

Destined to Take the Place of Japan Teas

Just as "SALADA" drinks have displaced China Teas and for the same reason



Because it is without coloring matter as is the case with the similar flavor, it is much more to be desired, healthful and economical.

Sold only in half pound and quarter pound Lead Packets. At 40c per pound.



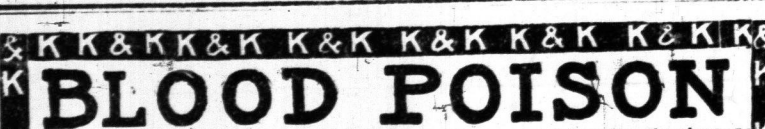
We name them thus

Because we believe they are King of all shoes. We don't believe there is a woman's shoe sold for \$3 in this whole world which is as good as our King Quality. That is a broad statement, but try the shoe and you will agree that we have reason for boasting.

It is simply perfection. It has all that a shoe ought to have—ease, durability, style—and it costs but \$3 while it looks like a \$5 shoe. Try and judge for yourself.



Made by J D King & Co Limited, Toronto



BLOOD POISON If you ever contracted any Blood Disease you are never safe unless the virus of poison has been eradicated from the system. At times you see alarming symptoms, but live in hopes no serious results will follow. Have you any of the following symptoms? Sore throat, ulcers on the tongue or in the mouth, hair falling out, itching, pimples, itches of the skin, sores or blotches on the body, eyes red and smart, dyspeptic stomach, sexual weakness—indications of the secondary stage. Don't let dyspeptic stomach, sexual weakness—indications of the secondary stage. Don't let dyspeptic stomach, sexual weakness—indications of the secondary stage. Don't let dyspeptic stomach, sexual weakness—indications of the secondary stage.

NERVOUS DEBILITY OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure you, and make a man of you. Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified so that all pimples, blotches and ulcers disappear; the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, bashfulness and dependency disappear; the eyes become bright, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body, and the moral, physical and mental systems are invigorated; all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system. The various organs become natural and manly. You feel yourself a man and know marriage cannot be a failure. We invite all the afflicted to consult us confidentially and free of charge. Don't let quacks and fakirs rob you of your hard-earned dollars. WE WILL CURE YOU OR NO PAY.

READER! Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you contemplating marriage? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our New Method Treatment will cure you. Consultation free. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion. Free of Charge. Reasonable. Books free. "The Golden Monitor" (Illustrated on Diseases of Men "Diseases of Women" "The Wages of Sin." "Varicocoele, Stricture and Gleet." All sent Free sealed.

No medicines sent. C. O. D. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything confidential. Question list and Cost of Treatment, FREE, for Home Cure. DR. KENNEDY & KERGAN 143 SHELBY ST. DETROIT MICH.

For Sap Pails Spoils Pans SUGAR MAKING UTENSILS Of every description go to Geo. Stephens & Co., they always have good assortment of these goods and their prices are right. Place your orders with them for Binding Twine, they always fill any orders they take, and the farmer always gets the goods he orders.

...Geo. Stephens & Co... Wanted Immediately AT THE ...KENT MILLS... LARGE QUANTITIES OF WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, NEW AND OLD BEANS BUY KENT MILLS FLOUR THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST. Flour made by the Gyrator System takes more water, and gives you a larger whiter and sweeter loaf, and makes more loaves to the Barrel than any other Flour. Serves Breakfast Food and Family Cornmeal, freshly ground, always on hand. Farmer's Feed ground to quick action by a three reduction roller process, much ahead of the old system of chopping.

New Hardware ALDOON STREET, FOOT OF 2nd STREET BRIDGE. Skates that will slide on ice. Cross-Cut Saws that cut so nice and Axes sold at slaughter price. All kinds of Hardware, Etc. D. H. Winter

PORK PRODUCTION

Experiments in Feeding Hogs With Grain.

Ground or Soaked Gives the Best Results—Some Tests at the Experimental Farm.

The following is taken from the Central Experimental Farm bulletin on experiments in pork production, by J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr.:

A large number of experiments have been conducted with the view of determining the relative and actual feeding values of some of the feeding stuffs available to the average feeder. No positive values may be assigned to any food as a pork producer, but the average of a large number of experiments, some of them involving a good many animals of different weights and breeding, may be taken as a fairly good indication of the value of the grains or feeds tested.

Four hogs were fed on oats, whole, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain 69 pounds in 119 days.

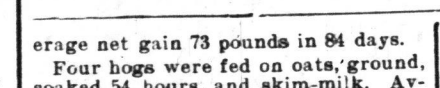
Meal in each case in the above means a mixture, equal parts by weight, of barley, rye, wheat (frozen) and bran, the first three being ground.

Preparation of the Feed. It will be observed from a study of experiments 1 and 2, and 7 and 8, that ground grain gives better returns for the amount fed than whole grain. Soaking, while not equivalent to grinding, still adds materially to the value of the feed. It is highly probable that the extra returns from ground grain will more than pay for the cost of grinding. The work in feeding at the Central Experimental Farm would seem to indicate that the most economical method of feed preparation is that of soaking for 24 hours or longer.

Experiments with oats fed as the sole grain and skim-milk added would indicate that as a feed for pork production they are, unless comparatively low priced, rather expensive, ground or whole.

Barley also seems to be a rather more expensive feed than the farmer would care to use, but when fed in conjunction with milk it would seem profitable.

The value of corn also appears to be very high, but its value is affected by the addition of skim-milk to the ration.



BACON HOGS.

erage net gain 73 pounds in 84 days.

Four hogs were fed on oats, ground, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain 130 pounds in 123 days.

Four hogs were fed on barley, ground, soaked 54 hours. Average net gain 111 pounds in 112 days.

Four hogs were fed on barley, whole, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 100 pounds in 84 days.

Four hogs were fed on corn, ground, soaked 30 hours. Average net gain, 98 pounds in 112 days.

Three hogs were fed on corn, whole, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 118 pounds in 91 days.

Four hogs were fed on peas, whole, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 107 pounds in 84 days.

Four hogs were fed on peas, ground, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 162 pounds in 126 days.

Three hogs were fed on oats, barley and peas, whole, soaked 54 hours. Average net gain, 105 pounds in 91 days.

Four hogs were fed on shorts, soaked 36 hours. Average net gain, 84 pounds in 112 days.

Five hogs were fed on meal, soaked 30 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 115 pounds in 84 days.

Five hogs were fed on meal, soaked

30 hours, skim-milk, and sunflowers, soaked. Average net gain, 93 pounds in 84 days.

Three hogs were fed on potatoes, raw, meal, soaked 30 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 97 pounds in 140 days.

Three hogs were fed on potatoes, cooked, meal, soaked 30 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 115 pounds in 140 days.

Three hogs were fed on potatoes, raw, potatoes, cooked, meal, soaked 30 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 137 pounds in 140 days.

Three hogs were fed on potatoes, cooked, meal and skim-milk. Average net gain, 142 pounds in 140 days.

Four hogs were fed on oats, peas and barley, ground, soaked 30 hours. Average net gain, 121 pounds in 119 days.

Four hogs were fed on 3-4 oats, peas and barley, and 1-4 clover. Av-

erage net gain 119 pounds in 119 days.

Meal in each case in the above means a mixture, equal parts by weight, of barley, rye, wheat (frozen) and bran, the first three being ground.

Preparation of the Feed. It will be observed from a study of experiments 1 and 2, and 7 and 8, that ground grain gives better returns for the amount fed than whole grain. Soaking, while not equivalent to grinding, still adds materially to the value of the feed. It is highly probable that the extra returns from ground grain will more than pay for the cost of grinding. The work in feeding at the Central Experimental Farm would seem to indicate that the most economical method of feed preparation is that of soaking for 24 hours or longer.

Experiments with oats fed as the sole grain and skim-milk added would indicate that as a feed for pork production they are, unless comparatively low priced, rather expensive, ground or whole.

Barley also seems to be a rather more expensive feed than the farmer would care to use, but when fed in conjunction with milk it would seem profitable.

The value of corn also appears to be very high, but its value is affected by the addition of skim-milk to the ration.

erage net gain 73 pounds in 84 days.

Four hogs were fed on oats, ground, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain 130 pounds in 123 days.

Four hogs were fed on barley, ground, soaked 54 hours. Average net gain 111 pounds in 112 days.

Four hogs were fed on barley, whole, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 100 pounds in 84 days.

Four hogs were fed on corn, ground, soaked 30 hours. Average net gain, 98 pounds in 112 days.

Three hogs were fed on corn, whole, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 118 pounds in 91 days.

Four hogs were fed on peas, whole, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 107 pounds in 84 days.

Four hogs were fed on peas, ground, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 162 pounds in 126 days.

Three hogs were fed on oats, barley and peas, whole, soaked 54 hours. Average net gain, 105 pounds in 91 days.

Four hogs were fed on shorts, soaked 36 hours. Average net gain, 84 pounds in 112 days.

Five hogs were fed on meal, soaked 30 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 115 pounds in 84 days.

Five hogs were fed on meal, soaked

30 hours, skim-milk, and sunflowers, soaked. Average net gain, 93 pounds in 84 days.

Three hogs were fed on potatoes, raw, meal, soaked 30 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 97 pounds in 140 days.

Three hogs were fed on potatoes, cooked, meal, soaked 30 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 115 pounds in 140 days.

Three hogs were fed on potatoes, raw, potatoes, cooked, meal, soaked 30 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 137 pounds in 140 days.

Three hogs were fed on potatoes, cooked, meal and skim-milk. Average net gain, 142 pounds in 140 days.

Four hogs were fed on oats, peas and barley, ground, soaked 30 hours. Average net gain, 121 pounds in 119 days.

Four hogs were fed on 3-4 oats, peas and barley, and 1-4 clover. Av-

erage net gain 119 pounds in 119 days.

Meal in each case in the above means a mixture, equal parts by weight, of barley, rye, wheat (frozen) and bran, the first three being ground.

Preparation of the Feed. It will be observed from a study of experiments 1 and 2, and 7 and 8, that ground grain gives better returns for the amount fed than whole grain. Soaking, while not equivalent to grinding, still adds materially to the value of the feed. It is highly probable that the extra returns from ground grain will more than pay for the cost of grinding. The work in feeding at the Central Experimental Farm would seem to indicate that the most economical method of feed preparation is that of soaking for 24 hours or longer.

Experiments with oats fed as the sole grain and skim-milk added would indicate that as a feed for pork production they are, unless comparatively low priced, rather expensive, ground or whole.

Barley also seems to be a rather more expensive feed than the farmer would care to use, but when fed in conjunction with milk it would seem profitable.

The value of corn also appears to be very high, but its value is affected by the addition of skim-milk to the ration.

erage net gain 73 pounds in 84 days.

Four hogs were fed on oats, ground, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain 130 pounds in 123 days.

Four hogs were fed on barley, ground, soaked 54 hours. Average net gain 111 pounds in 112 days.

Four hogs were fed on barley, whole, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 100 pounds in 84 days.

Four hogs were fed on corn, ground, soaked 30 hours. Average net gain, 98 pounds in 112 days.

Three hogs were fed on corn, whole, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 118 pounds in 91 days.

Four hogs were fed on peas, whole, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 107 pounds in 84 days.

Four hogs were fed on peas, ground, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 162 pounds in 126 days.

Three hogs were fed on oats, barley and peas, whole, soaked 54 hours. Average net gain, 105 pounds in 91 days.

Four hogs were fed on shorts, soaked 36 hours. Average net gain, 84 pounds in 112 days.

Five hogs were fed on meal, soaked 30 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 115 pounds in 84 days.

Five hogs were fed on meal, soaked

MRS. ANDERSON'S BABY.

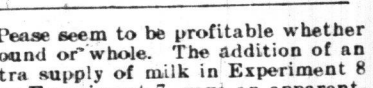
You couldn't convince Mrs. Anderson that Cupid ever was as pretty as her little girl.

Mrs. H. C. Anderson is well known in South Britain, Conn., where she lives. She is very enthusiastic about Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription although no more so than thousands of other women who have been similarly benefited.

She writes: "During the first month of the period of gestation I could not keep anything on my stomach. I went to bed the 23rd of June, and never got up till the first of August. I tried different doctors. Favorite Prescription in November and I had a nice little baby girl in February following. I was only in hard labor about one hour and was up and dressed on the eighth day. I never had the doctor with me at all; just the nurse and two midwives. This makes my second child, with the first one I did not take the Favorite Prescription. The little one was sick all the time and lived just about two months. This last baby is as plump and healthy as any mother could wish. She is about three weeks old, now and is gaining in flesh every day."

Mothers who suffer undue pain prior to or succeeding the baby's birth are invited to consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, by letter, absolutely without charge. The great success which has attended the careful methods pursued by Dr. Pierce, has caused imitations to spring up, who make offers of free advice, which they are not competent to give, and being physicians. When you are invited to "write to a woman," ask the simple question, "Is this woman a physician?" You will find that she is not, and does not, and dares not claim to be, a physician. To offer such advice is deceitful. To receive it is dangerous.

Prospective mothers should send for a free copy of Dr. Pierce's great 1,000 page book the "Common Sense Medical Adviser." A copy in paper-covers will be sent on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of customs and mailing only; in cloth-binding 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



BACON HOGS.

erage net gain 73 pounds in 84 days.

Four hogs were fed on oats, ground, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain 130 pounds in 123 days.

Four hogs were fed on barley, ground, soaked 54 hours. Average net gain 111 pounds in 112 days.

Four hogs were fed on barley, whole, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 100 pounds in 84 days.

Four hogs were fed on corn, ground, soaked 30 hours. Average net gain, 98 pounds in 112 days.

Three hogs were fed on corn, whole, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 118 pounds in 91 days.

Four hogs were fed on peas, whole, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 107 pounds in 84 days.

Four hogs were fed on peas, ground, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 162 pounds in 126 days.

Three hogs were fed on oats, barley and peas, whole, soaked 54 hours. Average net gain, 105 pounds in 91 days.

Four hogs were fed on shorts, soaked 36 hours. Average net gain, 84 pounds in 112 days.

Five hogs were fed on meal, soaked 30 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 115 pounds in 84 days.

Five hogs were fed on meal, soaked

30 hours, skim-milk, and sunflowers, soaked. Average net gain, 93 pounds in 84 days.

Three hogs were fed on potatoes, raw, meal, soaked 30 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 97 pounds in 140 days.

Three hogs were fed on potatoes, cooked, meal, soaked 30 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 115 pounds in 140 days.

Three hogs were fed on potatoes, raw, potatoes, cooked, meal, soaked 30 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 137 pounds in 140 days.

Three hogs were fed on potatoes, cooked, meal and skim-milk. Average net gain, 142 pounds in 140 days.

Four hogs were fed on oats, peas and barley, ground, soaked 30 hours. Average net gain, 121 pounds in 119 days.

Four hogs were fed on 3-4 oats, peas and barley, and 1-4 clover. Av-

erage net gain 119 pounds in 119 days.

Meal in each case in the above means a mixture, equal parts by weight, of barley, rye, wheat (frozen) and bran, the first three being ground.

Preparation of the Feed. It will be observed from a study of experiments 1 and 2, and 7 and 8, that ground grain gives better returns for the amount fed than whole grain. Soaking, while not equivalent to grinding, still adds materially to the value of the feed. It is highly probable that the extra returns from ground grain will more than pay for the cost of grinding. The work in feeding at the Central Experimental Farm would seem to indicate that the most economical method of feed preparation is that of soaking for 24 hours or longer.

Experiments with oats fed as the sole grain and skim-milk added would indicate that as a feed for pork production they are, unless comparatively low priced, rather expensive, ground or whole.

Barley also seems to be a rather more expensive feed than the farmer would care to use, but when fed in conjunction with milk it would seem profitable.

The value of corn also appears to be very high, but its value is affected by the addition of skim-milk to the ration.

erage net gain 73 pounds in 84 days.

Four hogs were fed on oats, ground, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain 130 pounds in 123 days.

Four hogs were fed on barley, ground, soaked 54 hours. Average net gain 111 pounds in 112 days.

Four hogs were fed on barley, whole, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 100 pounds in 84 days.

Four hogs were fed on corn, ground, soaked 30 hours. Average net gain, 98 pounds in 112 days.

Three hogs were fed on corn, whole, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 118 pounds in 91 days.

Four hogs were fed on peas, whole, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 107 pounds in 84 days.

Four hogs were fed on peas, ground, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 162 pounds in 126 days.

Three hogs were fed on oats, barley and peas, whole, soaked 54 hours. Average net gain, 105 pounds in 91 days.

Four hogs were fed on shorts, soaked 36 hours. Average net gain, 84 pounds in 112 days.

Five hogs were fed on meal, soaked 30 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 115 pounds in 84 days.

Five hogs were fed on meal, soaked

30 hours, skim-milk, and sunflowers, soaked. Average net gain, 93 pounds in 84 days.

Three hogs were fed on potatoes, raw, meal, soaked 30 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 97 pounds in 140 days.

Three hogs were fed on potatoes, cooked, meal, soaked 30 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 115 pounds in 140 days.

Three hogs were fed on potatoes, raw, potatoes, cooked, meal, soaked 30 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 137 pounds in 140 days.

Three hogs were fed on potatoes, cooked, meal and skim-milk. Average net gain, 142 pounds in 140 days.

Four hogs were fed on oats, peas and barley, ground, soaked 30 hours. Average net gain, 121 pounds in 119 days.

Four hogs were fed on 3-4 oats, peas and barley, and 1-4 clover. Av-

erage net gain 119 pounds in 119 days.

Meal in each case in the above means a mixture, equal parts by weight, of barley, rye, wheat (frozen) and bran, the first three being ground.

Preparation of the Feed. It will be observed from a study of experiments 1 and 2, and 7 and 8, that ground grain gives better returns for the amount fed than whole grain. Soaking, while not equivalent to grinding, still adds materially to the value of the feed. It is highly probable that the extra returns from ground grain will more than pay for the cost of grinding. The work in feeding at the Central Experimental Farm would seem to indicate that the most economical method of feed preparation is that of soaking for 24 hours or longer.

Experiments with oats fed as the sole grain and skim-milk added would indicate that as a feed for pork production they are, unless comparatively low priced, rather expensive, ground or whole.

Barley also seems to be a rather more expensive feed than the farmer would care to use, but when fed in conjunction with milk it would seem profitable.

The value of corn also appears to be very high, but its value is affected by the addition of skim-milk to the ration.

erage net gain 73 pounds in 84 days.

Four hogs were fed on oats, ground, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain 130 pounds in 123 days.

Four hogs were fed on barley, ground, soaked 54 hours. Average net gain 111 pounds in 112 days.

Four hogs were fed on barley, whole, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 100 pounds in 84 days.

Four hogs were fed on corn, ground, soaked 30 hours. Average net gain, 98 pounds in 112 days.

Three hogs were fed on corn, whole, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 118 pounds in 91 days.

Four hogs were fed on peas, whole, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 107 pounds in 84 days.

Four hogs were fed on peas, ground, soaked 54 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 162 pounds in 126 days.

Three hogs were fed on oats, barley and peas, whole, soaked 54 hours. Average net gain, 105 pounds in 91 days.

Four hogs were fed on shorts, soaked 36 hours. Average net gain, 84 pounds in 112 days.

Five hogs were fed on meal, soaked 30 hours, and skim-milk. Average net gain, 115 pounds in 84 days.

Five hogs were fed on meal, soaked

EARTH'S CORNERS.

Natives of Hawaii Still Feast on Taro, Raw Fish and Poi

There are as many physicians, dentists and lawyers in Honolulu as there are in any city of the same size in the U. S.

London's city directory weighs 112 pounds. Iron mining gives employment to more than 17,000 persons in England.

The natives of Hawaii still feast on taro, raw fish, and poi, and are still the careless, lazy people they have always been.

It is estimated that at the beginning of the new century England will have 82,000,000,000 tons of coal still unused and available.

There are just as many physicians, dentists and lawyers in Honolulu as there are in any city of the same size in the United States.

A great auk's egg, four and three-quarters inches long and one of the largest known, was sold in London lately for \$1,500, though it was slightly cracked.

In New Zealand, late legislation provides a state system of pensions for all persons over 65 who have been unable to secure themselves against want, by means of a general taxation of the country.

Leipzig is to have a new Rathaus, costing \$1,600,000. It will stand on part of the ground covered by the old Plessenberg, where Luther held his disputation, which has been torn down. A tower of the old castle still stands, and will be worked into the architectural design of the city hall.

Jack—Ha! ha! That's a good story. Here comes Jimson; tell it to him. Tom—No, I never tell a funny story to Jimson. It always reminds him of an old and dismal one.