for dentures operating and good work.

DENTISTRY!
GAS, VITALIZED AIR.
DR. NEELANDS, Dentist, Lindsay, Extracts teeth without pain by Gas-Vitalized Air administered by him for 25 years. He studied the gas under Dr. Colton, of New York, the originator of gas for extracting teeth. Dr. Colton writes Dr. Neelands that he has given the gas to 7,000 persons without an accident. Local anaesthetics also used for extracting. Beaverton, Hamilton, Toronto, and the 2nd Tuesday of every month. Call in Toronto if possible.

Between 2,000 and 2,500 convicts from English prisons are annually discharged on ticket-of-leave, and of these 700 are apprehended on fresh offences, and 120 for failing to report themselves.
Music washes away from the soul the dust of every day life.—Auerbach.

TO PROTECT CHILDREN

The Good Work of the Children's Aid Societies.

PARENTS MUST DO THEIR DUTY.

Or the Law Will be Put in Operation.—Factor Homes Instead of Institutions for "Senseless Children.—A Better as Well as a Cheaper System.

The first report of the superintendent of neglected or dependent children of Ontario marks a new and most important era in the history of the philanthropic work of the province. It means that hereafter the state in addition to providing costly prisons for the detention of criminals, will also seek to stay the stream of crime by giving timely aid and recognition to child-saving work. Nursed in hotbeds of vice and denied reasonable opportunities of acquiring either moral or intellectual training it is little wonder that many children have grown up to be thieves and vagrants of the community, and a constant source of unrest and insecurity. Hereafter it is proposed to encourage, on the part of the philanthropic public, more attention to the claims of the children. As the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain said recently, in a speech endorsing the work of the English Society, "The helplessness of these little ones, their dependence upon others, the fact that they are not responsible for the evils they endure, all plead loudly in their behalf."

THE SYSTEM TO BE PURSUED.

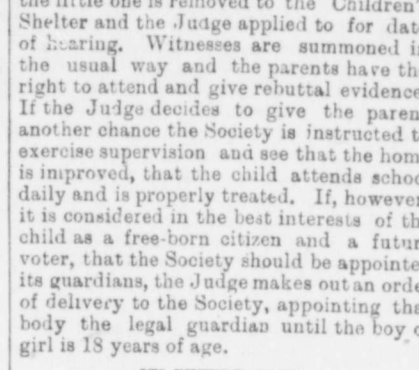
It is proposed to have in each city and town of Ontario an incorporated Children's Aid Society, and that organization will be given by the Government authority to receive the guardianship of all deserted, orphaned or neglected children. The Society's officer will have power to bring before the Courts any child under fourteen found begging or chieving, who is without proper guardianship, who is found associating or dwelling with a thief, drunkard or vagrant, or who by reason of the neglect or drunkenness or other vices of the parents is suffered to be growing up without salu-



BOY AWAITING TRIAL.

parental control or education, or in circumstances exposing such child to an idle or dissolute life.
Every citizen who knows a child to be ill-treated or to be living with immoral people is expected to notify the Society at once. The agent or secretary will then issue a warning notice to the offender, setting forth that unless there is immediate improvement the child will be taken away. Should this latter course prove necessary the little one is removed to the Children's Shelter and the Judge applied for for date of hearing. Witnesses are summoned in the usual way and the parents have the right to attend and give rebuttal evidence. If the Judge decides to give the parent another chance the Society is instructed to exercise supervision and see that the home is improved, that the child attends school daily and is properly treated. If, however, it is considered in the best interests of the child as a free-born citizen and a future voter, that the Society should be appointed its guardian, the Judge makes out an order of delivery to the Society, appointing that body the legal guardian until the boy or girl is 18 years of age.

175 FUTURE HOME.
Having received charge of the child, the next duty of the Society is to provide it with a home. An important point in the law is that these children are not to be put into institutions to be artificially reared, but is placed under the care of kind-hearted Christian people who will strive to train them as good citizens under the influence of love and sympathy. This system, in addition to being by far the simplest and happiest solution of the problem, is also vastly more economical than the orphanage or industrial school plan.



GIRL PROVEN RESCUED.

It has proved eminently successful in Scotland, Australia and other countries. It is believed that many good homes and hearts throughout Ontario will be opened to receive and bless these unfortunate little ones, and to aid the Society in finding such the law provides for committees of men and women in all the electoral districts. These committees will also be the local guardians of the Society's wards when placed out, and will be a valuable aid to Supt. Kelso in maintaining a state protectorate over the children.

DO YOU WANT A CHILD?
All the Children's Aid Societies will work in unison and will assist each other in providing homes for their proteges. For in-

stance, if the Hamilton Societies should have a child they wish to place some distance off they would call in the assistance of the B. Wood, London or Paris Societies and vice versa, each Society exchanging information and aiding each other in a hundred ways. If any reader has a childless home and



HOW SHE LOOKED AFTERWARDS.

longs to have the patter of the little feet and to feel the cross of chubby, grateful arms they should send their names to the Children's Aid Society. Just address your request to the Secretary of the Children's Aid Society of St. Thomas, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Barrie, Peterborough or other large centre and it will reach the right parties.—Only be sure and don't make this mistake: Don't say you want to adopt a healthy, well-educated boy or girl of 11 or 12 for they are very scarce, and very valuable. Apply for a baby or a little tot of four or five and then you have a human soul that you can train, a little heart you can teach to love you and call you by the sweetest of all names—"mother." There is no better service anyone can render to church or state than the training of a child for good citizenship. It is a noble task and worthy of even some trials and disappointments.

NUMEROUS TOUCHING STORIES
are told of the gratitude of these boys and girls to faithful foster parents after they have grown up and gone out to make their way in the world. They come back for holidays to the old place where they spent their early years and leave and send many tokens of their attachment to those who had befriended them.

This work is one of the most important to the community that could possibly be taken up, and every citizen who has his best to advance it. It will in time make institutions for children unnecessary, and it will provide justice and good home surroundings for the unfortunate little ones now treated so shamefully by indifferent "mother" parents. Mr. J. J. Kelso, the State Superintendent, should be generally supported by the philanthropists of the province so that justice may be secured for the neglected or morally abandoned children of the province.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Points of Difference Between English and American Systems.

The American railways differ from those of England in three essential particulars, and these differences are so fundamental that the English railway managers and engineers have always contended that the methods and arrangements peculiar to the United States cannot be applied to the generally greatly different circumstances of a country like England. The most radical difference is that which occurs in the average length of haul—a difference which is a function of the geographical conditions of the two countries.

In consequence of the average length of haul in the United States being about 110 miles, and that in the United Kingdom being only about thirty-five miles, the cost of handling the traffic relatively to the average receipts per ton handled is much greater in our own country. So great is this difference that some notable railway authorities have argued that the cost of transport is not only not a function of the distance, but that distance has very little to do with it; and to some such explanation it is due that the average freight charge on American railway lines is less than one-half the average on English rates.

Another fundamental difference between the two systems, which is also largely a function of the greater length of the average haul in the United States, is the greater capacity of the wagons adopted for American traffic, and the consequent saving of dead weight; until 1876 the standard capacity of the average American goods wagon was about nine gross tons. Since then the size has been increased step by step, until now the leading railways mainly make use of wagons with a capacity of twenty to thirty tons.

Some feeble and half-hearted attempts have been made to introduce the American type of wagon in Great Britain—notably the Furness Railway; but the general verdict of the railway managers is that the character of the English railway traffic and the prevalent system of short hauls, renders the use of the American type of wagon on a large scale an inconvenient, if not impracticable, and that the consequent saving of a radical change, it is not very probable that we shall witness much economy in our railway transport from this source, however devoutly that consummation may be wished.—The "Fortnightly Review."

Only Relatives Barred.

Mouldy Mike—"We'll live on 't' fat o' th' 'l' soon. In 't' town we're comin' to there's a asylum where all us fellers is welcome. It was founded by a rich woman, and all us tramps takes it in every time."

Wearie William—"Why didn't she leave her money to her relatives?"
Mouldy Mike—"She said she wasn't goin' to support idle relatives that was able to work for a livin'."

The greatest whirlpool is the maelstrom of the Norway coast. It is an eddy between the mainland and an island, and when the current is in one direction and the wind in another, no ship can withstand the fury of the waves. Whales and sharks have been cast ashore and killed. The current is estimated to run thirty miles an hour.

"TILL WE MEET AGAIN."

An Incident Connected With the Sailing of the Germanic.

Although the swift ocean racers make a trip across the Atlantic only a matter of about six days, and their great size and strength add so much to the comfort and safety of the voyage that nowadays it is considered an easy bit of traveling, still the ferry is a long one even yet, and there is enough danger and uncertainty left to make the sailing of every vessel an important event.

The other day the big ocean liner Germanic of the White Star Line lay at her pier in New York harbor, just before 11 o'clock, waiting for the signal to start. There was the usual crowd of oncoming passengers, porters hurrying with trunks and parcels, tearful friends saying goodbye, officers calling orders, and above every other noise, the booming from the steam pipes, making the air throb, and a constant reminder that the massive machinery was all ready to begin its work.

Everything was shining and clean, the sailors and stewards were in their liveries, the officers in uniform, and with gloves on and coats buttoned tight, looked as soldierly as colonels. It was 10:50, the gong had sounded all ashore, the man on the dock who had been selling the day's papers up to the last moment folded up his table, the men and women who had been writing letters and dispatches rushed out with them to the messenger boys who were waiting on the dock, and everything and everybody were full of rush and hurry.

Suddenly, down the pier galloped two trucks, piled high with sacks of mail matter. The Germanic is a mail steamer, and she waited for her precious freight of letters.

The big horses had scarcely halted when the pier and deck hand, drawing a long jumper, swarmed all over the wagon, like Pumper Cox's Brownies.

Every man seized a sack or two, and the procession to the ship was quickly moving. In two minutes those hundreds of sacks and parcels were stowed aboard, and in another half minute the gangbridge was dropped from the deck to the pier, there was a hoarse cry from the steerage passengers gathered aft, which was answered by a similar one from their friends, who were grouped opposite them on the pier, and then silently, and as easily as a child slips from his mother's knee, the huge black hulks began to move.

Then something happened that does not always happen. There was a colored man going off on the ship, and a number of his friends, men and women, had come down to say good-bye. They had been laughing and joking in great spirits for the half hour before, but now, as the vessel started to move away, one of the women began to sing that old parting hymn, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again." Her voice was sweet and full of feeling, as the voices of this race often are, and as she sang the others joined her till there arose a fine chorus on the air. The man smiled at first, but as he listened his face faded and he dropped his head. Other passengers crowded to the side, and many tears were lifted, many eyes wet and tearful while the melody rang out.

But soon the big boat was clear of the pier in the midstream, there she stood for a few moments, swinging her nose slowly around all it pointed seaward, and then, with her captain and pilot on the bridge, an officer up in the mast in his lookout perch, flags flying from every mast, she sailed finely away, a beautiful and interesting sight.

Last Moments of Queen Elizabeth.

In 1603, Queen Elizabeth, last monarch of the Tudor line, was approaching her eightieth birthday, and she had still listened to the voice of flattery as if she were yet in the glory of her youth. But Nature had begun to give her stern warnings, and the failing of her strength brought deep melancholy. At one time she affected an unnatural gaiety; at another she withdrew into solitude, and was often found in tears. She was weighed down by accumulation of complaints, and her mind was afflicted by strange spectres. For her protection she had ordered a sword to be placed in a scabbard which she carried in her hand, and thrust with violence into the tapestry of her chambers. At times she was so terrified at apparitions that she refused to go to bed, and remained sitting on the floor on the scarlet cushions taken from her throne for four days, and no one could persuade her to take any sustenance or go to bed. When the Lord Admiral urged her to go to bed, she said, "No, no; there are spirits there that trouble me, and I added, 'If you were in place of the queen, you would not persuade me to go there.'" "The Queen," says Lady Southwell, "kept her bed fifteen days, besides the three days she sat upon a stool, and one day, when being pulled up by four men, she appeared unwilling to get up, and half-hour after half-hour she kept the prime on his knees. She then sank into a state of insensibility, and died at three o'clock in the morning of the 24th of March. Three hours later—that is, at six in the morning—Ceil, the Lord Keeper, and the Lord Admiral were with the Council in London (the Queen had died at Richmond), and it was resolved to proclaim James VI. of Scotland James I. of England."

The Power of Gold.

He loved her.
She loved each other.
But her father objected because the young man was almost a total stranger.
The time had come when the youth must ask the father for his daughter, and he felt up to the task.

He held a long conference with his beloved.
He told her he did not want to ask her father.
"George, dear," she asked in a tremulous whisper, "how much is worth?"
"A million dollars, darling," he responded proudly.

Her face shone in the twilight.
"Then you don't have to ask him," she said with simple trust. "Let him know that he will ask you."
And George gave the old man a tip.
The soul of art bestowed when love is by.—Rev. J. B. Brown.

RAISING SNAILS.

How They are Cultivated by the People of Switzerland.

In the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, a number of peasants have established large snail farms from which they derive handsome incomes. Soft land, so covered too thickly with trees, is the favorite breeding place for these little horned animals. The trees and shade must not be too thick, because the uncoverted snails will die in great quantities in the Autumn and early Winter. In the sun they usually get large handsome, white-shelled houses, and the snails with such coverings are always the best. The earth should contain a good percentage of lime or chalk, so that the snails can easily get material for their houses. Neither should the earth be what we call "fat." If the earth does not contain sufficient lime, the farmers should sprinkle it with burned chalk or sand. The snails lay their eggs in May. To keep "running" away from the farm there should be a wooden fence about two feet high built about it. On the fence iron vitriol or some bad smelling oil should be sprinkled. It is not a bad idea, either, to surround the snail pens with a wire fence, as this will prevent the snails from crawling over.

As a rule one can raise 500 snails to a square meter of earth. One snail can easily raise 20,000 to 25,000 on fifty square meters. The space, however, must not be cramped. When the sun shines too hotly snails like to conceal themselves. It is therefore necessary to provide hiding places, so to speak. Moss along the fence about the snail park and low sheds made by placing boards over the framework are to be avoided for this purpose.

The best food for snails is salad, cabbage, kitchen waste, nettles and dandelions. In dry weather they eat nothing, but as soon as it rains they seem to become hungry and seek food. If the food is not at hand when they want it they will try in every way to escape from their bounds. White-leaved weeds seem to satisfy them also. If the farmers wish to make them very fat they sprinkle some kind of meal on the leaves they eat.

In the beginning of Autumn—about the end of August or the 1st of September—the farmer strews the entire snail park with moss. It must not be too thick, or the snails will smother. They crawl under the moss at this time of the year, and remain there until they are wanted. When they are covered with their shells they are sorted out, according to size and quality. If they have finely rounded or vaulted houses, which shine in the sunlight, then they are nice and fat, and the purchaser can tell that he has good snails.

They are packed in boxes containing from 1000 to 5000 for shipment. Hay, or some other soft, loose material, is used to keep them apart. They can stand cold better than heat. If it becomes too warm for them they will open their shells and burst the strongest box.

A different method of raising snails is used in parts of Bavaria. There they have as much freedom as possible until the Fall. Then they are picked up by the children or servants of the farmer and thrown into a deep hole. Grain is put into the hole, and they feed on this until they become fat enough to be sold. This is generally in the Spring.

The Black Death.

In England, during its first and most dreadful visitation in 1348-9, it was noticed that it carried off an enormous number of the laboring and peasant villagers, the poor and the workmen in the towns, the monks and nuns and friars, that is, all that portion of the population who were ill housed, ill clothed, ill nurtured, or like those in the religious houses, lived habitually upon an insufficient diet, among whom the practice of asceticism in various forms tended to bring about a weakening of their stamina and their vital power.

On the other hand, the mortality among the clergy was far in excess of that among any other class, and this can be attributed only to their noble self-sacrifice in the discharge of their ministerial duties among their parishioners. Breathing day and night the pestilential air, working heroically among the people in every stage of the disease, comforting the dying, and burying the dead in the huge pits that were dug to contain the putrid corpses, the priests dropped by thousands into the same graves in which they had helped to lay their people; and, before the year was out, the supplies of the clergy had begun to fall short very seriously over all the land.

At Florence, Boccaccio tells us, "it became necessary to dig trenches, into which the bodies were put by hundreds, laid in rows, as goods packed in a ship a little earth was cast upon each successive layer until the pits were filled to the top." At Avignon, several almost as soon as they were seized with the sickness were carried off to the pit and buried. And in this way many were buried alive. At Vienna, "the dead were buried in trenches, each of which, according to one account, contained some 6,000 corpses." In London, St. Walter Manny provided a new cemetery, more than thirteen acres in extent, "in respect of the danger that might befall in this time of the great plague and infection."—The Athenaeum.

Vice Royalty in the Commons.

Lady Aberdeen has been listening to the debates in Parliament. It is a rule that the Governor-General shall not attend, the theory being that his presence would embarrass members and practically deprive them of free speech. But the Governor's wife is always welcome. Lady Dufferin was a frequent visitor. The Princess Louise also listened to the oratory of the Commons with interest. Her Royal Highness was present on the occasion of one of the forty-eight hour debates, when there had been a great deal of talking against time, and the members were weary and hardly in command of their faculties. Her arrival was greeted with the national anthem, in which Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Blake lustily joined. Such an exhibition of loyalty had never been witnessed in the Imperial House. It is said that Lord Dufferin was very curious to see the interior of the Commons when the machinery was in motion, and that more than once he sat in the public gallery disguised as a habitant from Hull.

"Did you give up anything last Lent, Gaswell?" asked Dukane. "I did." "What did you give up?" "A check for \$150 for my wife's Easter toggery."

Almost one-half of the quinine produced is used in the United States.
Dolley—"Well, old fellow, I asked Miss Amy last night to marry us and she declined." "Goslin—"Did she deliberate as though hesitating to pain you?" "Dolley—"No, she produced her negative by the instantaneous process."

How the French Make a Living.

According to recent statistics about half the population of France lives by agriculture; a tenth by trade; a twenty-fifth by the liberal professions, and three-fifths on private incomes. Of the agriculturists 3,175,000 are owners who farm their own land. The others are tenants farmers, graziers, labourers, or small proprietors. Who in their spare time work for other. The mines, quarries, and manufactures employ 1,500,000 persons, while 6,685,000 are engaged in various petty industries. Among traders there are 700,000 bankers, commission agents, and wholesale merchants, 1,805,000 shopkeepers, and 1,164,000 keepers of hotels, cafes, and public-houses. Railways and the other transport agencies by sea or land employ 890,000 persons. There are 805,000 State servants in the various departments and parishes of France. With regard to the professions there are 112,000 preachers of various denominations, and 115,000 members of different religious orders; 150,000 members of the legal profession, 130,000 medical men, 110,000 teachers in schools other than those of the State, 121,000 artists and artists of every description, while 23,000 are recognized as savants, men of letters, journalists, etc. The number of persons living entirely on income derived from land or other investments reaches 1,849,000, while there are 272,000 pensioners, public and private.

Mrs. Gallop—"Why, you have bought a bell instead of a riding-whip?" Mr. Gallop—"Well, you see, my horse used to belong to the Third Avenue Company, and now I have always to ring twice for him to stop, and once to make him go on."

The largest building stones are those used in the cyclopean walls of Baalbek, in Syria. Some of these measure sixty-three feet in length by twenty-six in breadth, and are of unknown depth.

"I have always had a presentiment, said Miss Pahsay, 'that I should die young.' 'But you didn't have to, did you, dear?' replied Miss Ahlsies, stroking her pale brown hair tenderly.

Attention

In time to any irregularity of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels may prevent serious consequences. Indigestion, costiveness, headache, nausea, biliousness, and vertigo indicate certain functional derangements, the best remedy for which is Ayer's Pills. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, easy to take and quick to assimilate, this is the ideal family medicine—the most popular, safe, and useful aperient in pharmacy. Mrs. M. A. BROCKWELL, Harris, Tenn., says:

"Ayer's Cathartic Pills cured me of sick headache and my husband of neuralgia. We think there is

No Better Medicine, and have induced many to use it.

"Thirty-five years ago this Spring, I was run down by hard work and a succession of colds, which made me so feeble that it was an effort for me to walk. I consulted the doctors, but kept stinking longer until I had given up all hope of ever being better. Happening to be in a store, one day, where medicines were sold, the proprietor noticed my weak and sickly appearance, and, after a few questions as to my health, recommended me to try Ayer's Pills. I had little faith in these or any other medicine, but concluded, at last, to take his advice and try a box. Before I had used them all, I was very much better, and two boxes cured me. I am now 80 years old; but I believe that if it had not been for Ayer's Pills, I should have been in my grave long ago. I buy 6 boxes every year, which make 210 boxes up to this time, and I would no more be without them than without bread or sugar."—H. H. Ingraham, Rockland, Me.

AYER'S PILLS
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Every Dose Effective

NELSON McLEOD,
Leading Watchmaker and Jeweller of North Ontario
Cannington, Ontario.

For handsome WEDDING and HOLIDAY PRESENTS McLeod is showing a beautiful line of SILVERWARE at choice prices. I have now to hand a job lot of Cuff Buttons, Scarf Pins, Chains, &c. which I offer at your own price to clear.

G. J. HOYLE,
Post-Office Book Store,
CANNINGTON.

HIGH and PUBLIC SCHOOL BOOKS
COPY, DRAWING and SCRIBBLING BOOKS,
Full lines of SCHOOL SUPPLIES and STATIONERY
MUSIC and MUSIC BOOKS,
—SECULAR and SACRED.—
AGENT for the Montreal and New York Allan Line of Royal Mail Steamship

Manufactured only at THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S ESTABLISHMENT,
78, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

THE PILLS
Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS and BOWELS.
They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions.
For Children and the aged they are invaluable.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT
Is an infallible remedy for all Leucorrhoea, Old Sores, Ulcers, and all Diseases of the Skin.
For Sores Throat, Gleet, Gonorrhoea, and all Skin Diseases. It has no rival, and is the most certain and safe medicine for all these affections.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Boxes and Pots. If the address is not 78, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.