"Cold in the Head"

is an acute attack of Nanal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARR. MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

system.

All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.
\$100,00 for any case of catarrh that
HALLI'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

FUEL FROM STRAW.

Farmers May Make Gas and Profitable By-Products.

There is a man by the name of Geo. Harrison, who lives in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, and he is a master mechanic. There's another man by the name of Robert D. MacLaughlin, who name of Robert D. MacLaugniin, who studied chemistry at MacMaster University, then at Harvard, and then for a time he was here at the Rocke-feller Institute, and now he is head of the department of chemistry at Sastatchewan University. Both are live men, men of imagination. The knew that the fuel problem was a serious one among the grain farmers of the prairies of Western Canada, as it is also among those of the United States. Nights are long and cold in winter wood is not abundant on the prairies, and coal is not only dear, but sometimes you can hardly get it at any price. Selah.

Straw is a nuisance, and, except for the little needed for bedding stock, it is usually burned in the west. Freights are too high to ship it far, and you have to ship it far to get any kind of price for it. In the western prairies of Canada alone they have 20,000,000 acres in crop and from that they have an annual yield of over 20,000,000 tons of straw. Chemically, straw is not unweed, and is, therefore becausined with coal. Physically it is a nuisance because of the room it takes. Like wood and coal, it may be distilled in closed retorts and the result is good

At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. Boys Camp, held at Tusket Falls in August, I found Minard's Liniment most beneficial for sun burn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

> ALFRED STOKES, General Sec'y

inflammable gas-10,000 cubic feet of gas per ton of straw after it has been scrubbed and the tar and ammonia removed from it.

Its heating value is 400 British

thermal units per cubic foot, so that thermal units per cubic foot, so that if all the straw of Western Canada could be turned into gas, the 20,000.000 tons would produce, converted into power, 22,000,000 horse-power hours or 1511,000 horse-power years. That is 1,511,000 horse-power years. That is seven times the power obtained in Canada from Niagara Falls Just conthe problem, please; coal dear and hard to get and straw so inconven-ient to handle that the only thing to do seems to be to burn it up after it has been through the threshing machine. All that heat wasted in warm weather, with a coal faming ahead, and the long, cold, winter nights coming on. It seems as though there should be some way of turning the trick.

It has been turned by George Harris son, with the advice and aid on the chemical side, and the enthusiastic support of Professor MacLaurin. It will cost the farmer no more than \$500 to equip his entire gas plant, and he need buy no more coal from that time forth . His wife will cook with gas house will be heated with it, so' will its outhouses: he can shell his corn, pump water, and run his threshing machine and grind his meal by of a gas engine: he can have all the heat and light and power he and and then a great quantity to spare.

The Harrison process of utilizing cereal straws requires first that the straw be baled into a size and shape

BANISH PIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS

In the Spring Most People Need a Ton.c Medicine.

of the surest signs that the blood is our of order is the pimpies, unsightly eruptions and eczema that come frequently with the change from winter to spring. These prove that the long indoor life of winter has lad tis effect upon the blood, and that a tonic medicine is needed to put it right. Indeed, there are few people who do not need a tonic at this season. Bad blood does not merely show itself in disfiguring eruptions this same condition is due attacks of rheumatism and lumbago: the sharp, stabbing pairs of sciatica and neuralgia, poor appetite and a desire to avoid exertion. You cannot cure to avoid exertion. You cannot cure these troubles by the use of purgative medicines—you need a tonic, and a tonic only, and among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their tonic, life-giving. nerve-restoring powers. Every deve of this medicine makes new, rich blood which drives out impurities, stimulated every organ, and brings a feeling of new health and energy to weak, tired, alling men, women and children you are out of sorts give this medicine a trial and see how quickly it will restore the appetite, revive drooping spirits, and fill your veins with new,

health-giving blood. You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Out.

to fill the report. This makes a bale about seven feet long, two feet wide, and six inches high; not too much to handle. The retort consists of three oval cylinders made of highly refined steel which are set up in the usual fashion. Then there is a scrubber to remove the tar and ammonia and a

gas holder.

That is the apparatus. In each cylinder a little bale of straw is charged, and then, underneath the refort, a fire of straw is started, or, if there is gas in the holder, the heating may be done with gas. It takes about 30 per cent. of the gas made to produce it in its way, but it is very convenient; all the farmer has to do is to turn the gas on after he has



charged the retort, and then come arcund in half or three-quarters of an hour and turn it off again. This will give him gas enough to last twenty four hours. It is estimated that thirty to forty tons of straw will provide the average farmer with all the heat, light and stationery power he requires for a year.. The average farmer in the West raises far more than that.

gets, six to eight gallons of tar and ammoniacal liquor. This, in its crude state, will pay for ballng the straw. When the gas is made there remains in the recort finely divided carbon called char, which is, in effect, lamp-black, about 600 pounds to the ton of straw. It is now worth 15 to 18 cents a pound, being imported into Canada for use as black paint. Maybe other uses will be found for it. If farmers could get one cent a pound for it it would their straw worth \$6 a ton after they had got the gas out of it Since the farmer cannot possibly use up all his in this way if he has a hundred or more acres in grain, the neighboring towns and villages will prob boring towns and vineges will probably make it worth his while to bale up the rest of it A ton of straw that produced 10,000 cubic feet of gas, together with tar and ammonia, is worth hauling, especially where coal is dear. Ellwood Hendrick, vice-president the Chemists' Club, in the New York

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

THE DYING HERO.

Light in His Eyes Was More Than All Zermons.

The following is by an officer in the Black Watch: The barrage lifted. From the desolate, shell-ridden No Man's Land rose the long; thin line of khaki Instantly the shricking of shells and the cracking and whistling shells and the cracking and whistling of machine-gun bullets spoke of a stubborn resistance. The khaki line moved steadily forward, and now at intervals followed other khaki lines, pushing on with steady assurance and grim determination. Men were being mown down like corn; the air was

Cause of Early Old Age

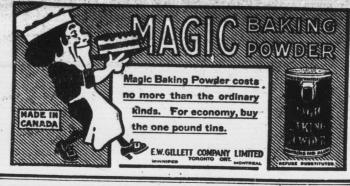
The celebrated Dr. Michenhoff, an authority on early old age, says that it is "caused by poiso When your stomach digests food properly it is absorbed without forming poisonous matter, Poiforming poisonous matter, Poisons bring on early old age and premature death. 15 to 30 drops of "Seigel's Syrup" after meals makes your digestion sound. -----

thick with the smell of sulphur; the khaki lines were thinning, but still

The first trench was taken with dash, but the khaki line did not stop there. Out and away again towards the second line. The thrill of battle was pulsing through our veins; The excitement of the giorious charge had taken a hold on us.

At this moment I found myself keeping pace with a young subaltern of the Durhams—a young officer of me-dium height, light hair and handsome features. His joyous countenance, his dash, his encouraging voice, won my heart at once. Jumping over dead Huns and skirting the huge shell-choles, he was urging the men on and giving the lead in fine style, when suddenly, without a word, he pitched forward and rolled over on his back. In the attack one must keep on the move, and leave the wounded to the stretcher-bearers who follow behind. Something, however, about this officer drew me to him, and in a momen

I was on my knees by his side. Instinctively I knew he had got his death-wound. His eyes were open, and sought mine. The clean-shaven lips moved as if he would speak, but no sound came. He raised his right hand and I grasped it in mine. Letter hand and I grasped it in mine. I felt his warm grip; and then, for the mo-ment, all else vanished before the look ment, all else vanished before the look in that dying officer's face. Never have I seen such a light in a man's face. The eyes glowed with very joy, the whole face was lit up with the radiant glory of sublime happiness. I gazed in wonder The grip on my hand tightened. The next moment the dying man's lies were specified below



moment later I was mingling with the catallishing a modus vivendi, by coulsed before, now I was thrilled leaving the main issue unsettled. khaki throng, and if my blood

through and through. I have often thought of that young officer since. I had never seen him before. I did not know his name so I could never communicate with his people, as I would like to have done. If, however, anyone should read this whom it may concern, the incident happened on the eighteenth of Sep-tember, 1916, in the Battle of the Somme. One of the most sacred memories I have is the light on that dying hero's face—a light which has taught me more than all the sermons of all the parsons in the world.

Ask for Minard's and take no other

DENMARK'S LOST DUCHIES.

Schleswig-Holstein Question Puzzle in European Democracy.

Sixty or seventy years ago no countries in all Europe were more talked of than the two "Elbe duchies," Schles-wig and Holstein. The Schleswig-Holstein question entered into European politics at e ery turn, and, in the fam-ous seven weeks' war between Austria and Prussia, which, in 1866, settled the matter for a "limited eternity," the greater part of the men who fought in the campaign could hardly remember a time when the Schleswig-Holstein question was not a question. Basically, of course, it was a racial question. From time immemorial the country north of the Elbe had been the battle-ground of Danes and Germans. That the Duchy of Schleswig had always been a Danish fief was not in dispute. nor was the fact, that Holstein had

ET a woman ease your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days 'fee trial, post-paid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for the m. If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, he adache, back-pack-pain in the sides, regularly of the constitution, candidone, and the sides, regularly or irregularly, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-daw. Address:

Mrs. M. Summers, Ex S. Windsar, Sat.

been, from the first, a fief of the German-Roman empire. The trouble arose in the ninetcenth century over the "indissoluble union" of the two duchies. It had been clear for several years, prior to 1863, that, with King Fred-erick VII. of Denmark, the male line of the elder branch of the house of Olden burg must come to an end. In Denmark proper this occasioned no difficulty, as the Salic law did not obtain but, in the two duchies, this law had never been repealed, and, in the event of the failure of the male heirs, the succession would, according to German jurists of the time, pass to the Dukes of Augustenburg.

Danish opinion clamored for, and ultimately obtained, a royal pro-nouncement proclaiming the fundamental idea of the indivisibility of the monarchy, and its transmission intact to a single heir. The Germen elements in the two duchies, however, were by no means on good terms with Copenhagen, and the farther one went south through Schleswig the more the discontent grew, until, in Holstein, which was largely German, there was everywhere open revolt. Finally the two duchies broke out in rebellion. and the Duke of Augustenburg, "with his eyes on his inheritance," hurried to Berlin to secure the assistance of Prussia in asserting his rights. Berlin decided to intervene, but it had reckoned without Europe. All the powers, even Austria, decided against the dismemberment of Denmark, and Prussia was obliged to give way. That was in 1848 and although by the treaty of Malmoe, signed in that year, Prussia yielded practically all the

The next fifteen years saw a long succession of efforts on the part of

but

the powers to arrive at some settle-ment, the whole question being complicated at every turn by the hostility of the duchies themselves to the Danish Government. In 1864 matters, once again, swept up to a crisis when the "protocol" King Christian IX. ascended the Danish throne. One of his first acts was to sign a new constitution, which set aside an arrange-ment, agreed to by all the European powers, that the two duchies should be independent, under the Danish crown. Germany and Austria were immediately up in arms, and on Dec. 24 Saxon and Hanoverian troops marched into Holstein in the name of the German confederation. Great Britain and Russia strongly protested, and it is probable that if, at this time, Denmark had withdrawn from Schle wig, under protest, the powers would have restored that duchy to her, and that an agreement would have been reached whereby Schleswig would have been constituted an integral part of the Danish kingdom. This, however was just what Bismarck, "the only man who knew what he wanted," most desired to avoid, and he did all in his power to keep Denmark defiant. He made the Copenhagen Government believe that Great Britain had threatened Prussia with intervention should hostilities be opened, and the stratagem succeeded. Denmark stood firm, and on Feb. 1, 1864, the Austrian and German forces crossed the Eider. Even then, however, there were several months of negotiations. It was not until June 24 that Austria and Prussia, having entered upon a new agreement whereby the duchy was to be completely separated from Denmark, embarked on the famous seven days' war, which brought about the defeat of the little kingdom. So far as Den-mark was concerned, the Schleswig-Holstein question was settled then. So far as Prussia and Austria were con-cerned, it was not settled until two years later, when, in the famous seven weeks' campaign, Prussia defeated Austria and secured the spoils of Schleswig-Holstein for herself .- Chris-

tian Science Monito Keep's Minard's Liniment in the House

LEOPARD AND LION.

Two Strange Tales of Escaped Animals From Japan.

The propensity of animals of the cat kind to return home is illustrated by two recent incidents that have occurred in distant parts of the east.

A leopard broke out of a show at Eumadera, Japan, on June 25 last, and has been roaming about the forests of Tamba province ever since. It had been guilty of attacks upon young cat-tle and poultry yards, much to the annoyance of farmers. On October 12, the leopard was seen by a party of vil-lagers in the hills near Wachimura. lagers in the hills near Wachimura. Local hunters, well armed, set out to find the animal. It was soon discovered, half starved, and despatched

ered, hair starved, and despatched without difficulty.

The Hyogo Tramway company, finding that a leopard at large along its route injured travel, originally offered a reward of \$250 for the capture of the arrival description. of the animal, dead or alive the animal, dead of alley, but upon the insistence of the police, this re-ward was withdrawn. Crowds of amateur huntsmen, swarming over the country and firing guns at all moving objects, proved to be a great-er menace to human life than the leonard.

The second incident comes from Manchuria, where Japan has certain treaty rights. A large !!on that, for more than a year, had been on exhition at Liaoyang and had been much petted by young and old of that city, was about to be moved to Kukden, where it is to be a performer in a circus. The animal cage was placed upon a fleet car and the train willed. upon a flat car and the train pulled out for Mukden. The animal's heart yearned for the friends, especially the children, at Liaoyank. When crossing a bridge over the Taitzu River, the lion broke the flimsy bars of his cage and, leaning off the moving train Prussia yielded practically and the planish demands, it was very generally recognized, in diplomatic circles and without injury, started back on a trot far beyond them, that the convention to his former home. As he gleefully

Stiff, Enlarged Joints Limber Up! **Every Trace of Rheumatism Goes!**

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and more penetrating than any other known lihiment. Soothing, nealing, full of pain-destroying power, and yet it will never burn, blister or destroy the tenter skin of even a child.

You've never yet tried anything half good as Nerviline for any sort of pain. It does are rheumatism, but that's not all. Just test it out for lame back or lumbago. Gee, what a lame back or lumbago. Gee, what a right fine cure it is for a bad cold, for chest tightness even for neuralgia, neadache it is simply the finest ever.

For the home, for the hundred and one little ailments that constantly arise, whether earache, toothache, stiff radiant glory of sublime happiness. I gazed in wonder The grip on my hand tightened. The next moment the dying man's lips were spouting blood.

I am a plain man, and know little about religion, but it seemed a sin to close those eyes. So I crossed his arms on his breast, rose, and left. A Nerviline just once you'll say it's catarhozone Co., Kingston, Canada. approached Liaoyang, some workmen at the rallway repair shops, saw the returning friend of the people and arming themselves, killed the lion. The unfortunate animal was only

The unfortunate animal was only trying to "come back"; he had no hostile intentions. The owner of the beast soon made his appearance and was greatly distressed at the loss of his fellow performer. He had begun suit for the ruin of his associate's earning capacity.

The far east appears to be an unsafe place for escaped circus animals.

place for escaped circus animals.

TROUBLE AHEAD. (Boston Transcript.)

Young husband—Didn't I telegraph you not to bring your mother with

Young wife-I know. That's what she wants to see you about. She read the telegram.

PEELS OFF A CORN WITHOUT ANY PAIN

Is it magic, no, scientific-a won defful combination discovered that will shrivel up the toughest old corn you ever saw. The name of this remedy is Putnam's Corn Extractor. corker the way it loosens a corn makes it peel right off in a solid lump without the slightest pain. Results talk. Putnam's gives results and costs but a quarter. Sold everywhere.

PALM BEACH OF RUSSIA

Historic Crimea, Frequent Haunt of the Rich.

"Hanging down int othe Black sea Hanging down int ofthe Black sea like a butcher's cleaver with its han-dle pointed east and the near corner of the blade jointed, to the mainland of Russia, the Crimea, where it was first planning to exile the abdicating Czar, is about as near to being an island as a peninsula will can be, even though a very narrow strait is the only water that lies between it and a second connection with the mainland On the one side, to the west, lies the Perekop gulf and to the east, shut out from the Black sea by the handle of

the cleaver, is the Sea of Azov."
Thus the Crimea is outlined in a bulletin issued by the U. S. National Geographic society from its head-quarters for geographic research concerning this Florida of Purcipal Companying the Florida of Purcipal Companying the Purcipal Comp cerning this Florida of Russia, jut-

ting out into Europe's inland sea.
"With an area matching that of New Hampshire, a population equal to that of New Hampshire and Vermont many places, the Crimea is one of the most fascinating bits of territory between Portugal and Cochin China. Its populace a congress of races, its sub-tropical fruits and the housing of Russia's elite as they flee from the cold. to the herding of sheep and the growing of grain, it is a place of many-sided activities.

"As the men of wealth of America have their winter homes in Florida and those of Western Europe have theirs along the Riviera, the people of position in Russia have their country seats in the Crimea. And beautiful places they are, for in Russia the rich are very rich. The height of the social season is from the middle of August to the first of November. ust to the first of November.

The peninsula is occupied by 885,000 people, according to the first census, mostly Turkish-speaking Tartars, with a scattering of Russians, Greeks, Germans and Jews. Cleanliness and morality are said to be proverbial traits. of the Crimean Tartars, who have been undergoing the influences of ressifica tions for several generations. They have taken up vine culture, fruit growing and kindred occupations with a zeal seldom equalled east of the Aegean.

"Of course most interesting of all things Crimean are its history, its for-



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tress and its imperial palace. In the second century B. C., the Scythians founded a kingdom there and the land passed through many changes, now unger one sovereignty and now un der another, finally passing to the Tartars, who in turn were brought under the rule of the Turks. In 1733 Russia forced the last khan to abdicate and made the Crimea a part of one of her provinces. The Crim Tartars who give the peninsula its name, by reason of their substantial admixture most of the Mongolian features, being slender in build, possessing aquiline noses, eyes that have lost the oriental slant, and countenances not quite so

inscrutable as the Eastern type.
"In the Crimean war fought by England, France and Turkey against Russia the final test of strength came at Sevastopol. Here the factors of un-good features from Florida and Southern California and bad ones from to-gether, and a climate that borrows limited resources operated in the allies' favor. Through their command of the sea they could secure everything needed, while the Russians could bring up their supplies only across the barren stepnes, whose highways the barren steppes, whose highways were marked at every step by the deal and the dying, both man an beast. "The novels of Tolstoy give a gra-

phic picture of the Crimean war from the Russian viewpoint—depicting the miseries of the march, the anguish of nerve-destroying ordeal of manning the life in the casements and the the lines under shellfire, there to the lines under shellfire, there to await the night attack that might or might not come. It was in this was

ISSUE NO. 17, 1918

HELP WANTED.

WANTED— CARRIAGE PAINTER steady work, ork; state wages; light work. W. H. Todd, Stouffville, Onc.

WANTED - PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandrs Rospital. St. Catharines, Ont.

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THREE SNAPS FOR OUL & SALE—100-acre farm for \$5,600.00; 100-acre farm for \$6,600.00; --acre farm for \$3,500.00. All within three miles of station. Jacobs & Moore, Grassle, Ont.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE NEAR TO-ronto on lake front; excellent gar-den and fruit land; house and orchard; radial; good roads, stores, churches; school convenient; low price. Box 634, Toronto General Postoffice.

600 FARMS IN ONTARIO FOR SALEgood buildings; will exchange for city property; most will grow alfalfa; catalogue free on application; establish-ed 46 years; automobile service. Bell phone 322. Thomas Myerscough, 226 Darling street, Brantford.

MANITOBA; FOUR MILES FROM station. Good land; clay loam. South 4 of 10-24-16 west ist Mer. Sacrifice for quick sale, \$10,00 per acre; \$1,000 cash; talance terms. Box 23 Ux-abridge, Ont. 20 ACRE FARM, WITH BUILDINGS—with 1 1-2 miles of seven factories; in Peterboro'; G.T.R. through same; \$5,006 for quiet sale; part cash. T. Waiker & Co., 377 Park street, Peterboro'.

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Utility laying strains. Eggs, \$1.50
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Rock, Non-Bearded Golden Polish. Write
for price list. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Tay Poultry Farm, Perth, Ont.

WANTED TO BUY-CARPET RAGS IN balls. Any quantity. Art Rug Mfg. Co., Hamilton, Ont.

that Florence Nightingale rendered that Fiorence Nightingale lender services as a nurse that made her name a synonym of ministering angel on the world's battlefields. Then men knew nothing of the cause of cholera and such distress and the sol-diers died like flies.

"It is estimated that 50,000 British soldiers lie buried in the cemetery outside of Sevastapol. Before the present war this vast city of the dead was watched over by a German who could speak no English, but who was proud of his privilege of guarding the ashes of those who fell at Balaklava and Inkerman.

"When Stephen Graham visited the cemetery the old keeper told him he had 35 varieties of oleander in the cemetery.

"The imperial large palace to which the dethroned monarch was to retire, is situated at Livadia, surrounded by a magnificant park. It is of recent construction and was completed only six years ago. Hard by is the simply constructed small palace, in an upper room of which Alexander III. died. "In no other country in the world

was the reigning ruler possessed of so many lands of such extensive proper-ties as was the case in Russia. What share of these the Russian people will alienate to the family of Nicholas Ro-manoff will be one of the interesting, if less important, questions of Russia's new regime.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

His Uncle's Doing.

When Slandash Jones went home for the holidays the first thing his mother took out of his trunk was an overcoat. and on it was pinned a pawnbroker's ticket he had inadvert-ently omitted to remove. "Hailoa! Ha, ha!" cried Slapdash.

"They must have forgotten to take this off at the Smith dance when I left it in the cloak room. Eh— what?"

A moment later his mother took out his evening trousers. Unluckly, they, too, bore a ticket. "Why, Slapdash, dear," she ex-claimed, "you surely didn't leave these

in the cloakroom, too?"—Exchange. With the high cost of living mar-

ied life may be one grand, sweet song, but one must B sharp.



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